

# I. BEÓWULF:

*AN ANGLO-SAXON POEM.*

# II. THE FIGHT AT FINNSBURH:

*A FRAGMENT.*

WITH TEXT AND GLOSSARY ON THE  
BASIS OF M. HEYNE.

EDITED, CORRECTED, AND ENLARGED, BY

JAMES A. HARRISON, LL.D., LITT.D.,  
PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH AND MODERN LANGUAGES, WASHINGTON AND  
LEE UNIVERSITY,

AND

ROBERT SHARP (PH.D. LIPS.),  
PROFESSOR OF GREEK AND ENGLISH, TULANE UNIVERSITY  
OF LOUISIANA.

FOURTH EDITION. REVISED, WITH NOTES.

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922.5

**The Athenæum Press**  
CLARK AND COMPANY PUBLISHERS  
BOSTON, MASS. U.S.A.

DEDICATED

TO

PROFESSOR F. A. MARCH,  
OF LAFAYETTE COLLEGE, PA. ,

AND

FREDERICK J. FURNIVALL, Esq.  
FOUNDER OF THE "NEW SHAKSPERE SOCIETY,"  
THE "CHAUCER SOCIETY," ETC., ETC.



## PREFACE TO THE FOURTH EDITION.

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THE favor with which the successive editions of “Beówulf” have been received during the past thirteen years emboldens the editors to continue the work of revision in a fourth issue, the most noticeable feature of which is a considerable body of explanatory Notes, now for the first time added. These Notes mainly concern themselves with new textual readings, with here and there grammatical, geographical, and archaeological points that seemed worthy of explanation. Parallelisms and parallel passages are constantly compared, with the view of making the poem illustrate and explain itself. A few emendations and textual changes are suggested by the editors with all possible diffidence; numerous corrections have been made in the Glossary and List of Names; and the valuable parts of former Appendices have been embodied in the Notes.

For the Notes, the editors are much indebted to the various German periodicals mentioned on page 116, to the recent publications of Professors Earle and J. L. Hall, to Mr. S. A. Brooke, and to the Heyne-Socin edition of “Beówulf.” No change has been made in the system of accentuation, though a few errors in quantity have been corrected. The editors are looking forward to an eventual fifth edition, in which an entirely new text will be presented.

October, 1893.



## NOTE TO THE THIRD EDITION.

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THIS third edition of the American issue of *Beowulf* will, the editors hope, be found more accurate and useful than either of the preceding editions. Further corrections in text and glossary have been made, and some additional new readings and suggestions will be found in two brief appendices at the back of the book. Students of the metrical system of *Beowulf* will find ample material for their studies in Sievers' exhaustive essay on that subject (*Beitrage*, X. 209-314).

Socin's edition of Heyne's *Beowulf* (called the fifth edition) has been utilized to some extent in this edition, though it unfortunately came too late to be freely used. While it repeats many of the omissions and inaccuracies of Heyne's fourth edition, it contains much that is valuable to the student, particularly in the notes and commentary. Students of the poem, which has been subjected to much searching criticism during the last decade, will also derive especial help from the contributions of Sievers and Kluge on difficult questions appertaining to it. Wilker's new edition (in the *Grein Bibliothek*) is of the highest value, however one may dissent from particular textual views laid down in the 'Berichtiger Text.' Paul and Braune's *Beitrage* contain a varied miscellany of hints, corrections, and suggestions principally embodying the views of Kluge, Cosijn, Sievers, and Bugge, some of the more important of which are found in the appendices to the present and the preceding edition. Holder and Zupitza, Sarrazin and Hermann Möller (Kiel, 1883), Heinzel (*Anzeiger f. d. Alterthum*, X.), Gering (*Zacher's Zeitschrift*, XII.), Brenner (*Eng. Studien*, IX.), and the contributors to *Anglia*, have assisted materially in the textual and metrical interpretation of the poem.

The subject of Anglo-Saxon quantity has been discussed in several able essays by Sievers, Sweet, Ten Brink (*Anzeiger, f. d. Alterthum*, V.), Kluge ('*Beitrage*, XI.), and others; but so much is

uncertain in this field that the editors have left undisturbed the marking of vowels found in the text of their original edition, while indicating in the appendices the now accepted views of scholars on the quantity of the personal pronouns (*mē*, *wē*, *pū*, *þē*, *gē*, *hē*); the adverb *nū*, etc. Perhaps it would be best to banish absolutely all attempts at marking quantities except in cases where the Ms. has them marked.

An approximately complete Bibliography of Beowulf literature will be found in Walker's *Grundriss* and in Garnett's translation of the poem.

JAMES A. HARRISON,  
ROBERT SHARP.

WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY,  
LEXINGTON, VA., May. 1883

## NOTE TO THE SECOND REVISED EDITION.

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THE editors feel so encouraged at the kind reception accorded their edition of *Beowulf* (1883), that, in spite of its many shortcomings, they have determined to prepare a second revised edition of the book, and thus endeavor to extend its sphere of usefulness. About twenty errors had, notwithstanding a vigilant proof-reading, crept into the text, — errors in single letters, accents, and punctuation. These have been corrected, and it is hoped that the text has been rendered generally accurate and trustworthy. In the List of Names one or two corrections have been made, and in the Glossary numerous mistakes in gender, classification, and translation, apparently unavoidable in a first edition, have been rectified. Wherever these mistakes concern *single* letters, or occupy very small space, they have been corrected in the plates; where they are longer, and the expense of correcting them in the plates would have been very great, the editors have thought it best to include them in an Appendix of Corrections and Additions, which will be found at the back of the book. Students are accordingly referred to this Appendix for important longer corrections and additions. It is believed that the value of the book has been much enhanced by an Appendix of Recent Readings, based on late criticisms and essays from the pens of Sievers, Kluge, Cosijn, Holder, Wulker, and Sweet. A perplexed student, in turning to these suggested readings, will often find great help in unravelling obscure or corrupt passages.

The objectionable *ä* and *æ*, for the short and the long diphthong, have been retained in the revised edition, owing to the impossibility of removing them without entirely recasting the plates.

In conclusion, the editors would acknowledge their great indebtedness to the friends and critics whose remarks and criticisms have materially aided in the correction of the text, — particularly to Profs. C. P. G. Scott, Baskerville, Price, and J. M. Hart; to Prof. J. W. Bright; and to the authorities of Cornell University, for the loan of periodicals necessary to the completeness of the revision. While the second revised edition still contains much that might be improved, the editors cannot but hope that it is an advance on its predecessor, and that it will continue its work of extending the study of Old English throughout the land.



## NOTE I.

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THE present work, carefully edited from Heyne's fourth edition, (Paderborn, 1879), is designed primarily for college classes in Anglo-Saxon, rather than for independent investigators or for seekers after a restored or ideal text. The need of an American edition of "Beowulf" has long been felt, as, hitherto, students have had either to send to Germany for a text, or secure, with great trouble, one of the scarce and expensive English editions. Heyne's first edition came out in 1863, and was followed in 1867 and 1873 by a second and a third edition, all three having essentially the same text.

So many important contributions to the "Beowulf" literature were, however, made between 1873 and 1879 that Heyne found it necessary to put forth a new edition (1879). In this new, last edition, the text was subjected to a careful revision, and was fortified by the views, contributions, and criticisms of other zealous scholars. In it the collation of the unique "Beowulf" Ms. (Vitellius A. 15: Cottonian MSS. of the British Museum), as made by E. Kölbing in Herrig's *Archiv* (Bd. 56; 1876), was followed wherever the present condition of the Ms. had to be discussed; and the researches of Bugge, Rieger, and others, on single passages, were made use of. The discussion of the metrical structure of the poem, as occurring in the second and third editions, was omitted in the fourth, owing to the many controversies in which the subject is still involved. The present editor has thought it best to do the same, though, happily, the subject of Old English *Metrik* is undergoing a steady illumination through the labors of Schipper and others.

Some errors and misplaced accents in Heyne's text have been corrected in the present edition, in which, as in the general revision of the text, the editor has been most kindly aided by Prof. J. M. Garnett, late Principal of St. John's College, Maryland.

In the preparation of the present school edition it has been thought best to omit Heyne's notes, as they concern themselves principally with conjectural emendations, substitutions of one reading for another, and discussions of the condition of the Ms. Until Walker's text and the photographic fac-simile of the original Ms. are in the hands of all scholars, it will be better not to introduce such matters in the school room, where they would puzzle without instructing.

For convenience of reference, the editor has added a head-line to each "fit" of the poem, with a view to facilitate a knowledge of its episodes.

WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY,  
LEXINGTON, VA., June, 1882.

## NOTE II.

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THE editors now have the pleasure of presenting to the public a complete text and a tolerably complete glossary of "Beowulf." The edition is the first published in America, and the first of its special kind presented to the English public, and it is the initial volume of a "Library of Anglo-Saxon Poetry," to be edited under the same auspices and with the coöperation of distinguished scholars in this country. Among these scholars may be mentioned Professors F. A. March of Lafayette College, T. R. Price of Columbia College, and W. M. Baskerville of Vanderbilt University.

In the preparation of the Glossary the editors found it necessary to abandon a literal and exact translation of Heyne for several reasons, and among others from the fact that Heyne seems to be wrong in the translation of some of his illustrative quotations, and even translates the same passage in two or three different ways under different headings. The orthography of his glossary differs considerably from the orthography of his text. He fails to discriminate with due nicety the meanings of many of the words in his vocabulary, while criticism more recent than his latest edition (1879) has illustrated or overthrown several of his renderings. The references were found to be incorrect in innumerable instances, and had to be verified in every individual case so far as this was possible, a few only, which resisted all efforts at verification, having to be indicated by an interrogation point (?). The references are exceedingly numerous, and the labor of verifying them was naturally great. To many passages in the Glossary, where Heyne's translation could not be trusted with entire certainty, the editors have added other translations of phrases and sentences or of special words; and in this they have been aided by a careful study of the text and a comparison and utilization of the views of Kemble and Professor J. M. Garnett (who takes Grein for his foundation). Many new references have been added;

and the various passages in which Heyne fails to indicate whether a given verb is weak or strong, or fails to point out the number, etc., of the illustrative form, have been corrected and made to harmonize with the general plan of the work. Numerous misprints in the glossary have also been corrected, and a brief glossary to the Finnsburgh-fragment, prepared by Dr. Wm. Hand Browne, and supplemented and adapted by the editor-in-chief, has been added.

The editors think that they may without immodesty put forth for themselves something more than the claim of being re-translators of a translation: the present edition is, so far as they were able to make it so, an adaptation, correction, and extension of the work of the great German scholar to whose loving appreciation of the Anglo-Saxon epic all students of Old English owe a debt of gratitude. While following his usually sure and cautious guidance, and in the main appropriating his results, they have thought it best to deviate from him in the manner above indicated, whenever it seemed that he was wrong. The careful reader will notice at once the marks of interrogation which point out these deviations, or which introduce a point of view illustrative of, or supplementary to, the one given by the German editor. No doubt the editors are wrong themselves in many places, — "Beowulf" is a most difficult poem, — but their view may at least be defended by a reference to the original text, which they have faithfully and constantly consulted.

A good many cognate Modern English words have been introduced here and there in the Glossary with a view to illustration, and other addenda will be found between brackets and parenthetical marks.

It is hoped that the present edition of the most famous of Old English poems will do something to promote a valuable and interesting study.

JAMES A. HARRISON,  
*Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.*

ROBERT SHARP,  
*University of Louisiana, New Orleans.*

April, 1883.

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The responsibility of the editors is as follows: H. is responsible for the Text, and for the Glossary from hrinan on; S. for the List of Names, and for the Glossary as far as hrinau.

## ARGUMENT.

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THE only national [Anglo-Saxon] epic which has been preserved entire is Beowulf. Its argument is briefly as follows.—The poem opens with a few verses in praise of the Danish Kings, especially Scild, the son of Seaf. His death is related, and his descendants briefly traced down to Hroðgar. Hroðgar, elated with his prosperity and success in war, builds a magnificent hall, which he calls Heorot. In this hall Hroðgar and his retainers live in joy and festivity, until a malignant fiend, called Grendel, jealous of their happiness, carries off by night thirty of Hroðgar's men, and devours them in his moorland retreat. These ravages go on for twelve years. Beowulf, a thane of Hygelac, King of the Goths, hearing of Hroðgar's calamities, sails from Sweden with fourteen warriors to help him. They reach the Danish coast in safety, and, after an animated parley with Hroðgar's coast-guard, who at first takes them for pirates, they are allowed to proceed to the royal hall, where they are well received by Hroðgar. A banquet ensues, during which Beowulf is taunted by the envious Hunferhð about his swimming-match with Breca, King of the Brondings. Beowulf gives the true account of the contest, and silences Hunferhð. At night-fall the King departs, leaving Beowulf in charge of the hall. Grendel soon breaks in, seizes and devours one of Beowulf's companions; is attacked by Beowulf, and, after losing an arm, which is torn off by Beowulf, escapes to the fens. The joy of Hroðgar and the Danes, and their festivities, are described; various episodes are introduced, and Beowulf and his companions receive splendid gifts. The next night Grendel's mother revenges her son by carrying off Æschere, the friend and counsellor of Hroðgar, during the absence of Beowulf. Hroðgar appeals to Beowulf for vengeance, and describes the haunts of Grendel and his mother. They all proceed thither; the scenery of the lake, and the monsters that dwell in it, are described. Beowulf plunges into the water, and attacks Grendel's mother in her dwelling at the bottom of the lake. He at length overcomes her, and cuts off her head, together with that of Grendel, and brings the heads to Hroðgar. He then takes leave of Hroðgar, sails back to Sweden, and relates his adventures to Hygelac.

Here the first half of the poem ends. The second begins with the accession of Beowulf to the throne, after the fall of Hygelac and his son Heardred. He rules prosperously for fifty years, till a dragon, brooding over a hidden treasure, begins to ravage the country, and destroys Beowulf's palace with fire. Beowulf sets out in quest of its hiding-place, with twelve men. Having a presentiment of his approaching end, he pauses and recalls to mind his past life and exploits. He then takes leave of his followers, one by one, and advances alone to attack the dragon. Unable, from the heat, to enter the cavern, he shouts aloud, and the dragon comes forth. The dragon's scaly hide is proof against Beowulf's sword, and he is reduced to great straits. Then Wiglaf, one of his followers, advances to help him. Wiglaf's shield is consumed by the dragon's fiery breath, and he is compelled to seek shelter under Beowulf's shield of iron. Beowulf's sword snaps asunder, and he is seized by the dragon. Wiglaf stabs the dragon from underneath, and Beowulf cuts it in two with his dagger. Feeling that his end is near, he bids Wiglaf bring out the treasures from the cavern, that he may see them before he dies. Wiglaf enters the dragon's den, which is described, returns to Beowulf, and receives his last commands. Beowulf dies, and Wiglaf bitterly reproaches his companions for their cowardice. The disastrous consequences of Beowulf's death are then foretold, and the poem ends with his funeral.—H. Sweet, in Warton's *History of English Poetry*, Vol. II. (ed. 1871). Cf. also Ten Brink's *History of English Literature*.

# BEÓWULF.

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## I. THE PASSING OF SCYLD.

**H**WÄT! we Gär-Dena in gear-dagum  
þeód-cyninga þrym gefrunon,  
hū þa åðelingas ellen fremedon.  
Oft Scyld Scéfing sceadéna þréatum,  
5 monegum mægðum meodo-setla ofteáh.  
Egsode eorl, syððan ærest wearð  
feá-sceaft funden: he þis frófre gebád,  
weðx under wolcnum, weorð-myndum ðáh,  
ðð pát him æghwylc þára ymb-sittendra  
10 ofer hron-ráde hýran scolde,  
gomban gyldan: pát wás god cyning!  
þám eafera wás äfter cenned  
geong in geardum, þone god sende  
folce tó frófre; fyren-pearfe ongeat,  
15 pát hieær drugon aldor-leáse  
lange hwile. Him þás lif-freá,  
wuldres wealdend, worold-are forgeaf;  
Beówulf wás breme (blæd wide sprang),  
Scyldes eafera Scede-landum in.  
20 Swá sceal geong guma góðe gewyrcean,  
fromum feoh-giftum on fáder wine,  
pát hine on ylde eft gewunigen  
wil-gestðas, þonne wíg cume,  
leóde gelæsten: lof-dádum sceal  
25 in mægða gehwære man geþeón.  
Him þa Scyld gewát tó gescáp-hwile  
fela-hrðr férán on fréan wære;  
hi hyne þa åtbæron tó brimes faroðe,

swese gestðas, swā he selfa bäd,  
 30 þenden wordum weóld wine Scyldinga,  
 leóf land-fruma lange ahte.  
 Þær ät hýðe stðð hringed-stefna,  
 isig and ütfüs, äðelinges für;  
 a-lédon på leófne þeóden,  
 35 beága bryttan on bearne scipes,  
 mærne be mäste. Þær wäss mädma fela,  
 of feor-wegum frätwa gelæded:  
 ne hýrde ic cymlicor ceol gegyrwan  
 hilde-wæpnum and heaðo-wædum,  
 40 billum and byrnum; him on bearne läg  
 mädma mäniго, på him mid scoldon  
 on flödes æht feor gewitan.  
 Nalas hi hine lässan lácum teódan,  
 þeóð-gestreónum, þonne på dydon,  
 45 þe hine ät frumsceafte forð onsendon  
 ænne ofer fýðe umbor wesende: .  
 þa gyt hie him åsetton segen gyldenne  
 heáh ofer heáfod, léton holm beran,  
 geáfon on gár-secg: him wäss geðmor sefa,  
 50 murnende mód. Men ne cunnon  
 seegan tō sðöðe sele-rædende,  
 haleð under heofenum, hwā þām hläste onfeng.

## II. THE HALL HEOROT.

þā wäss on burgum Beówulf Scyldinga,  
 leóf leóð-cyning, longe þrage  
 55 folcum gefräge (fáder ellor hwæarf,  
 alðor of earde), ðóð þät him eft onwðc  
 heáh Healfdene; heóld þenden lifde,  
 gamol and gtuð-reów, gläde Scyldingas.  
 þām feówer bearn forð-gerimed

60 in worold wōcun, weoroda ræswan,  
 Heorogār and Hrōðgār and Hālga til;  
 hýrde ic, þāt Elan cwēn *Ongenþeówes wās*  
 Heaðoscilfinges heals-gebedde.  
 þā wās Hrōðgāre here-spēd gyfen,

.65 wiges weorð-mynd, þāt him his wine-māgas  
 georne hýrdon, ðō ðāt seo geogoð geweōx,  
 mago-driht micel. Him on mōd bearn,  
 þāt heal-reced hātan wolde,  
 medo-ārn micel men gewyrcean,

70 þone ylde bearn æfre gefrunon,  
 and þær on innan eall gedælan  
 geongum and caldum, swylc him god sealde,  
 būton folc-scare and feorum gumena.  
 þā ic wide gefrägn weorc gebannan

75 manigre mægðe geond þisne middan-geard,  
 folc-stede frātwan. Him on fyrste gelomp  
 ädre mid yldum, þāt hit wearð eal gearo,  
 heal-arna mæst; scōp him Heort naman,  
 se þe his worles gewealdl wide hāfde.

80 He beót ne alēh, beágas daelde,  
 sinc ät symle. Sele hlifade  
 heāh and horn-geáp: heaðo-wylma bād,  
 laðan liges; ne wās hit lenge þā gen  
 þāt se egg-hete åðum-swerian

85 äfter wäl-niðe wācnan scolde.  
 þā se ellen-gæst earfoðlice  
 þrage geþolode, se þe in þýstrum bād,  
 þāt he dōgora gehwām dreām gehýrde  
 hltādne in healle; þær wās hearpan swēg,

90 swutol sang scōpes. Sägde se þe cūðe  
 frum-sceaft fra feorran reccan,  
 cwāð þāt se älmihtiga eorðan worhte,  
 wlite-beorhtne wang, swā wāter beþugeð,  
 gesette sige-hrēðig sunnan and mōnan

95 leóman tō leóhte land-buendum,  
 and gefrätwade foldan sceátas  
 leomum and leáfum; lif eác gesceðp  
 cynna gehwylcum, þára je cwice hwyrfað.  
 Swá þá driht-guman dreánum lifdon

100 eádiglice, ðó þát án organ  
 fyrne fremman, feónd on helle:  
 wäs se grimma gäst Grendel háten,  
 mære mearc-stapa, se þe móras heóld,  
 fen and fästen; fifel-cynnes eard

105 won-sælig wer weardode hwile,  
 siððan him scyppend forscrifen häfde.  
 In Caines cynne þone cwealm gewräc,  
 ece drihten, þás þe he Abel slög;  
 ne gefeah he þære fæhöe, ac he hine feor forwräc.

110 metod for þý mané man-cynne fram.  
 þanon untydras ealle onwðcon,  
 eotenas and ylfie and orcnéas,  
 swylce gigantas, þá wið gode wunnon  
 lange þrage; he him þás leán forgeald.

### III. GRENDEL's VISITS.

115 GEWÄT þá neósian, syððan niht becom,  
 heán húses, hú hit Hring-Dene  
 äfter beór-þege gebün häfdon.  
 Fand þá þær inne äðelinga gedriht  
 swefan äfter symble; sorge ne cùðon,

120 won-sceaft wera. Wiht unhælo  
 grim and grædig gearo sóna wäs,  
 reóc and ræðe, and on räste genam  
 þritig þegna: þanon eft gewät  
 htöre hrémig tō hám faran,

125 mid þære wäl-fylle wica neósan.

þa wäs on uhtan mid ær-däge  
 Grendles gūð-cräft gumum undyrne:  
 þa wäs äfter wiste wōp up Ȑhafen,  
 micel morgen-swēg. Mære þeoden,  
 130 Ȑæeling ær-gōd, unblīðe sät,  
 þolode pryð-swyð, þegn-sorge dreáh,  
 syððan hie þās lāðan lāst sceáwedon,  
 wergan gāstes; wäs pāt gewin tō strang,  
 lāð and longsum. Nās hit lengra fyrst,  
 135 ac ymb āne niht eft gefremede  
 morð-beala māre and nō mearn fore  
 fahðe and fyrene; wäs tō fāst on þām.  
 þa wäs eāð-fynde, pe him elles hwær  
 gerūmlicor rāste sōhte,  
 140 bed äfter būrum, þa him gebeācnod wäs,  
 gesägd sōðlice sweotolan tācne  
 heal-pegnes hete; heóld hine syððan  
 fyr and fāstor, se þām feónde ätwand.  
 Swā rixode and wið rihte wan  
 145 āna wið eallum, ðð pāt idel stōd  
 hūsa sēlest. Wās seū hwil micel:  
 twelf wintra tīd torn geþolode  
 wine Scyldinga, weāna gehwēlcne,  
 sidra sorga; forþam syððan wearð  
 150 ylda bearnum undyrne cūð,  
 gyddum geðomore, þätte Grendel wan  
 hwile wið Hrōðgār;— hete-niðas wāg,  
 fyrne and fahðe fela missera,  
 singale sāce, sibbe ne wolde  
 155 wið manna hwone māgenes Deniga  
 feorh-bealo feorran, feó þingian,  
 ne þær nānig witena wēnan jorfta  
 beorhtrē bōte tō banan folmum;  
 atol Ȑglæca ēhtende wäs,  
 160 deorc deāð-scūa duguðe and geogoðe

seomade and syrede. Sin-nihte heóld  
 mistige móras ; men ne cunnon,  
 hwyder hel-rúnan hwyrftum scríðað.  
 Swá fela syrena feónd man-cynnes,  
 165 atol án-gengea, oft gefremede  
 heardra hýnða ; Heorot eardode,  
 sinc-fáge sel sweartum nihtum  
 (nó he þone gif-stól grétan móste,  
 mæððum for metode, ne his myne wisse);  
 170 þát wás wræc micel wine Scyldinga,  
 módes brecða. Monig-oft gesät  
 rice tó rúne ; ræd eahtedon,  
 hwæt swið-ferhðum séllest wäre  
 wið fær-gryrum tó gefremmanne.  
 175 Hwilum hie gehéton át härg-trafum  
 wig-weorðunga, wordum bædon,  
 þát him gást-bona géoce gefremede  
 wið þeód-preáum. Swylc wás þeaw hyra,  
 hæðenra hyht ; helle gemundon  
 180 in móð-sefan, metod hie ne cùðon,  
 dæda démend, ne wiston hie drihten god,  
 ne hie hítru heofena helm hérian ne cùðon,  
 wuldres waldend. Wá bið þám þe sceal  
 þurh slítone níð sáwle bescúfan  
 185 in fýrcs fáðm, frófre ne wénan,  
 wíhte gewandan ; wel bið þám þe móð  
 áfter deáð-dáge drihten sécean  
 and tó fáder fáðum freoðo wilnian.

## IV. HYGELAC'S THANE.

Swí þá mæl-ceare maga Healfdenes  
 190 singala seað ; ne mihte snotor hæleð  
 weán onwendan : wás þát gewin tó swýð,  
 lás and longsum, þe on þá leóde becom,

nýd-wracu ntō-grim, niht-bealwa mæst.  
 pät fram hám gefrägn Higeláces þegn,  
 195 god mid Geátum, Grendles dæda:  
 se wäs mon-cynnes mægenes strengest  
 on þám däge þysses lifes,  
 äðele and eácen. Hét him ýð-lidan  
 godne gegyrwan; cwäð he gðð-cyning  
 200 ofer swan-ráde sécean wokle,  
 mærne þeóden, þá him wüs manna þearf.  
 þone stð-fät him snotere ceorlas  
 lyt-hwón lógon, þeah he him leóf wære;  
 hwetton higerðfne, hæl sceáwedon.  
 205 Häfde se goda Geáta leóda  
 cempan gecorone, þára þe he cénoste  
 findan mihte; fiftena sum  
 sund-wudu sôhte; secg wisade,  
 lagu-cräftig mon, land-gemyrcu.  
 210 Fyrst forð gewát: flota wäs on ýðum,  
 bát under beorge. Beornas gearwe  
 on stefn stigon; streámas wundon  
 sund wið sande; secgas bæron  
 on bearm nacan beorhte frätwe,  
 215 gðð-searo geatolic; guman út scufon,  
 weras on wil-stð wudu bundenne.  
 Gewát þá ofer wæg-holm winde gefýsed  
 flota fámig-heals fugle gelicost,  
 öð pät ymb án-tid öðres dôgores  
 220 wunden-stefna gewaden hæfde,  
 pät þá llöende land gesáwon,  
 brim-clifu blican, beorgas steápr  
 stide sæ-nässas: þá wäs sund li an,  
 eoletes ät ende. Þanon up hræte  
 225 Wedera leóde on wang stigon,  
 sæ-wudu seldon (syrca hrysedon,  
 gðð-gewædo); gode pancedon,

þās þe him ȳð-lāde eāðe wurdon.  
 þā of wealle geseah weard Scildinga,  
 230 se þe holm-clifu healdan scolde,  
 beran ofer bolcan beorhte randas,  
 fyrd-searu fūslīcu; hine fyrwyt brāc  
 mōd-gehygdum, hwāt þā men wāron.  
 Gewāt him þā tō waroðe wicge rīdan  
 235 þegn Hrōdgāres, þrymmum cwehte  
 māgen-wudu mundum, mēdel-wordum frāgn:  
 “Hwāt syndon ge searo-hābbendra  
 “byrnum werede, þe þus brontne ceōl  
 “ofer lagu-strāte lādan cwōmon,  
 240 “hider ofer holmas helmas bāeron?  
 “Ic wās ende-sāta, æg-wearde heōld,  
 “pāt on land Dena lābra nānig  
 “mid scip-herge sceðān ne meahte.  
 “Nō her cūðlicor cuman ongunnon  
 245 “lind-hābbende; ne ge leāfnes-word  
 “gūð-fremmendra gearwe ne wissōn,  
 “māga gemēdu. Nāfre ic māran geseah  
 “eorla ofer eorðan, þonne is eōwer sum,  
 “secg on searwum; nis pāt seld-guma  
 250 “wæpnum geworðad, nāfne him his wlite leōge,  
 “ænlic an-sýn. Nu ic eōwer sceal  
 “frum-cyn witan, ær ge fyr heonan  
 “leāse sceāweras on land Dena  
 “furður fēran. Nu ge feor-būend,  
 255 “mere-līðende, mīnne gehýrað  
 “ān-fealdne geþōht: Ȅfrest is sēlest  
 “tō gecýðanne, hwanan eōwre cyme syndon.”

## V. THE ERRAND.

Him se yldesta andswarode,  
werodes wisa, word-hord onleác:  
260 "We synt gum-cynnes Geáta leóde  
"and Higeláces heorð-geneátas.  
"Wás mén fáder folcum gecýðed,  
"æðele ord-fruma Ecgþeów háten;  
"gebád wintra worn, ær he on weg hwurfe,  
265 "gamol of geardum; hine gearwe geman  
"witena wel-hwylc wide geond eorðan.—  
"We þurh holdne hige hláford pinne,  
"sunu Healfdenes, sécean cwðomon,  
"leóð-gebyrgean: wes þu ús lárena gðd!  
270 "Habbað we tó þám mæran micel ærende  
"Deniga freán; ne sceal þær dyrne sum  
"wesan, þás ic wéne. Þu wást, gif hit is,  
"swá we sôðlice secgan hýrdon,  
"pát mid Scyldingum sceáða ic nát hwylc,  
275 "deðgol dæd-hata, deorcum nihtum  
"eáweð þurh egan unctúne nîð,  
"hýnðu and hrá-fyl. Ic þás Hrðögár mág  
"þurh rûmne sefan ræd gelæran,  
"hú he frôd and gðd feónd oferswýðeð,  
280 "gyf him ed-wendan æfre scolde  
"bealuwa bisigu, bôt eft cuman  
"and þá cear-wylmas côlran wurðað;  
"oððe á syððan earfoð-prage,  
"þréa-nýð polað, þenden þær wunað  
285 "on heáh-stede húsa sélest."  
Weard maðelode, þær on wiege sät  
ombeht unforht: "Æghwâðres sceal  
"scearp scyld-wiga gescád witan,  
"worda and worca, se þe wel þenceð.

290 " Ic þät gehýre, þät þis is hold weorod  
 " freán Seyldinga. Gewitað forð beran  
 " wæpen and gewædu, ic eów wisige:  
 " swylce ic magu-þegnas mine hâte  
 " wið feónda gchwone flotan eówerne,

295 " niw-tyrwedne nacan on sande  
 " árum healdan, ðð þät eft byreð  
 " ofer lagu-streámas leófne mannan  
 " wudu wunden-hals tō Weder-mearce.  
 " Gûð-fremmendra swylcum gifeðe bið,

300 " þät þone hilde-ræs hál gedigeð." Gewiton him på férán (flota stille bád,  
 seomode on sále sín-fäðmed scyp,  
 on ancre fást); eofor-lic scíónon  
 ofer hleór-beran gehroden golde

305 fál and fýr-heard, ferh wearde heóld.  
 Gûðmôde grummon, guman onetton,  
 sigon ätsomne, ðð þät hy sal timbred  
 geatolc and gold-fál ongytan mihton;  
 þät wás fore-mærost fold-bûendum

310 receda under roderum, òn þám se ríca bád;  
 lixte se leóma ofer landa fela.  
 Him på hilde-deór hof môdigra  
 torht getæhte, þät hie him tō mihton  
 gegnum gangan; gûð-beorna sum

315 wicg gewende, word aſter cwäð:  
 " Mæl is me tō férán; fäder alwalda  
 " mid ár-stafum eówic gehealde  
 " stön gesunde! ic tō sæ wille,  
 " wið wrâð werod wearde healdan."

## VI. BEÓWULF'S SPEECH.

320 STRÆT wäs stân-fâh, stig wiſode  
 gumum ätgädere. Gûð-byrne scân  
 heard hond-locen, hring-îren scîr  
 song in searwum, þâ hie tô sele furðum  
 in hyra gryre-geatwum gangan cwômon.

325 Setton sæ-mêðe side scyldas.  
 rondas regn-hearde wið þâs recedes weal,  
 bugon þâ tô bence; byrnan hringdon,  
 gûð-searo gumena; gâras stôdon,  
 sæ-manna searo, samod ätgädere,

330 Æsc-holt ufan græg: wäs se ïren-þræat  
 wæpnum gewurðad. Þâ þær wlone häleð  
 oret-mecgas after ädelum frâgn:  
 "Hwanon ferigeað ge fâtte scyldas,  
 "græge syrcan and grim-helmas,

335 "here-sceafta heáp?" — Ic eom Hrðögâres  
 "âr and ombilt. Ne seah ic el-þeódige  
 "þus manige men môdliglicran.  
 "Wên" ic þât ge for wlenco, nalles for wrâc-stôum  
 "ac for hige-þrymmum Hrðögâr sohton."

340. Him þâ ellen-rôf andswarode,  
 wlanc Wedera leôd word äfter sprâc,  
 heard under helme: "We synt Higelâces  
 "beôd-geneâtas; Beówuli is min nama.  
 "Wille ic âsecgan suna Healfdene,

345 "mærum þeódne min ærende,  
 "aldre þinum, gif he ús geunnan wile,  
 "þât we hine swâ gôdne grêtan môton."  
 Wulfgâr maðelode (þât wäs Wendla leôd,  
 wäs his môd-sefa manegum gecyðed,

350 wîg and wiſ-dôm): "ic þâs wine Deniga,  
 "freán Scildinga frinan wille,

“beága bryttan, swā þu bēna eart,  
 “þeóden mærne ymb þinne stō;  
 “and þe þā andsware ädre gecyðan,  
 355 “þe me se gōda ágifan þenceð.”  
 Hwearf þā hrädllice, þær Hrōðgār sät,  
 eald and unhār mid his corla gedriht;  
 eode ellen-rōf, þät he for eaxlum gestōd  
 Deniga freán, cūðe he duguðe þeáw.  
 360 Wulfgār maðelode tō his wine-drihtne:  
 “Her syndon geferede fforran cumene  
 “ofer geofenes begang Geáta leóde:  
 “þone yldestan oret-mecgas  
 “Beówulf nemnað. Hy bēnan synt,  
 365 “þät hie, þeóden mīn, wið þe móton  
 “wordum wrixlan; nō þu him wearne geteðh,  
 “þinra gegn-cwida glädnian, Hrōðgār!  
 “Hy on wīg-geatwum wyrðe þinceað  
 “eorla geæhtlan; hāru se aldror deáh,  
 370 “se þām heaðo-rincum hider wīsade.”

## VII. HROTHGAR'S WELCOME.

HROTHGĀR maðelode, helm Scyldinga:  
 “Ic hine cūðe cniht-wesende.  
 “Wās his eald-fäder Ecgþeó hāten,  
 “þām tō hām forgeaf Hrēðel Geáta  
 375 “Ángan dōhtor; is his easora nu  
 “heard her cumen, sōhte holdne wine.  
 “þonne sägdon þät sæ-līðende,  
 “þā þe gif-sceattas Geáta fyredon  
 “þyder tō þance, þät he þrittiges  
 380 “manna mägen-cräft on his mund-gripe  
 “heaðo-rōf hābbe. Hine hālig god  
 “for År-stafum tūs onsende,

“ to West-Denum, þas ic wén hæbbe,  
 “ wið Grendles gryre: ic þám gðdan sceal  
 385 “ for his mōd-prüce mādmas beódan.  
 “ Beó þu on ðfeste, hāt hig in gān,  
 “ seón sibbe-gedriht samod ätgādere;  
 “ gesaga him eác wordum, þāt hie sint wil-cuman  
 “ Deniga leódum.” þā wið duru healle  
 390 Wulfgār eode, word inne ábeád:  
 “ Eów hēt secgan sige-drihten mīn,  
 “ aldor Eást-Dena, þāt he eówer ȝðelu can  
 “ and ge him syndon ofer sæ-wylmas,  
 “ heard-hicgende, hider wil-cuman.  
 395 “ Nu ge mōton gangan in eórum gūð-geatawum.  
 “ under herc-grīman, Hrōðgār geseón;  
 “ lætað hilde-bord her onbidian,  
 “ wudu wäl-sceaftas, worda geþinges.”  
 Årás þā se rīca. ymb hine rinc manig,  
 400 þryðlic þegna heáp; sume þær bidon,  
 heaðo-reáf heóldon, swā him se hearda bebeád.  
 Snyredon ätsomne, þā sceg wiðode  
 under Heorotes hrōf; hyge-rōf eode,  
 heard under helme, þāt he on heoðe gestōd.  
 405 Beowulf maðelode (on him byrne scān,  
 searo-net seowed smiðes or-pancum):  
 “ Wes þu Hrōðgār hāl! ic eom Higelāces  
 “ mæg and mago-þegn; hæbbe ic mærða fela  
 “ ongunnen on geogoðe. Me wearð Grendles þing  
 410 “ on mīnre ȝðel-tyrf undyrne cūð:  
 “ secgað sæ-līðend, þāt þes sele stande,  
 “ reced sēlestā, rinca gehwylcum  
 “ idel and unnyt, siððan æfen-leóht  
 “ under hcōfenes hādor beholen weorðeð.  
 415 “ þā me þāt gelærdon leóde mine,  
 “ þā sēlestān, snotere ceorlas,  
 “ þeóden Hrōðgār, þāt ic þe sóhte;

“ forþan hie mægenes cræft minne cūðon :  
 “ selfe ofersawon, þā ic of searwum cwom,  
 420 “ fah from feóndum, þær ic fife geband,  
 “ ȳðe eotena cyn, and on ȳðum slōg  
 “ niceras nihtes, nearo-þearfe dreáh,  
 “ wrāc Wedera nið (weán Ȅhsodon)  
 “ forgrand gramum ; and nu wið Grendel sceal,  
 425 “ wið þam aglæcan, Ȅna gehegan  
 “ þing wið þyrse. Ic þe nu þā,  
 “ bregð Beorht-Dena, biddan wille,  
 “ eodor Scyldinga, Ȅnre bēne ;  
 “ þat þu me ne forwyrne, wigendra hleō,  
 430 “ freō-wine folca, nu ic þus feorran com,  
 “ þat ic mote Ȅna and minra eorla gedryht,  
 “ þes hearda heáp. Heorot fælsian.  
 “ Hābbe ic eác geāhsod, þat se äglæca  
 “ for his won-hyðum wæpna ne rēceð ;  
 435 “ ic þat ponne forhicge, swā me Higelac sie,  
 “ min mon-drihten, mōdes bliðe,  
 “ þat ic sweord bere oððe sidne scyld  
 “ geolo-rand tō gūðe ; ac ic mid grāpe sceal  
 “ fōn wið feónde and ymb feorh sacan,  
 440 “ lāð wið lāðum ; þær gelffan sceal  
 “ dryhtnes dōme se þe hine deāð nimeð.  
 “ Wēn’ ic þat he wille, gif he wealdan mōt,  
 “ in þām gūð-sele Geatena leóde  
 “ etan unforhte, swā he oft dyde  
 445 “ mægen Hrēðmanna. Nā þu minne pearft  
 “ hafalan hýdan, ac he me habban wile  
 “ dreōre fāhne, gif mec deāð nimeð ;  
 “ byreð blōdig wāl, byrgean þenceð,  
 “ eteð Ȅn-genga unmurnlice,  
 450 “ mearcað mōr-hopu : nō þu ymb mines ne pearft  
 “ lices feorme leng sorgian.  
 “ Onsend Higelace, gif mec hild nime,

“ beadu-scrûda betst, þat mine breóst wereð,  
 “ hrägla sclest; þat is Hrëðlan lâf,  
 455 “ Wêlandes geweorc. Gæð à Wyrd swâ hió scel ! ”

### VIII. HROTHGAR TELLS OF GRENDEL.

Hrëðgâr maðelode, helm Scyldinga:  
 “ for were-fýhtum þu, wine mîn Beówulf,  
 “ and for âr-stafum ûsic sôhtest.  
 “ Geslôh þin fäder fæhðe mæste,  
 460 “ wearð he Heaðolâfe tô hand-bonan  
 “ mid Wilsingum; þâ hine Wedera cyn  
 “ for here-brôgan habban ne mihte.  
 “ þanon he gesôhte Stô-Dena folc  
 “ ofer yða gewealc, Âr-Scyldinga;  
 465 “ þâ ic furðum weôld folce Deninga,  
 “ and on geogoðe heôld gimme-rice  
 “ hord-burh hâleða: þâ wâs Herregâr deâd,  
 “ mîn yldra mæg unlifgende,  
 “ bearn Healfdenes. Se wâs betera þonne ic !  
 470 “ Siððan þâ fæhðe feó þingode;  
 “ sende ic Wylfingum ofer wâteres hrycg  
 “ ealde mâmmas: he me âðas swôr.  
 “ Sorh is me tô secganne on sefan mînum  
 “ gumena ængum, hwât me Grendel hafað  
 475 “ hýndö on Heorote mid his hete-þancum,  
 “ fær-nîða gefremed. Is mîn flet-werod,  
 “ wig-heâp gewanod; hie Wyrd forsweôp  
 “ on Grendles gryre. God eâðe mæg  
 “ þone dol-scaðan dæda getwæfan !  
 480 “ Ful oft gebrôtedon beôre druncne  
 “ ofer ealo-waäge oret-mecgas,  
 “ þat hie in beôr-sele bîdan woldon  
 “ Grendles gûðe mid gryrum ecga.

“ þonne wäs þeos medo-heal on morgen-tid,  
 485 “ dricht-sele dreór-fäh, þonne däg lixte,  
 “ eal benc-þelu blöde bestýmed,  
 “ heall heoru-dreore: áhte ic holdra þý läs,  
 “ deórrre duguðe, þe þa deáð fornam.  
 “ Site nu tō symle and onsæl meoto,  
 490 “ sige-hrêð secgum, swâ þin sefa hwette!”  
 þa wäs Geát-mägum geador ätsomne  
 on beór-sele benc gerýmed;  
 þær swið-ferhðe sittan eodon  
 þryðum dealle. Þegn nytte beheóld,  
 495 se þe on handa bär hroden ealo-wæge,  
 scencte scir wered. Scóp hwilum sang  
 hádor on Heorote; þær wäs häleða dreám,  
 duguð unlytel Dena and Wedera.

## IX. HUNFERTH OBJECTS TO BEÓWULF.

ÚNFERð madelode, Ecglafes bearn,  
 500 pe ät fótum sät freán Scyldinga;  
 onband beadu-rûne (wäs him Beówulfes stð,  
 môdgæs mere-faran, micel äf-þunca,  
 forþon þe he ne tðe, þät ænig ððer man  
 æfre mærða þon mā middan-geardes  
 505 gehédde under heofenum þonne he sylfa):  
 “ Eart þu se Beówulf, se þe wið Brecan wunne,  
 “ on sidne sæ ymb sund flite,  
 “ þær git for wlence wada cunneden  
 “ and for dol-gilpe on deóp wäter  
 510 “ aldrum nêðdon? Ne inc ænig mon,  
 “ ne leóf ne lâð, beleán mihte  
 “ sorh-fullne stð; þa git on sund reón,  
 “ þær git eágör-streám earmum þehton,  
 “ mæton mere-stræta, mundum brugdon,

515 "glidon ofer gár-secg ; geoſon ȳðum weól,  
 "wintres wylme. Git on wáteres æht  
 "ſeofon niht ſwuncon ; he þe át ſunde oferflát,  
 "háſde máre mägen. Þá hine on morgen-tid  
 "on Heado-ræmas holm up átbär,  
 520 "þonon he gesóhте ſwæſne ȳðel  
 "leóf hiſ leódum lond Brondinga,  
 "freoðo-burh fágere, þær he folc áhte,  
 "burg and beágas. Beót eal wið þe  
 "ſunu Beánstánes sððe gelæſte.  
 525 "þonne wéne ic tó þe wyrsan geþinges,  
 "þeáh þu heaðo-ræſa gehwær dohþe,  
 "grimre gúðe, gif þu Grendles dearſt  
 "niht-longne fyrfst neán býlan!"  
 Beówulf maðelode, bearñ Ecgþeówes :  
 530 "Hwát þu worn fela, wine mén ȳnferð,  
 "beóre druncen ymb Brecañ ſpræce,  
 "ságdest from hiſ ſide! Sðð ic talige,  
 "pát ic mere-strengo máran áhte,  
 "earfædo on yðum. Þonne ænig ȳðer man.  
 535 "Wit pát geƿwædon cniht-wesende  
 "and gebeótdon (wæron begen þá git  
 "on geogoð-feore) pát wit on gár-secg ȳt  
 "aldrum nððlon ; and pát geäfndon ſwá.  
 "Háſlon ſwurd nacod, þá wit on ſund reón,  
 540 "heard on handa, wit unc wið hron-fixas  
 "werian þóhton. Nð he wiht fram me  
 "flóð-ȳðum feor fleótan mealhte,  
 "hraðor on holme, nð ic fram him wolde.  
 "þá wit ätsomne on sæ wæron  
 545 "fif nihta fyrfst, ȳð pát unc flóð tódráf,  
 "wado weallende, wedera cealdost,  
 "nþpende niht and norðan wind  
 "heaðo-grim andhwearf ; hreó wæron ȳða.  
 "Wæs mere-fixa mðd onhréred :

550 "pær me wið lāðum līc-syrce mīn,  
 "heard hond-locen, helpe gefremede;  
 "beado-hrägl broden on breóstum lāg,  
 "golde gegyrvwed. Me tō grunde teáh  
 "fāh feónd-scaða, fāste hāfde

555 "grim on grāpe: hwāðre me gyfēðe wearð,  
 "pāt ic aglæcan orðe geræhte,  
 "hilde-bille; heaðo-ræs fornām  
 "mihtig mere-deór þurh mīne hand.

## X. BEÓWULF'S CONTEST WITH BRECA.—THE FEAST

"Swā mec gelōme lāð-geþeónan

560 "þrætēdon þearle. Ic him þēnode  
 "deóran sweorde, swā hit gedēfe wās;  
 "nās hie þære fylle gefeán hūslon,  
 "mān-fordlædlan, pāt hie me þēgon,  
 "symbol ymb-sæton sæ-grunde neáh,

565 "ac on mergenne mēcum wunde  
 "be fȳð-lāfe uppe lægon,  
 "sweordum ȳswefede, pāt syððan nā  
 "ymb brontne ford brim-līðende  
 "lāde ne letton. Leóht eástan com,

570 "beorht beácen godes; brimu swaðredon,  
 "pāt ic sæ-nāssas geseón mihte,  
 "windige weallas. Wyrd oft nereð  
 "unfægne eorl, þonne his ellen deáh!  
 "Hwāðere me gesælde, pāt ic mid sweorde ofslōh

575 "niceras nigene. Nō ic on niht gefrāgn  
 "under heofones hwealf heardran feohtan,  
 "ne on ēg-streánum earmran mannan;  
 "hwāðere ic fāra feng feore gedigde,  
 "stōes wērig. Þā mec sæ ðōbār,

580 "flōd äfter faroðe, on Finna land,

“ wadu weallendu. Nô ic wiht fram þe  
 “ swylcra searo-niða secgan hýrde,  
 “ billa brógan: Breca næfre git  
 “ æt heado-láce, ne gehwáðer incer  
 585 “ swá deórlice dæd gefremede  
 “ fágum sweordum . . . . .  
 “ . . . . . nô ic þüs gylpe;  
 “ þeáh þu þinum hrððrum tó banan wurde,  
 “ heásfod-mægum; þüs þu in helle scealt  
 590 “ werhðo dreógan. þeáh þin wit duge.  
 “ Sege ic þe tó sððe, sunu Ecgáfes,  
 “ þæt næfre Grendel swá fela gryra gefremede,  
 “ atol ágkeca ealdre þinum.  
 “ hýnðo on Heorote. gif þin hige wære,  
 595 “ sefa swá searo-grim, swá þu self talast.  
 “ Ac he hafad onfumlen, þæt he þá fæhðe ne þearf,  
 “ atole eeg-þræce eówer leóde  
 “ swíðe onsitian. Sige-Scyldinga;  
 “ nymea nýd-háde. nænegum árað  
 600 “ leóle Deniga. ac he on lust wigeð,  
 “ swefð ond sendeð, secce ne wéneð  
 “ tó Gár-Denum. Ac him Geáta sceal  
 “ eafod and ellen ungeára nu  
 “ gúðe geheódan. Gæð eft se þe móþ  
 605 “ tó medo mðdig, siððan morgen-leóht  
 “ ofer ylda bearn ððres dðgores,  
 “ sunne swegl-wered súðan scineð!”  
 þá wás on sálum sincest brytta'  
 gamol-feax and gúð-róf, geóce gelyfde  
 610 brego Beorht-Dena; gehýrde on Beówulfe  
 folces hyrde füst-rædne geþóht.  
 þær wás hæleða hleahtor; hlyn swynsode,  
 word wæron wynsume. Eode Wealhþeów forð,  
 cwén Hrððgáres, cynna gemyndig,  
 615 grëtte gold-hroden guman on healle,

and þā freólic wif ful gesealde  
 ærest Eást-Dena Ȑðel-wearde,  
 bād hine bliðne át þære beór-þege,  
 leódum leófne; he on lust geþeah  
 620 symbol and sele-ful, sige-rōf kyning.  
 Ymb-eode þā ides Helminga  
 duguðe and geogoðe dæl aeghwylcne;  
 sinc-fato sealde, ðð þāt säl Ȑlamp,  
 þāt hió Beówulfe. beág-hroden cwēn,  
 625 mōde geþungen, medo-ful ätbär;  
 grétté Geáta leód, gode þancode  
 wīs-fäst wordum, þās je hire se willa gelamp,  
 þāt heó on ænigne eorl gelýfde  
 fyrena frōfre. He þāt ful geþeah,  
 630 wäl-reów wiga át Wealhþeón,  
 and þā gyddode gūðe gefýsed,  
 Beówulf maðelode, bearn Ecþeówes:  
 “ Ic þāt hogode, þā ic on holm gestāh,  
 “ sæ-bāt gesät mid minra secga gedriht,  
 635 “ þāt ic Ȑnunga eówra leóda  
 “ willan geworhte, oððe on wäl crunge,  
 “ feónd-grápum fäst. Ic gefremman sceal  
 “ eorlic ellen, oððe ende-däg  
 “ on pisse meodu-healle minne gebidan.”  
 640 þām wife þā word wel licodon,  
 gilp-cwide Geátes; eode gold-hroden  
 freólicu folc-cwēn tō hire freán sittan.  
 þā wās eft swā aer inne on healle  
 þryð-word sprecen, þeód on sälum,  
 645 sige-folca swéy, ðð þāt semninga  
 sunu Healfdenes sēcean wolde  
 æfen-räste; wiste át þām ahlaecan  
 tō þām heáh-sele hilde geþinged,  
 siððan hie sunnan leóht geseón ne meahton,  
 650 oððe nípende niht ofer ealle,

scadu-helma gesceapu scriðan cwōman,  
wan under wolenum. Werod eall ȳrās.  
Grētte þā giddum guma ȳðerne,  
Hrōdgār Beōwulf, and him hael ȳbeād,  
655 wīn-ārnes geweald and þāt word ȳewād :  
“Næfre ic ænegum men ær ȳlyfde,  
“siððan ic hond and rond hebban mihte,  
“þryð-ārn Dena būton þe nu þā.  
“Hafa nu and geheald hūsa sēlest ;  
660 “gemyne mærðo. mūgen-ellen cȳð,  
“waca wið wrāðum ! Ne bið þe wilna gād,  
“gif þu þāt ellen-weorc aldre gedigest.”

## XI. THE WATCH FOR GRENDEL.

þā him Hrōdgār gewāt mid his hāleða gedryht,  
eodur Scyldinga ȳt of healle ;  
665 wolde wig-fruma Wealhþeo sécan,  
cwēn tō gebeddan Häfde kynninga wuldor  
Grendle tō-geánes, swā guman geirungon,  
sele-weard ȳseted. sundor-nytte beheold  
ymb aldon Dena, eoton weard ȳbeād ;  
670 hāru Geáta leód georne trāwode  
mōdgan māgnes, metodes hyldo.  
þā he him of dyde ȳsfern-byrnan,  
helm of hafelan, sealde his hyrsted swoord,  
trena cyst ȳombiht-pegne,  
675 and gehealdan hēt hilde-geatwe.  
Gespräc þā se gōda gylp-worda sum  
Beōwulf Geáta, ær he on bed stige :  
“Nō ic me an here-wāsmum hnāgran talige  
“gūð-geweoरca, þonne Grendel hine ;  
680 “forþan i hīt swoorde swēbban nelle,  
“aldrē beneōtan, þeāh ic eal māge.

“ Nát he þára gðoda, pät he me on-geán aleá,  
 “ rand geheáwe, þeáh þe he rōf sîe  
 “ nîð-geweorca; ac wit on niht sculon  
 685 “ secge ofersittan. gif he gesccean dear  
 “ wîg ofer wæpen, and sidwan witig god  
 “ on swâ hwiðere hond hâlig drylten  
 “ mærðo dâme, swâ him gemet þince.”  
 Hylde hine þâ heaðo-deór, hleór-bolster onfêng  
 690 eorles andwlitan; and hine ymb monig  
 snelic sæ-rinc sele-reste gebeáh.  
 Nænig heora þóhte pät he þanon scolde  
 eft earl-lufan æfre gesccean,  
 folc oððe freð-burh, þær he afæled wâs,  
 695 ac hie häflon gefrunen. Jät hie ær tō fela micles  
 in þâm wîn-sele wâl-deáð fornâm,  
 Denigea leóde. Ac him drylten forgeaf  
 wîg-spêda gewiosu. Wedera leódum  
 frôfor and fultum, pät hie feónd heora  
 700 þurh ânes crâft calle ofercômon,  
 selfes mihtum: sôð is geefyðed,  
 pät mihtig god manna cynnes  
 weâldi wide-ferhð. Com on wanre niht  
 scrlðan sceadu-genga. Sceótend swæfon,  
 705 þâ pät horn-reced healdan scoldon,  
 ealle buton ânum. J'ät wâs yldum cûð,  
 pät hie ne inôste. Jâ metod nolde,  
 se syn-scâda under sceadu bregdan;  
 ac he wâccende wrâðum on andan  
 710 bâd bolgen-môd beadwa geþinges.

## XII. GRENDEL's RAID.

þā com of mōre      under mist-hleoðum  
 Grendel gongan,      godes yrre bär.  
 Mynte se mān-scaða      manna cynnes  
 sumne besyrwan      in sele þam heán;  
 715 wōd under wolenum,      tō þās þe he wīn-reced,  
 gold-sele gumena,      gearwost wisse  
 fāttum fāhne.      Ne wās þāt forma stōd,  
 þāt he Hrōðgāres      hām gesōlīte:  
 næfre he on aldon-dagum      ær ne siðōan  
 720 heardran hāle,      heal-þegnas fand!  
 Com þā tō recede      rinc siðian  
 dreāmum bedæled.      Duru sōna onarn  
 fyr-bendum fāst,      syððan he hire folnum hrān;  
 onbrād þā bealo-hydig,      þā he ǣbolgen wās,  
 725 recedes māðan.      Raðe ǣfter þon  
 on fāgne flōr      scónd treddode,  
 eode yrre-mōd;      him of eágum stōd  
 līge gelicost      leóht unfāger.  
 Geseah he in recede      rinca manige,  
 730 swefan silbe-gedriht      samod ǣtgädere,  
 mago-rinca heáp:      þā his mōd ǣhlōg,  
 mynte þāt he gedælde,      ær þon dāg cwōmē,  
 atol aglæca,      ǣnra gehwylces  
 līf wið līce,      þā him ǣlumpen wās  
 735 wist-fylle wēn.      Ne wās þāt wyrd þā gen,  
 þāt he mā mōste      manna cynnes  
 ȝicgean ofer þā niht.      Pryð-swyð beheold  
 mæg Higelāces,      hū se mān-scaða  
 under fær-gripum      gefaran wolde.  
 740 Ne þāt se aglæca      yldan þōhte,  
 ac he gefēng hraðe      forman stōe  
 slēpendne rinc,      slāt unwearnum,

båt bân-locan, blôd êdrum dranc,  
 syn-snædum swealh: sôna hafde  
 745 unlyfigendes eal geformod  
 fêt and folma. Ford neár âtstôp,  
 nam þâ mid handa hige-þiltinge  
 rinc on râste; ræhte ongeán  
 feónd mid folme, he onfeng hraðe  
 750 inwit-þancum and wið earn gesat.  
 Sôna þât onfunde fyrena hyrde,  
 þât he ne mette middan-geardes  
 eordan scâta on elran men  
 mund-gripe mâran: he on môde wearð  
 755 forht on ferhðe, nô þjær fram meahte;  
 hyge wâs him hin-fûs, wolde on heolster fleón,  
 sêcan deófla gedräg: ne wâs his drohtoð þær,  
 swylce he on ealder-dagum ær gemette.  
 Gemunde þâ se góða mæg Higelâces  
 760 æfen-spræce, up-lang âstôd  
 and him fâste wiðfeng. Fingras burston;  
 eoten wâs ût-weard, eorl furður stôp.  
 Mynte se mæra, þær he meahte swâ,  
 widre gewindan and on weg þanon  
 765 fleón on fen-hopu; wiste his fingra geweald  
 on grames grâpum. Þât wâs geócor stôd,  
 þât se hearm-scaða tô Heorute âteâh:  
 dryht-scle dynede, Denum eallum wearð,  
 ceaster-bûendum, cênra gehwylcum,  
 770 eorlum ealu-scerwen. Yrre wærou begen,  
 rêðe rên-weardas. Reced hlynsode;  
 þâ wâs wundor micel, þât se wîn-sele  
 wiðhâfde heaðo-deórum. þât he on hrusan ne feôl,  
 fäger fold-bold; ac he þâs fâste wâs  
 775 innan and ûtan tren-bendum  
 searo-þoncum besmiðod. Þær fram sylle ȝabeág  
 medu-benc monig mine gefræge,

golde geregnað, þær jā grannan wunnon;  
 þās ne wēndon ær witan Scyldinga,  
 780 þāt hit ā mid gemete manna ænig  
 betlic and bān-fāg tōlrecan meahte,  
 listum tōlūcan, nymðe līges fāðm  
 swulge on swaðule. Swēg up āstāg  
 niwe geneahhe; Nord-Denum stōd  
 785 atelīc egesa ānra gel. wylcum  
 þāra þe of wealle wōp gehýrdon,  
 gryre-leōð galan godes andsacan,  
 sige-leásne sang, sār wānigean  
 helle häftan. Heold hine tō fāste  
 790 se þe manna wās māgene strengest  
 on þām dāge þysses lifes.

### XIII. BEÓWULF TEARS OFF GRENDEL's ARM.

NOLDE eorla hleō ænige þinga  
 þone cwealm-cuman cwiene forlætan,  
 ne his lif-dagas leóda ænigum  
 795 nytte tealde. Þær genehost brāgd  
 eorl Beówulfes ealde lāfe,  
 wolde frā-drihtnes feorh ealgian  
 mārces þeódnes, þær hie meahton swā;  
 hie þāt ne wiston, þā hie gewin drugon,  
 800 heard-hicgende hilde-mecgas,  
 and on healfa gehwone heāwan þōhton,  
 sāwle sēcan, þāt þone syn-scaðan  
 ænig ofer eorðan irenna cyst,  
 gūð-billa nān grētan nolde;  
 805 ac he sige-wæpnum forsworen hāfde,  
 ecga gehwylcere. Scolde his aldr-gedāl  
 on þām dāge þysses lifes  
 earmlīc wurðan and se ellor-gāst.

on feónda geweald    feor stóian.

810 þá þát onfunde    se þe fela æror  
 módes myrðe    manna cynne  
 fyrne gefremede    (he wás fág wið god)  
 þát him se lic-homa    læstan nolde,  
 ac hine se módega    mæg Hygeláces

815 hæfde be honda;    wás gehwæðer ðörum  
 lifigende lāð.    Líc-sár gebád  
 atol äglæca,    him on eaxle wearð  
 syn-dolh sweotol,    seonowe onsprungon  
 burston bân-locan.    Beówulfe wearð

820 gúð-hréð gyfede;    scolde Grendel þonan  
 feorh-seóc fleón    under fen-hleoðu,  
 sēcean wyn-leás wic;    wiste þe geornor,  
 þát his aldres wás    ende gegongen,  
 dōgera däg-rím.    Denum eallum wearð

825 hæfde þam wäl-ræse    willa gelumpen.  
 Hæfde þá gefælsod,    se þe ær feorran com,  
 snotor and swýð-ferhð    sele Hrðögáres,  
 genered wið níðe.    Niht-weorce gefeh,  
 ellen-mærðum;    hæfde Eást-Denum

830 Geát-mecga leód    gilp gelæsted,  
 swylce oncýðe    ealle gebette,  
 inwid-sorge,    þe hie ær drugon  
 and for þréa-nýðum    þolian scoldon,  
 torn unlytel.    Þát wás tācen sweotol,

835 syððan hilde-deór    hond alegde,  
 earm and eaxle    (þær wás eal geador  
 Grendles grápe)    under geápne hrðf.

## XIV. THE JOY AT HEOROT.

þā wās on morgen      mīne gefrāege  
 ymb þā gif-healle      gūð-rīc monig:  
 840 fērdon folc-togan      feorran and neān  
 geond wid-wegas      wundor sceāwian,  
 lāðes lāstas.      Nō his līf-gedāl  
 sārlīc þāhte      secca ænegum,  
 þāra þe tir-leiscs      trode sceāwode,  
 845 hū he wērig-inbōl      on weg þanon,  
 nīða ofercumen,      on nicera mere  
 fēge and geiþymed      feorl-lāstas bār.  
 Þær wās on blōde      brim weallende,  
 atol fōða geswing      eal gemenged  
 850 hātan heolfsre,      heoro-dreōre weōl;  
 deāð-fēge deōg,      sīðan dreāma leās  
 in fen-freodo      feorl alegle  
 hæðene sāwle.      þær him hel onfēng.  
 þanon eīt gewiton      eald-gesīðas,  
 855 swylce geong manig      of gomen-wāðe,  
 fram mere mōdge,      mearum rīdan,  
 beornas on blancum.      þær wās Beōwulfer  
 mārðo māned;      monig oft gewiðð,  
 þätte sūð ne norð      be sām tweonum  
 860 ofer eormier-grurd      ðōer nānig  
 under swegles hegong      sēlra nāere  
 rond-hābbendra,      rīces wyrōra.  
 Ne hie hāru wine-drihten      wiht ne lōgon,  
 glādne Hrōðgār,      ac þāt wās gōd cyning.  
 865 Hwīlum heaðo-rōfe      hleāpan lēton,  
 on geflit faran      fealwe mearas,  
 þær him fold-wegas      fāgere þāhton,  
 cystum cāðe;      hwīlum cyninges þegn,  
 guma gilp-hlāden      gidda gemyndig,

870 se þe eal-fela eald-gesegen  
 worn gemunde, word ððer fand  
 sððe gebunden: secg eft ongan  
 stð Beówulfes snytrum styrian  
 and on spēd wrecan spel gerāde,  
 875 wordum wrixlan, wel-hwylc gecwāð,  
 þät he fram Sigemunde secgan hýrde,  
 ellen-dædum, uncūðes fela,  
 Wālsinges gewin, wide sīðas,  
 þāra þe gumena bearn gearwe ne wiston,  
 880 fæhðe and fyrne, búton Fitela mid hine,  
 þonne he swylces hwāt secgan wolde  
 eám his nefan, swā hie à wæron  
 át nīða gehwām nýd-gesteallan:  
 hæfdon eal-fela eotena cynnes  
 885 sweordum gesæged. Sigemunde gesprong  
 äfter deáð-däge dóm unlýtel,  
 syððan wiges heard wyrm Ȣcwealde,  
 hordes hyrde; he under hárne stān,  
 ädelinges bearn, ána genéðe  
 890 frēne dæde; ne wās him Fitela mid.  
 Hwāðre him gesælde, þät þät swurd þurhwōd  
 wrätlicne wyrm, þät hit on wealle átstōd,  
 dryhtlic fren; draca morðe swealt.  
 Hæfde aglæca elne gegongen,  
 895 þät he beáh-hordes brūcan mōste  
 selfes dōme: sæ-bát gelilð, bär on bearm scipes  
 beorhte frātwa, Wālser eafera; wyrm hāt gemealt.  
 Se wās wreccena wide mærost  
 900 ofer wer-þeóde, wīgendra hleð  
 ellen-dædum: he þās áron þāh.  
 Siððan Heremōdes hild sweðrode  
 eafoð and ellen. He mid eotenum wearð  
 on feónda geweald forð forlacen,

905 snūde forsended. Hine sorh-wylmas  
 lemede tō lange, he his leódum wearð,  
 eallum äðelingum tō alder-ceare;  
 swylice oft bemearn ærran mælum  
 swið-ferhðes sið snotor ceorl monig,  
 910 se þe him bealwa tō bōte gelyfde,  
 þät þät þeóndes bearn geþeón scolde,  
 fäder-äðelum onfōn, folc gehealdan,  
 hord and hleó-burh, hælcða rice.  
 Ædel Scyldinga. He þær eallum wearð,  
 915 mæg Higeláces manna cynne,  
 freóndum gefägra; hine fyren onwðd.

Hwilmum fittende fealwe stræte  
 mearum mæton. Þā wās morgen-leólt  
 scofen and scynded. Eode scealc monig  
 920 swið-hicgende tō sele þam heán,  
 searo-wundor seón. swylice self cyning,  
 of brýd-büre beáh-horda weard.  
 tryddode tír-fäst getrume micle,  
 cystum gecfðed, and his cwén mid him  
 925 medo-stig gemät mægða hōse.

## XV. HROTHGAR'S GRATULATION.

HROTHGÅR maðelode (he tō healle geóng,  
 stōd on stapole, geseah steápne hróf  
 golde fähne and Grendles hond):  
 "pisse ansýne al-wealdan þanc  
 930 "lungre gelimpe! Fela ic lāðes gebåd,  
 "grynnan ät Grendle: A mæg god wyrean  
 "wunder äfter wundre, wuldres hyrde!  
 "þät wās ungefára, þät ic ænigra me  
 "weána ne wende tō widan feore

935 "bōte gebīdan þonne blōde fāh  
 "hūsa sēlest heoro-dreōrig stōd;  
 "weā wid-scofen witenā gehwylcne  
 "þāra je ne wēndon. þāt hie wide-ferhō  
 "leōda land-geweorc lāðum beweredon

940 "scuccum and scinnum. Nu scealc hafað  
 "þurh drihtnes miht dæd gefremede.  
 "þe we ealle ær ne mealton  
 "snytrum besyrwan. Hwāt! þūt secgan māg  
 "efne swā hwylc māgna. swā þone magan cende

945 "äfter gum-cynnum. gyf heō gyt lyfað,  
 "þāt hyre eald-metod ēste wære  
 "bearn-gebyrdo. Nu ic Beówulf  
 "pec, secg betsta, me for sunu wylle  
 "freōgan on ferhōe; heald forð tela

950 "niwe sibbe. Ne bið þe nænigra gād  
 "worolde wilna. þe ic geweald hābbe.  
 "Ful-oft ic for lässan leán teohhode  
 "hord-weorðunge hnāhran rince,  
 "sæmran ät sācce. Þu þe self hafast

955 "dædum gefremed, þāt þin dōm lyfað  
 "swā tō aldre. Alwalda pec  
 "gōde forgylde, swā he nu gyt dyde!"  
 Beówulf maðelode, bearn Ecgleowes:  
 "We þāt ellen-weorc ēstum miclum,

960 "feohtan fremedon, frēcne genēðdon  
 "eafōð uncūðes; tūðe ic swiðor,  
 "þāt þu hine selfne geseón mōste,  
 "feond on frætewum fyl-wērigne!  
 "Ic hine hrädlīce heardan clammum

965 "on wäl-bedde wriðan þōhte,  
 "þāt he for mund-gripe mīnum scolde  
 "liegean lif-hysig, būtan his līc swice;  
 "ic hine ne mihte, þā metod nolde,  
 "ganges getwæman. nō ic him þās georne äfsealh,

970 "feorh-genlðan; wäss tō fore-mihtig  
 "feónd on fëde. Hwæðere he his folme forlēt  
 "tō lif-wraðe lāst weardian,  
 "earm and eaxle: nô þær ænige swā peah  
 "feá-sceaft guma frôfrc gebolite:  
 975 "nô þý leng leofad lâd-geteúna \*  
 "synnum geswenced, ac hyne sâr hafað  
 "in nýd-gripe nearwe besongen.  
 "balwon bendum: þær ábidan sceal  
 "maga mâne fäh miclan dômes.  
 980 "hû him scir metol scrifan wille."  
 þâ wäss swigra secg, sunu Ecglâfes,  
 on gylp-spræce gûð-gewcorca,  
 siððan ăðelingas eorles crifte  
 ofer heâhne hrôf hand sceâwedon,  
 985 feónles tingras. foran æghwyle;  
 wäss stêde nägla gehwyle. stfle gelicost,  
 hæðenes hand-sporu hilde-rinces  
 egle unheóru; æg-hwyle geewäð,  
 þât him heardra nân hrinan wolde  
 990 iren ær-gôd, þât þâs ahlæcan  
 blôdge beadu-folme onberan wolde.

## XVI. THE BANQUET AND THE GIFTS.

þâ wäss hâten hreðe Heort innan-weard  
 folmum gefrâtwod: fela þæra wäss  
 wera and wifa, þe þât win-reced,  
 995 gest-sele gyredon. Gold-fâg scinon  
 web äfter wagum, wundor-siôna fela  
 secca gehwylcum þâra þe on swy wholestar  
 Wâs þât beorhte bold tôbrocen swiðe  
 eal inne-weard iren-bendum fâst,  
 1000 heorras tôhlidene; hrôf ana genâs

ealles ansund, på se aglæca  
 fyren-dædum fág on fleám gewand,  
 aldres or-wéna. Nô pät fðe byð  
 tð befléonne (fremme se þe wille!)

1005 ac gesacan sceal sáwl-berendra  
 nýde genýdde niðða bearna  
 grund-buendra gearwe stówe,  
 þær his líc-homa leger-bedle fäst  
 swefeð äfter symle. På wás sael and mæl,

1010 pät tð healle gang Healfenes sunu;  
 wolde self cyning symbel þicgan.  
 Ne gefrägen ic þá mægðe māran weorode  
 ymb hyra sinc-gyfan sél gebærana.  
 Bugon þá tð bence blæd-ågende,

1015 fylle gefægon. Fägere geþægon  
 medo-ful manig mágas † þára  
 swið-hicgende on sele þam heán.  
 Hrðögár and Hrðöulf. Heorot innan wás  
 freóndum áfylled; nalles fäcen-stafas

1020 þeód-Scyldingas þenden fremedon.  
 Forgeaf þá Beówulfe bearne Healfenes  
 segen gyldenne sigores tð leáne,  
 hroden hilte-cumbor, helm and byrnan;  
 mære māððum-sweord manige gesåwon

1025 beforan beorn beran. Beówulf geþah  
 ful on flette; nô he þære feoh-gyfte  
 for sceótendum scamigan þorfta,  
 ne gefrägn ic freóndlicor scówer mādmas  
 golde gegyrede gum-manna fela

1030 in ealo-bence ððrum gesellan.  
 Ymb þás helmes hrðf heáfod-beorge  
 wírum bewunden walan utan heold,  
 pät him fela lāfe fréne ne meahton  
 scúr-heard sccðan, þonne scyld-freca

1035 ongeán gramum gangan scolde.

Heht þa eorla hleó eahta mearas,  
 fäted-hleóre, on flet teón  
 in under eoderas; þára ánum stôd  
 sadol searwum fâh since gewurðad,  
 1040 þât wâs hilde-setl heál-cyninges.  
 þonne sweordla gelâc sunu Healfdenes  
 efnan wolde; næfre on ðre lüg  
 wid-cûðes wig, þonne walu feóllon.  
 And þa Beowulfe bega gchwiðres  
 1045 eodor Ingwina onwealdl geteáh,  
 wiega and wæpna; hêt hine wel brûcan.  
 Swâ manlice mære þeóden,  
 hord-weard hâleða heaðo-ræsas geald  
 mearum and mâðnum, swâ hý næfre man lyhð,  
 1050 se þe secgan wile sôð äfter rihte.

## XVII. SONG OF HROTHGAR'S POET—THE LAY OF HNAEF AND HENGEST.

þa gyt æghwylcum eorla drihten  
 þára þe mid Beowulfe brim-lâde teáh,  
 on þære medu-bence mâððum gesealde,  
 yrfe-lâfc, and þone ænne hélht  
 1055 golde forgyldan, þone þe Grendel ær  
 mâne fíewalde, swâ he hyra mâ wolde,  
 nefne him witig god wyrd forstôde  
 and þâs mannes môd: metod eallum weold  
 gumena cynnes, swâ he nu git dêð;  
 1060 forþan bið andgit æglwær sôlest,  
 ferhðes fore-þanc! fela sceal gebîdan  
 leófes and lâðes, se þe longe her  
 on þyssum win-dagum worolde brûceð.  
 þær wâs sang and swêg samod afgädere

1065 fore Healfdenes hilde-wisan,  
 gomen-wudu grēted, gid oft wrecen,  
 þonne heal-gamen Hrōðgāres scōp  
 äfter medo-bence mænan scolde  
 Finnes eaferum, þā hie se fær begeat:

1070 "Hāleð Healfdenes, Hnāf Scyldinga,  
 "in Fr... es wāle feallan scolde.  
 "Ne hāru Hildeburh hērian þorfta  
 "Eotena treówe: unsynnum wearð  
 "beloren leófum ät þam lind-plegan

1075 "bearnum and brōðrum; hie on gebyrð hruron  
 "gāre wunde; þāt wās geðomuru ides.  
 "Nalles hōlinga Hōces dōhtor  
 "meotod-sceaft bemearn, syððan morgen com.  
 "þā heō under swegle geseón mealite

1080 "morðor-bealo māga, þær heō ær mæste heold  
 "worolde wynne: wīg ealle fornam  
 "Finnes þegnas, nemne seáum ánum,  
 "þāt he ne mehte on þām meðel-stede  
 "wīg Hengeste wiht gefeohtan,

1085 "ne þā weá-lāfe wīge forþringan  
 "þeódnes þegne; ac hig him geþingo budon,  
 "þāt hie him ðær flet eal gerýmdon,  
 "healle and heáh-setl, þāt hie healfre geweald  
 "wīð Eotena bearn ágan mōston,

1090 "and ät feoh-gyftum Folcwaldan sunu  
 "dōgra gehwylce Dene weorðode,  
 "Hengestes heáp hringum wenede,  
 "efne swā swiðe sinc-gestreónum  
 "fāttan goldes, swā he Fresena cyn

1095 "on beór-sele byldan wolde.  
 "þā hie getrūwedon on twā healfā  
 "fāste frioðu-wære; Fin Hengeste  
 "elne unflitme áðum benemde,  
 "þāt he þā weá-lāfe weotena dōme

1100 "Arum heolde, þat þær ænig mon  
 "wordum ne worcum wære ne bræce,  
 "ne þurh inwit-searo æsre gemænden,  
 "þeāh hie hira beág-gyfan banan folgedon  
 "þeoden-leásc, þa him swā gepearfod wās:  
 1105 "gyf þonne Frysna hwylc frēcan spræce  
 "pās morðor-hetes myndgiend wære,  
 "þonne hit swoordes ecg syððan scolde.  
 "Åð wās geäfned and icge gold  
 "ahäfen of horde. Here-Seyldinga  
 1110 "betst beado-rinca wās on bæl gearu;  
 "ät pām åde wās ðð-gesýne  
 "swát-fāh syrce, swýn eal-gylden,  
 "eofer ïren-heard, äðeling manig  
 "wundum åwyrded; sume on wāle crungon.  
 1115 "Hét þa Hildeburh åt Hnäfes åde  
 "hire selfre sunu sweoloðe befästan,  
 "bán-satu bárnan and on bæl dðn.  
 "Earme on eaxle ides gnornode,  
 "geomrode giddum; gðð-rinc åstāh.  
 1120 "Wand tō wolcnum wäl-fýra mæst,  
 "hlynoden for hlāwe; hafelan multon,  
 "ben-geato burston, þonne blðð ätspranc  
 "læð-bite lices. Lig ealle forswæalg,  
 "gæsta gifrost, þára þe þær gðð fornam  
 1125 "bega folces; wās hira blæd scacen.

## XVIII. THE GLEEMAN'S TALE IS ENDED.

"GEWITON him þa wígend wica neðsian,  
 "freóndum befallen Frysland geseón,  
 "hámas and hcá-burh. Hengest þa gyt  
 "wäl-fágne winter wunode mid Finne  
 1180 "ealles unhlitme; eard gemunde,

“þeáh þe he *ne* meahte on mere drifan  
 “hringed-stefnan; holm storme weól,  
 “won wið winde; winter ýðe beleác  
 “is-gebinde ðð pät ððer com

1135 “geár in geardas, swá nu gyt dëð,  
 “þá þe syngales sèle bewitiað,  
 “wuldor-torhtan weder. Þá wäis winter scacen,  
 “fáger foldan bearm; fundode wrecca,  
 “gist of geardum; he tð gýrn-wräce

1140 “swiðor þóhte, þonne tð sæ-láde,  
 “gif he torn-gemot þurhteón milite,  
 “pát he Eotena bearn inne gemunde.  
 “Swá he ne forwyrnde worold-rædenne,  
 “þonne him Húnláfing hilde-leóman,

1145 “billa sélést, on bearm dyde:  
 “þás wäron mid Eotenum ecge cððe.  
 “Swylce ferhð-frecan Fin eft begeat  
 “sweord-bealo slíðen át his selfes hám,  
 “siððan grimne gripe Gáðláf ond Ósláf

1150 “áfter sæ-siðe sorge mændon,  
 “átwiton weána dæl; ne meahte wäfre mód  
 “forhabban in hreøre. Þá wäis heal hroden  
 “feónda feorum, swilce Fin slägen,  
 “cyning on corðre, and seó cwén numen.

1155 “Sceótend Scyldinga tð scypum feredon  
 “eal in-gesteald eorð-cyninges,  
 “swylce hie át Finnes hám findan meahton  
 “sigla searo-gimma. Hie on sæ-láde  
 “drihtlice wif tð Denum feredon,

1160 “læddon tð leódum.” Leóð wäis ásungen,  
 gleó-mannes gyd. Gamen eft ástah,  
 beorhtode benc-swéð, byrelas sealdon  
 wín of wunder-fatum. Þá cwom Wealhþeó forð  
 gán under gyldnum beáge, þær þá gðan twegen

1165 sæton suhter-gefáderan; þá gyt wäis hiera sib ätgädere

æghwylc ððrum trýwe. Swyldce þær Únferð þyle  
 æt fótum sät freán Scyldinga: gehwylc liora his ferhðe  
 treówde,  
 þät he häfde mód micel, þeáh þe he his mágum nære  
 árfäst æt ega gelácum. Spräc þá ides Scyldinga:  
 1170 "Onföh pissum fulle, freó-drihten män,  
 "sincez brytta; þu on sälum wes,  
 "gold-wine gumena, and tō Geátum sprec  
 "mildum wordum! Swá sceal man dōn.  
 "Beó wið Geátas gläd, geofena gemyndig;  
 1175 "neán and feorran þu nu frjðu hafast.  
 "Me man ságde, þät þu þe for sunu wolde  
 "here-rinc habban. Heorot is gefelsod,  
 "beáh-sele beorhta; brūc þenden þu móte  
 "manigra mēda and þinum mágum læf  
 1180 "fole and rice, þonne þu forð scyle  
 "metod-sceaft seón. Ic minne can  
 "glädne Hrððulf, þät he þá geogoðe wile  
 "árum healdan, gyf þu ær þonne he,  
 "wine Scildinga, worold ofletest;  
 1185 "wéne ic, þät he mid góde gyldan wille  
 "uncran eaferan, gif he þät eal gemon,  
 "hwät wit tō willan and tō worð-myndum  
 "umbor wesendum ær árna gefremedon."  
 Hwearf þá bī bence, þær hyre byre wæron,  
 1190 Hrððric and Hrððmund, and häleða bearn,  
 giogos ätgädere; þær se góda sät  
 Beowulf Geáta be þæm gebrðorum twæm.

## XIX.

## BEÓWULF'S JEWELLED COLLAR. THE HEROES REST.

Him wäs ful boren and freónd-laðu  
 wordum bewägned and wunden gold  
 1195 êstum geeáwed, earm-hreáde twå,  
 hrägl and hringas, heals-beága mæst  
 þára þe ic on foldan gefrägen häbbe.  
 Nænigne ic under swegle sélran hýrde  
 hord-mâððum häleða, syððan Hâma ätwäg  
 1200 tó þære byrhtan byrig Brosinga mene,  
 sigle and sinc-fät, searo-niðas fealh  
 Eormenrices, geceás ècne ræd.  
 Þone hring häfde Higelâc Geáta,  
 nefa Swertinges, nýhstan siðe,  
 1205 siððan he under segne sinc ealgode,  
 wäl-reáf werede; hyne Wyrd fornam,  
 syððan he for wlenco weán åhsode,  
 fæhðe tó Frysum; he þá frätwe wäg,  
 eorclan-stânas ofer fýða ful,  
 1210 ríce þeóden, he under rande gecranc;  
 gehwearf þá in Francna fääm feorh cyninges,  
 breóst-gewædu and se beáh somod:  
 wyrsan wíg-frecan wäl reáfedon  
 äfter gút-sceare, Geáta leóde  
 1215 hreá-wic heóldon. Heal swêge onfêng.  
 Wealhþeo maðelode, heó fore þäm werede spräc:  
 “Bruc pisses beáges, Beówulf, leófa  
 “hyse, mid hæle, and pisses hrägles neót  
 “þeód-gestreóna, and geþeóh tela,  
 1220 “cen þec mid cräfte and þyssum cnyhtum wes  
 “lara lñðe! ic þe þás leán geman.  
 “Hafast þu gefêred, þät þe feor and neáh

“ealne wide-ferhð weras ehtlgað,  
 “efne swā side swā sæ bebtgeð  
 1225 “windige weallas. Wes, þenden þu lifige,  
 “äðeling eádig! ic þe an tela  
 “sinc-gestreóna. Beó þu suna mínum  
 “dædum gedéfe dreám healdende!  
 “Her is æghwylc eorl ðörum getryfwe,  
 1230 “môdes milde, man-drihtne hold,  
 “þegnas syndon geþwære, þeód eal gearo:  
 “druncne dryht-guman, dôð swā ic bidde!”  
 Eode þa tō setle. Þær wäss symbla cyst,  
 druncon wín weras: wyrd ne cûðon,  
 1235 geð-sceaft grimme, swā hit ågangen wearð  
 eorla manegum, syððan æfen cwom  
 and him Hrôðgår gewát tō hofe sínūm,  
 rice tō räste. Reced weardode  
 unrím eorla, swā hie oft ær dydon:  
 1240 benc-þelu beredon, hit geond-bræded wearð  
 beddum and bolstrum. Beór-scealca sum  
 fūs and fæge flet-räste geþeág.  
 Setton him tō heáfdum hilde-randas,  
 bord-wudu beorhtan; þær on bence wäss  
 1245 ofer äðelinge fýð-geséne  
 heaðo-steápa helm, hringed byrne,  
 þrec-wudu prymlic. Wäss þeáw hyra,  
 þät hie oft wæron an wíg gearwe,  
 ge åt hám ge on herge, ge gehwæðer þara  
 1250 efne swylce mæla, swylce hira man-dryhtne  
 þearf gesælde; wäss seó þeód tilu.

## XX.

## GRENDEL'S MOTHER ATTACKS THE RING-DANES.

SIGON þá tō slæpe. Sum sâre angeald  
 æfen-râste, swâ him ful-oft gelamp,  
 siððan gold-sele Grendel warode,  
 1255 unriht äfnde, ðð þât ende becwom,  
 swylt äfter synnum. Þât gesýne wearð,  
 wid-cûð werum, þätte wrecend þâ gyt  
 lifde äfter lâðum, lange þrage  
 äfter gûð-ceare; Grendles môdor,  
 1260 ides aglæc-wif yrmðe gemunde,  
 se þe wäter-egesan wunian scolde,  
 cealde streámas, siððan Cain wearð  
 tō ecg-banan ångan brêðer,  
 fäderen-mæge; he þâ fâg gewât,  
 1265 morðre gemearcod man-dreám fleón,  
 wêsten warode. Þanon wðc fela  
 geôsceaft-gâsta; wâs þæra Grendel sum,  
 heoro-wearh hetelic, se ät Heorote fand  
 wâccendne wer wiges bidan,  
 1270 þær him aglæca ät-græpe wearð;  
 hwâðre he gemunde mägenes strenge,  
 gim-fâste gife, þe him god sealde,  
 and him tō anwaldan âre gelýfde,  
 frôfre and fultum: þý he pone feónd ofercwcm,  
 1275 gehnægde helle gâst: þâ he heán gewât,  
 dreáme bedæled deáð-wic seón,  
 man-cynnes feónd. And his môdor þâ gyt  
 gifre and galg-môd gegân wolde  
 sorh-fulne stô, suna deáð wrecan.  
 1280 Com þá tō Heorote, þær Hring-Dene  
 geond þât sâld swæfun. Þâ þær sôna wearð  
 ed-hwyrft eorlum, siððan inne fealh

Grendles mōdor; wās se gryre lässa  
 efne swā micle, swā bið māgða cräft.  
 1285 wig-gryre wifes be wæpned-men,  
 þonne heoru bunden, hamere geþuren,  
 sweord swātē fāh swin ofer helme,  
 ecgum dyhtig andweard scireð.  
 Pā wās on healle heard-ecg togen,  
 1290 sweord ofer setlum, sid-rand manig  
 hafen handa fāst; heim ne gemunde,  
 byrnan side, þe hine se brōga angeat.  
 Heō wās on ȳfste, wolde ût þanon  
 feore beorgan, pā heō onfunden wās;  
 1295 hraðe heō ȳðelinga ånne hāfde  
 fāste befangen, pā heō tō fenne gang;  
 se wās Hrōðgāre haleða lcōfost  
 on gestiðes hād be sām tweonum,  
 rice rand-wiga, þone þe heō on rāste Ȅbreát,  
 1300 blæd-fāstne beorn. Nās Beowulf þær,  
 ac wās ðōer in ær geteolhod  
 äfter māððum-gife mārum Geáte.  
 Hrēam wearð on Heorote. Heō under heolfrē genam  
 cūðe folme; cearu wās geniwigod  
 1305 geworden in wīcum: ne wās þāt gewrixle til,  
 þāt hie on bā healfa bicgan scoldon  
 freónda feorum. Pā wās frōd cyning,  
 hār hilde-rinc, on hrcón mōde,  
 syððan he aldror-þegn unlyfigendne,  
 1310 þone deórestan deádne wisse.  
 Hraðe wās tō būre Beowulf fetod,  
 sigor-eádig seig. Samod ær-däge  
 eode eorla sum, ȳðele cempa  
 self mid gestiðum, þær se snottra bād,  
 1315 hwāðre him al-walda æfref wille  
 äfter weá-spelle wyrpe gefremman.  
 Gang pā äfter flōre fyrd-wyrðe man

mid his hand-scale (heal-wudu dynede)  
 þät he þone wisan wordum hnægde  
 1320 freán Ingwina; frägn gif him wære  
 äfter neód-laðu niht getæse.

XXI. SORROW AT HEOROT: *ÆSCHERE'S DEATH.*

Hrðögár maðelode, helm Scildinga:  
 " Ne frin þu äfter sælum! Sorh is geniwod  
 " Denigea leódum. Deád is Äsc-here,  
 1325 " Yrmenláfes yldra brððor,  
 " min rún-wita and mán ræd-bora,  
 " eaxl-gestealla, þonne we on orlege  
 " hafelan weredon, þonne hniton fëðan,  
 " eoferas cnysedan; swylc scolde eorl wesan  
 1330 " äðeling ær-gód, swylc Äsc-here wäs.  
 " Wearð him on Heorote tō hand-banan  
 " wäl-gæst wäfre; ic ne wåt hwäder  
 " atol æse wlanc eft-siðas teáh,  
 " fylle gefrægnod. Heó þá fæhðe wräc,  
 1335 " þe þu gystran niht Grendel cwealdest  
 " þurh hæstne hâd heardum clammum,  
 " forþan he tō lange leóde mîne  
 " wanode and wyrde. He ät wîge gecrang  
 " ealdres scyldig, and nu ððer cwom  
 1340 " mihtig mân-scaða, wolde hyre mæg wrecan,  
 " ge feor hafað fæhðe gestæled,  
 " þüs þe þincean mæg þegne monegum,  
 " se þe äfter sinc-gyfan on sefan greóteð,  
 " hreðer-bealo hearde; nu seó hand ligeð,  
 1345 " se þe eów wel-hwylcra wilna dohte.  
 " Ic þät lond-bûend leóde mîne  
 " sele-rædende secgan hýrde,  
 " þät hie gesawon swylce twegen

"micle mearc-stapan mōras healdan,  
 1350 "ellor-gæstas: þæra ðōer wās,  
 "þās þe hic gewislicost gewitan meahton,  
 "idese onlicnes, ðōer earm-sceapan  
 "on weres wāstum wräc-lāstas trād,  
 "nāfne he wās māra þonne ænig man ðōer,  
 1355 "pone on geār-dagum Grendel nemdon  
 "fold-būende: nō hie fāder cunnon,  
 "hwāðer him ænig wās ær acenned  
 "dýrnra gāsta. Hie dýgel lond  
 "warigeað, wulf-hleoðu, windige nāssas,  
 1360 "frēcne fen-gelād, þær fýrgen-streām  
 "under nāssa genipu niðer gewiteð,  
 "flōd under foldan; nis þāt feor heonou  
 "mil-gemearces, þāt se mere standeð,  
 "ofer þām hongiað hrīmge bearwas,  
 1365 "wudu wyrтum fāst, wāter oferhelmað.  
 "þær māg nihta gehwāem nið-wundor seón,  
 "fýr on flōde; nō þās frōd leofað  
 "gumena bearna, þāt þone grund wite;  
 "þeáh þe hæð-stapa hundum geswenced,  
 1370 "heorot hornum trum holt-wudu sēce,  
 "feorran geflýmed, ær he feorh seleð,  
 "aldor on ðōre, ær he in wille,  
 "hafelan hýdan. Nis þāt heóru stōw:  
 "þonon fýð-geblond up ástigeð  
 1375 "won tō wolcnum, þonne wind styreð  
 "lāð gewidru, ðōð þāt lyft drysmað,  
 "roderas reótað. Nu is ræd gelang  
 "eft ät þe ánum! Eard git ne const,  
 "frēcne stōwe, þær þu findan miht  
 1380 "sinnigne secg: sēc gif þu dyrre!  
 "Ic þe þā fæhðe feó leánige,  
 "eald-gestreónum, swā ic ær dyde,  
 "wundnum golde, gyf þu on weg cymest."

## XXII.

BEÓWULF SEEKS THE MONSTER IN THE HAUNTS OF  
THE NIXIES.

BEÓWULF maðelode, bearn Ecgþeówes :

1385 " Ne sorga, snotor guma ! sélre bið æghwæm,  
 " þät he his freónd wrece, þonne he fela **murne** ;  
 " ttre æghwylc sceal ende gebidan  
 " worolde lifes ; wyrce se þe móte  
 " dómes ær deáðe ! þät bið driht-guman

1390 " unlifgendum äfter sélést.  
 " Åris, ríces weard ; utoñ hraðe férān,  
 " Grendles mágan gang sceáwigan !  
 " Ic hit þe geláte : nô he on helm losað,  
 " ne on foldan fáðm, ne on syrgen-holt,

1395 " ne on gýfenes grund, gá þær he wille.  
 " Þys dðgor þu geþyld hafa  
 " weána gehwylces, swá ic þe wéne tð ! "  
 Åhleóp þá se gomela, gode þancode,  
 mihtigan drihtne, þás se man gespräc.

1400 þá wás Hrðögáre hors gebæted,  
 wicg wunden-seax. Wisa fengel  
 geatolic gengde ; gum-féða stðr  
 lind-hábbendra. Lástas wæron  
 äfter wald-swaðum wide gesfíne,

1405 gang ofer grundas ; gegnum fðr þá  
 ofer myrcan móðr, mago-þegna bár  
 þone séléstan sáwol-leásne,  
 þára þe mid Hrðögáre hám eahtode.  
 Ofer-eode þá äðelinga bearn

1410 steáp stán-hliðo, stige nearwe,  
 enge án-paðas, un-cúð gelád,  
 neowle nässas, nicor-húsa fela ;  
 he feára sum beforan gengde

wisra monna, wong sceáwian,  
 1415 öð pät he færinga fyrgen-beámas  
 ofer hárne stân hleonian funde,  
 wyn-leásne wudu; wäter under stðd  
 dreorig and gedrêfed. Denum eallum wäs,  
 winum Scyldunga, weorce on mðde,  
 1420 tð geþolianne þegne monegum,  
 oncyð corla gehwæm, syððan Äsc-heres  
 on þam holm-clife hafelan mêtton.  
 Flðd blðde weól (folk tð sagon)  
 håtan heolfire. Horn stundum song  
 1425 fúslic fyrd-leðð. Fèda eal gesát;  
 gesåwon þa after wätere wyrn-cynnes fela,  
 sellice sæ-dracan sund cunnian,  
 swylce on nás-hleoðum nicras licgean,  
 þa on undern-mæl oft bewitigað  
 1430 sorh-fulne sīð on segl-råde,  
 wyrmas and wil-deór; hie on weg hruron  
 bitere and gebolgne, bearhtm ongeáton,  
 gðð-horn galan. Sumne Geáta leðð  
 of flân-bogan feores getwæfde,  
 1435 fð-gewinnes, pät him on aldre stðd  
 here-strîl hearda; he on holme wäs  
 sundes þe sænra, þe hyne swylt fornam.  
 Hræde wearð on fðum mid eofer-spreótum  
 heoro-hðcyhtum hearde genearwod,  
 1440 nîða genæged and on nás togen  
 wundorlic wæg-bora; weras sceáwedon  
 gryrelícne gist. Gyrede hine Beówulf  
 eorl-gewædum, nalles for ealdre mearn:  
 scolde here-byrne hondum gebroden,  
 1445 sīð and searo-fâh, sund cunnian,  
 seo þe bân-cófan beorgan cûðe,  
 pät him hilde-grâp hreðre ne mihte,  
 eorres inwit-feng, aldre gesceððan;

ac se hwita helm hafelan werede,  
 1450 se þe mere-grundas mengan scolde,  
 secan sund-geblad since geweorðad,  
 befongen freá-wrásnum, swā hine fyrn-dagur  
 worhte wæpna smið, wundrum tóde,  
 besette swin-lícum, þát hine syððan nō  
 1455 brond ne beado-mēcas bitan ne meahton.  
 Näs þát þonne mætost mägen-sultuma,  
 þát him on þearfe läh þyle Hrōðgåres ;  
 wäs þäm häft-mēce Hrunting nama,  
 þát wäs án foran eald-gestreóna ;  
 1460 ecg wäs iren áter-tcárum fäh,  
 áhyrded heaðo-swāte ; næfre hit ät hilde ne swāc  
 manna ængum þára þe hit mid mundum bewand,  
 se þe gryre-siðas gegân dorste,  
 folc-stede fára ; näs þát forma sið,  
 1465 þát hit ellen-weorc äfnan scolde.  
 Håru ne gemunde mago Egglæses  
 eafodes cräftig, þát he ær gespräc  
 wine druncei, þá he þäs wæpnes onläh  
 sélran sveord-frecan : selfa ne dorste  
 1470 under ýða gewin aldre genðan,  
 driht-scype dreógan ; þær he dōme forleás,  
 ellen-mærðum. Ne wäs þäm ððrum swā,  
 syððan he hine tó gððe gegyred häfde.

## XXIII. THE BATTLE WITH THE WATER-DRAKE

Beówulf maðelode, bearn Ecgþeówes :  
 1475 "geþenc nu, se mæia maga Healfdenes,  
 "snottra fengel, nu ic eom siðes fūs,  
 "gold-wine gumena, hwät wit geó spræcon,  
 "gif ic ät þearfe þinre scolde  
 "aldre linnan, þát þu me a wære

1480 "forð-gewitenum on fäder stäle;  
 " wes þu mund-bora mīnum mago-þegnum,  
 " hond-gesellum, gif mec hild nime:  
 " swylce þu þā mādmas, þe þu me sealdest,  
 " Hrōðgār leófa, Higelace onsend.

1485 "Mäg þonne on þām golde ongitan Geáta dryhten,  
 " geseón sunu Hrēðles, þonne he on þāt sinc starað,  
 " þāt ic gum-cystum gōdne funde  
 " beága bryttan, breáč þonne mōste.  
 " And þu Únferð læt ealde lāfe,

1490 "wrātlic wæg-sweord wid-cūðne man  
 " heard-ecg habban; ic me mid Hruntinge  
 " dōm gewyrce, oððe mec deāð nimeð."  
 Äfter þām wordum Weder-Geáta leód  
 Efste mid elne, nalas andsware

1495 bidañ wolde; brim-wylm onfēng  
 hilde-rince. þā wās hwil dāges,  
 ær he þone grund-wong ongytan mehte.  
 Sōna þāt onfunde, se þe flōda begong  
 heoro-gifre beheóld hund missera,

1500 grim and grædig, þāt þær gumena sum  
 äl-wihta eard ufan cunnode.  
 Grāp þā tōgeánes, gūð-rinc gefēng  
 atolan clommum; nō þy ær in gescōd  
 hālan līce: hring utan ymb-bearh,

1505 þāt heó þone fyrd-hom þurh-fōn ne mihte,  
 locene leoðo-syrcan lāðan fingrum.  
 Bär þā seó brim-wylf, þā heó tō botme com,  
 hringa þengel tō hofe sīnum,  
 swā he ne mihte nō (he þās mōdig wās)

1510 wæpna gewealdan, ac hine wundra þās fela  
 swencte on sunde, sæ-deór monig  
 hilde-tuxum here-syrcan bräc,  
 ēhton aglæcan. þā se eorl ongeat,  
 þāt he in nið-sele nāt-hwylcum wās,

1515 þær him nænig wäter wihte ne sceðede,  
 ne him for hröf-sele hrinian ne mehte  
 fær-gripe flôdes: fyr-leóht geseah,  
 blâcne leóman beorhte scinian.

Ongeat þa se gôda grund-wyrgenne,  
 1520 mere-wif mihtig; mägen-ræs forgeaf  
 hilde-bille, hond swenge ne ofteáh,  
 þät hire on hafelan hring-mæl ágðl  
 grædig gûð-leóð. Þa se gist onfand,  
 þät se beado-leóma bítan nolde,

1525 aldre sceððan, ac seó ecg geswâc  
 þeódne ät pearfe: þolode ær fela  
 hond-gemôta, helm oft gescär,  
 fæges fyrd-hrägl: þät wäs forma stô  
 deórum mäðme, þät his dôm áläg.

1530 Eft wäs án-ræd, nalas elnes lát,  
 mærða gemyndig mæg Hygelâces;  
 wearp þa wunden-mæl wrättum gebunden  
 yrre oretta, þät hit on eorðan läg,  
 stîð and stîl-ecg; strenge getrûwode,

1535 mund-gripe mägenes. Swâ sceal man dòn,  
 þonne he ät gûðe gegân þenceð  
 longsumne lof, nâ ymb his lif cearað.  
 Gefeng þa be eaxle (nalas for fæhðe mearn)  
 Gûð-Geáta leód Grendles mððor;

1540 brägd þa beadwe heard, þa he gebolgen wäs,  
 feorh-geniðlan, þät heó on flet gebeáh.  
 Heó him eft hraðe and-leán forgeald  
 grimman grâpum and him tðgeánes fêng;  
 oferwearp þa wêrig-môd wigena strengest,

1545 fêðe-cempa, þät he on fylle wearð.  
 Ofsät þone sele-gyst and hyre seaxe geteáh,  
 brâð and brûn-ecg wolde hire bearn wrecan,  
 ángan eaferan. Him on eaxle läg  
 breóst-net broden; þät gebearh feore,

1550 wið ord and wið ecge ingang forstōd.  
 Hāfde þā forstōd sunu Ecþeówes  
 under gynne grund, Geáta cempa,  
 nemne him heaðo-byrne helpe gefremede,  
 herc-net hearde, and hālig god  
 1555 geweóld wīg-sigor, witig drihten;  
 rodera rædend hit on ryht gescēd,  
 fōdelice syððan he eft āstōd.

#### XXIV. BEÓWULF SLAYS THE SPRITE.

GESEAH þā on searwum sige-eádig bil,  
 eald swoord eotenisc ecgum þyhtig,  
 1560 wigena weorð-mynd: þāt wās wæpna cyst,  
 báton hit wās māre þonne ænig mon ðōer  
 tō beadu-láce átberan meahte  
 god and geatolic giganta geweorc.  
 He gefēng þā fetel-hilt, freca Scildinga,  
 1565 hreóh and heoro-grim hring-mæl gebrägd,  
 adres orwēna, yrringa slōh,  
 þāt hire wið halse heard grāpode,  
 bánn-hringas bräc, bil eal purh-wōd  
 fægne flæsc-homan, heó on flet gecrong.  
 1570 swoord wās swātig, secg weorce gefeh.  
 Lixte se leóma, leóht inne stōd,  
 efne swā of hefene hādre scineð  
 rodlores candel. He äfter recede wlāt,  
 hwearf þā be wealle, wæpen hafenade  
 1575 heard be hiltum Higeláces þegn,  
 yrre and án-ræd. Nās seó ecg fracod  
 hilde-rince, ac he hraðe wolde  
 Grendle forgyldan gūð-ræsa fela  
 þāra þe he geworhte tō West-Denum

1580 oftor micle þonne on ænne stð,  
 þonne he Hrðgåres heorð-geneátas  
 slðh on sweofote, slæpende frät  
 folces Denigea fýf-tyne men  
 and ððer swylc út of-fredede,

1585 láðlicu lác. He him þás leán forgeald,  
 rēðe cempa, tō þás þe he on räste geseah  
 gúð-wêrigne Grendel licgan,  
 alðor-lcásne, swā him ær gescôd  
 hild ät Heorote; hrâ wide sprong,

1590 syððan he äfter deáðe drepe þrowade,  
 hcoro-sweng heardne, and hine þá heáfde becearf.  
 Sôna þät gesåwon snottre ceorlas,  
 þá þe mid Hrðgåre on holm wliton,  
 þät wäss fþo-geblond eal gemenged,

1595 brim blôde fäh: blonden-feaxe  
 gomele ymb gôdne ongeador spræcon,  
 þät hig þás äðelinges eft ne wêndon,  
 þät he sige-hrêðig sêcean côme  
 mærne þeóden; þá þás monige gewearð,

1600 þät hine seó brim-wylf åbroten häfde.  
 þá com nôr däges. Näs ofgeafon  
 hwate Scyldingas; gewât him hâm þonon  
 gold-wine gumena. Gistas sétan,  
 môdes scóce, and on mere staredon,

1605 wiston and ne wêndon, þät hie heora wine-drihter  
 selfne gesåwon. þá þät sveord ongan  
 äfter heaðo-swâte hilde-gicelum  
 wig-bil wanian; þät wäss wundra sum,  
 þät hit cal gemealt ïse gelicost,

1610 þonne forstes bend fäder onlæteð,  
 onwindcð wäl-râpas, se þe geweald hafað  
 sæla and mæla; þät is sôð metod.  
 Ne nom he in þæm wicum, Weder-Geáta leód,  
 mæðm-æhta mæ, þêh he þær monige geseah,

1615 bûton þone hafelan and þâ hilt somod,  
 since fâge; sweord ær gemealt,  
 forbarn broden mæl: wâs þât blôd tô þâs hât,  
 ættren ellor-gæst, se þær inne swealt.  
 Sôna wâs on sunde, se þe ær ât sâcce gebâd

1620 wîg-hryre wrâðra, wâter up þurh-deâf;  
 wæron fô-geblanâd eal gefælsod,  
 eâcne  ardas, þâ se ellor-gâst  
 oflêt lif-dagas and þâs lenan gesceaft.  
 Com þâ tô lande lid-manna helm

1625 swið-môd swymman, sâe-lâce gefeah,  
 mägen-byrðenne þâra þe he him mid hâfde.  
 Eodon him þâ tôgeânes, gode þancodon,  
 þryðlic þegna heâp, þeðdnes gefêgon,  
 þâs þe hi hyne gesundne gescón môston.

1630 þâ wâs of þâm hrôran helm and byrne  
 lungre âlysed: lagu drusade,  
 wâter under wolcnum, wal-dreôre fâg.  
 Fêrdon forð þonon fêðe-lâstum  
 ferhðum fâgne, fold-weg mæton,

1635 cûðe strâte; cyning-balde men  
 from þâm holm-clife hafelan bæron  
 earfoðlice heora æghwâðrum  
 fela-môdigra: feower scoldon  
 on ðâm wâl-stenge weorcum geferian

1640 tô þâm gold-sele Grendles heâfod,  
 ðð þât semninga tô sele cômon  
 frome fyrd-hwate feower-tyne  
 Geâta gongan; gum-dryhten mid  
 môdig on gemonge meodo-wongas trâd.

1645 þâ com in gân ealdor þegna,  
 dæd-cêne mon dôme gewurðad,  
 hâle hilde-deór, Hrôðgâr grêtan:  
 þâ wâs be feaxe on flet boren  
 Grendles heâfod, þær guman druncon,

1650 egeslic for eorlum and þære idese mid:  
 wlite-seón wrätlc weras onsåwon.

## XXV. HROTHGAR'S GRATITUDE: HE DISCOURSES.

BEÓWULF maðelode, bearn Ecgþeówes:  
 "Hwät! we þe þás sæ-lâc, sunu Healfdenes,  
 "leód Scyldinga, lustum brôhton,  
 1655 "tires tô tâcne, þe þu her tô lôcast.  
 "Ic þât unsôfte ealdre gedigde:  
 "wige under wätere weorc genêðde  
 "earfoðlice, ät-rihte wäs  
 "gûð getwæfed, nymðe mec god scylde.  
 1660 "Ne meahte ic ät hilde mid Hruntinge  
 "wiht gewyrcan, þeáh þât wæpen duge,  
 "ac me geûðe ylda waldend,  
 "þât ic on wage geseah wlitig hangian  
 "eald swoord eácen (oftost wîsode  
 1665 "winigea leásum) þât ic þý wæpne gebrâd.  
 "Ofslôh þâ ät þære sâcce (þâ me sâl âgeald)  
 "hûses hyrdas. þâ þât hilde-bil  
 "forbarn, brogden mæl, swâ þât blôd gesprang,  
 "hâtost heaðo-swâta: ic þât hilt þanan  
 1670 "feóndum ätferede; fyren-dæda wräc,  
 "deáð-cwealm Denigea, swâ hit gedêfe wäs.  
 "Ic hit þe þonne gehâête, þât þu on Heorote môst  
 "sorh-leás swefan mid þinra secga gedryht,  
 "and þegna gehwylc þinra leôda,  
 1675 "duguðe and iogoðe, þât þu him ondrædan ne pearft,  
 "þeóden Scyldinga, on þâ healfe,  
 "aldor-bealu eorlum, swâ þu ær dydest."  
 þâ wäs gylden hilt gamelum rince.  
 hârum hild-fruman, on hand gyfen,  
 1680 enta ær-geweore, hit on æht gehwearf

äfter deófla hryre Denigea freán,  
 wundor-smiða geweorc, and þa þás worold ofgeaf  
 grom-heort guma, godes andsaca,  
 morðres scyldig, and his mōdor eác;

1685 on geweald gehwearf worold-cyninga  
 þām sēlestan be sām tweónum  
 þāra þe on Sceden-igge sceattas dælde.  
 Hrōðgār maðelode, hylt sceawode,  
 ealde lāfe, on þām wās ðr writen

1690 fyrn-gewinnes: syððan flōd ofslōh,  
 gifan geótende, giganta cyn,  
 frēcne gefērdon: þāt wās fremde þeód  
 ēcean dryhtne, him þās ende-leán  
 þurh wāteres wylm waldend sealde.

1695 Swā wās on þām scennum scīran goldes  
 þurh rún-stasas rihte gemearcod,  
 geseted and gesæd, hwām þāt sveord geworht,  
 irena cyst ærest wāre,  
 wroðen-hilt and wyrm-fah. þā se wīsa sprāc

1700 sunu Healfdenes (swigedon ealle):  
 “ þāt lā māg secgan, se þe sōð and riht  
 “ fremeð on folce, (feor eal gemon  
 “ eald ēðel-weard), þāt þes eorl wāre  
 “ geboren betera! Blæd is ȳræred

1705 “ geond wīd-wegas, wine mīn Beówulf,  
 “ þīn ofer þeóda gehwylce. Eal þu hit geþyldum healdest,  
 “ māgen mid mōdes snyttrum. Ic þe sceal mīne gelæstan  
 “ freóde, swā wit furðum spræcon; þu scealt tō frōfre  
 weorðan

“ eal lang-twidiг leóðum þīnum,

1710 “ hāleðum tō helpe. Ne wearð Heremōd swā  
 “ eaforum Ecgwelan, År-Scyldingum;  
 “ ne geweðx he him tō willan, ac tō wāl-fealle  
 “ and tō deáð-cwalum Deniga leóðum;  
 “ breát bolgen-mōd beóð-geneátas,

1715 "eaxl-gesteallan, ðð þät he ána hwearf,  
 "mære þeóden. mon-dreánum from:  
 "þeáh þe hine mihtig god mägenes wynnun,  
 "eafeðum stépte, ofer ealle men  
 "forð gefremede, hwäðere him on ferhœ greów

1720 "breóst-hord blöd-reów: nallas beágas geaf  
 "Denum äfter döme; dreám-leás gebäd,  
 "þät he þás gewinnes weorc þrowade,  
 "leód-bealo longsum. Þu þe lær be þon,  
 "gum-cyste ongit! ic þis gid be þe

1725 "áwräc wintrum frð. Wundor is tō secganne,  
 "hū mihtig god manna cynne  
 "þurh sídne sefan snyttru bryttað,  
 "eard and eorl-scipe, he áh ealra geweald.  
 "Hwílum he on lufan læteð hworfan

1730 "monnes mōd-geþonc mæran cynnes,  
 "seleð him on èðle eorðan wynne,  
 "tō healdanne hleó-burh wera,  
 "gedeð him swá gewealdene worolde dælas,  
 "side rice, þät he his selfa ne mäg

1735 "for his un-snyttrum ende geþencean;  
 "wunað he on wiste, nō hine wiht dweleð,  
 "ädl ne yldo, ne him inwit-sorh  
 "on sefan sweorceð, ne gesacu ðhwær,  
 "ecg-hete eóweð, ac him eal worold

1740 "wendeð on willan; he þät wyrse ne con,  
 "ðð þät him on innan ofer-hygda dæl  
 "weaxeð and wridað, þonne se weard swefeð,  
 "säwele hyrde: bið se slæp tō fäst,  
 "bisgum gebunden, bona swiðe neáh,

1745 "se þe of flân-bogan, fyrenum sceóteð.

## XXVI.

THE DISCOURSE IS ENDED.—BEÓWULF PREPARES  
TO LEAVE.

“þonne bið on hreðre under helm drepen  
 “biteran sträle: him bebeorgan ne con  
 “wom wundor-bebodum wergan gästes;  
 “pinceð him tō lytel, þät he tō lange heöld,  
 1750 “gätsað grom-hydig, nallas on gylp seleð  
 “fätte beágas and he þā forð-gesceaft  
 “forgyted and forgýmeð, þäs þe him ær god scalde,  
 “wuldres waldend, weorð-mynda dæl.  
 “Hit on ende-stäf eft gelimpeð,  
 1755 “þät se lic-homa læne gedreōseð,  
 “fæge gefealleð; fehð ððer tō,  
 “se þe unmurnlice mādmas dæleð,  
 “eorles ær-gestreón, egesan ne gýmeð.  
 “Bebearh þe pone bealo-nið, Beówulf leófa,  
 1760 “secg se betsta, and þe þät sélre geceós,  
 “éce rædas; oferhyda ne gým,  
 “mære cempa! Nu is þínes mägnes blæd  
 “Ane hwile; eft sóna bið,  
 “þät þec Adl oððe egc eafoðes getwæfeð,  
 1765 “oððe fýres feng oððe flðdes wylm,  
 “oððe gripe mēces oððe gýres flíht,  
 “oððe atol yldo, oððe eágena bearhtm  
 “forsiteð and forsworceð; semninga bið,  
 “þät þec, dryht-guma, deáð oferswýðeð.  
 1770 “Swá ic Hring-Dena hund missera  
 “weóld under wolcnum, and hig wíge beleáć  
 “manigum mægða geond þysne middan-geard,  
 “äscum and egcum, þät ic me ænigne  
 “under swegles begong gesacan ne tealde.

1775 "Hwät! me þäs on ēðle edwenden cwom,  
 "gyrn äfter gomene, seoððan Grendel wearð,  
 "eald-gewinna, in-genga min :  
 "ic þære sōcne singales wāg  
 "mōð-ceare micle. Þäs sig metode þanc,  
 1780 "ēccan drihtne, þäs þe ic on aldre gebād,  
 "þāt ic on þone hafelan heoro-dreórgine  
 "ofer eald gewin eágum starige !  
 "Gā nu tō setle, symbol-wynne dreóh  
 "wigge weorðad : unc sceal worn fela  
 1785 "māðma gemænra, siððan morgen bið."  
 Geát was gläd-mōð, geóng sōna tō,  
 setles neósan, swā se snottra hēht.  
 Þā wās est swā ær ellen-rōfum,  
 flet-sittendum fāgere gereorded  
 1790 niówan stefne. Niht-helm geswearc  
 deore ofer dryht-gumum. Duguð eal ȳrās ;  
 wolde blonden-feax beddes neósan,  
 gamela Scylding. Geát ungemetes wel,  
 rōfne rand-wigan restan lyste :  
 1795 sōna him sele-þegn siðes wērgum,  
 feorran-cundum forð wīsade,  
 se for andrysnum ealle beweotede  
 pegnes þearfe, swylce þy dōgore  
 heáðo-līðende habban scoldon.  
 1800 Reste hine þā rūm-heort; reced hlifade  
 geáp and gold-fāh, gäst inne swäf,  
 ðð þāt hrefn blaca heofones wynne  
 blið-heort bodode. Þā com beorht sunne  
 scacan ofer grundas; scaðan onetton,  
 1805 wæron äðelingas eft tō leóðum  
 fūse tō farenne, wolde feor þanon  
 cuma collen-ferhð ceóles neósan.  
 Hēht þā se hearda Hrunting beran,  
 sunu Eglāfes, hēht his sweord niman,

1810 leóflic iрен ; sägde him þäs leánes þanc.  
 cwäð he þone gþo-wine gðdne tealde,  
 wig-cräftigne, nales wordum lög  
 mēccs ecge : þät wäs mðdig secg.  
 And þa stð-frome searwum gearwe  
 1815 wigend wäron, eode weorð Denum  
 äðeling tð yppan, þær se ððer wäs  
 häle hilde-deór, Hrðögár grëtte.

## XXVII. THE PARTING WORDS.

BeóWULF maðelode, bearн Ecgeówes :  
 “ Nu we sæ-líðend secgan wyllað  
 1820 “ feorran cumene, þät we fundiað  
 “ Higelác sécan. Wäron her tela  
 “ willum bewenede ; þu ûs wel dohtest.  
 “ Gif ic þonne on eorðan ðwihte mäg  
 “ þinre mðd-lufan märan tilian,  
 1825 “ gumena dryhten, þonne ic gyt dyde,  
 “ gþo-geworca ic beð gearo sôna.  
 “ Gif ic þät gefricge ofer flôda begang,  
 “ þät þec ymbe-sittend egesan þywað,  
 “ swá þec hetende hwílum dydon,  
 1830 “ ic þe þüsenda þegna bringe,  
 “ häleða tð helpe. Ic on Higelâce wât,  
 “ Geáta dryhten, þeah þe he geong sý,  
 “ folces hyrde, þät he mec fremman wile  
 “ wordum and worcum, þät ic þe wel herige,  
 1835 “ and þe tð geóce gár-holt bere  
 “ mägenes fultum, þær þe bið manna þearf ;  
 “ gif him þonne Hrëðric tð hofum Geáta  
 “ geþingeð, þeóndnes bearн, he mäg þær fela  
 “ freónda findan : feor-cýððe beóð  
 1840 “ sélran gesóhte þám þe him selfa deáh.”

Hrōðgār māðclode him on andsware:  
 “þe þa word-cwydas wittig drihten  
 “on sefan sende! ne lýrde ic snotorlicor  
 “on swā geongum feore guuman þingian:  
 1845 “þu eart māgenes strang and on mōde frōd,  
 “wīs word-cwida. Wēn ic talige,  
 “gif þāt gegangeð, þāt þe gār nymēð,  
 “hild heoru-grimme Hrēdles eaferan,  
 “ādl oððe iren ealdor þinne,  
 1850 “folces hyrde, and þu þīn feorl hafast,  
 “þāt þe Sæ-Geátas sēlran nābben  
 “tō geceósenne cyning ænigne,  
 “hord-weard hāleða, gif þu healdan wylt  
 “māga rīce. Me þīn mōd-sefa  
 1855 “līcað leng swā wel, leófa Beówulf:  
 “hafast þu gefēred, þāt þām folcum sceal,  
 “Geáta leódum and Gār-Denum  
 “sib gemāenum and sacu restan,  
 “inwit-niðas, þe hie ær drugon;  
 1860 “wesan, þendan ic wealde widan rices,  
 “māðmas gemāene, manig ðōrner  
 “gōdum gegrētan ofer ganotes bāð;  
 “sceal hring-naca ofer heádū bringan  
 “lāc and luf-tācen. Ic þā leóde wāt  
 1865 “ge wið feónd ge wið freónd fāste geworhte  
 “æghwās untæle ealde wisan.”  
 þā git him eorla hleó inne gesealde,  
 mago Healfdēnes māðmas twelfe,  
 hēt hine mid þām lācum leóde swāse  
 1870 sēcean on gesyntum, snānde eft cuman.  
 Gecyste þā cyning ðāclum gōd,  
 þeóden Scildinga, þegen betstan  
 and be healse genam; hruron him teáras,  
 blonden-feaxum: him wās bega wēn,  
 1875 ealdum infrōdum, ðōres swiðor,

þät hī seoðan geseón mōston  
 mōdige on meðle. Wās him se man tō þon leóf,  
 þät he þone breóst-wylm forberan ne mehte,  
 ac him on hreðre hyge-hendum fäst  
 1880 äfter deórum men dyrne langað  
 beorn wið blōde. Him Beówulf þanan,  
 gūð-rinc gold-wlanc grás-moldan träd,  
 since hrēmig: sæ-genga bād  
 ágend-frcán, se þe on ancre rād.  
 1885 þā wās on gange gifu Hrōðgāres  
 oft geahted: þät wās an cýning  
 æglwās orleahtre, ðð þät hine yldo benam  
 mägenes wynnum, se þe oft manegum scōd.

## XXVIII.

 BEÓWULF RETURNS TO GEATLAND.—THE QUEENS  
 HYGD AND THRYTHO.

Cwom þā tō flōde fela-mōdigra  
 1890 hāg-stealdra hēdþ; hring-net bāron,  
 locene leoðo-syrcan. Land-wcard onfand  
 eft-sið corla, swā he ær dyde;  
 nō he mid hearme of hliðes nosan  
 gästas grëtte, ac him tōgeánes rād;  
 1895 cwāð þät wilcuman Wedera leódum  
 scawan scir-hame tō scipe fōron.  
 þā wās on sande sæ-geáp naca  
 hladen here-wædum, hringed-stefna  
 mearum and māðum: māst hlifade  
 1900 ofer Hrōðgāres hord-gestreónum.  
 He þām bāt-wearde bunden golde  
 swurd gesalde, þät he syððan wās  
 on meodu-bence māðme þy weorðra,

yrfe-lāfe. Gewāt him on *ȝð*-nacan,  
 1905 drēfan deóp water, Dena land ofgeaf.  
 þā was be maste mere-hrägla sum,  
 segl sāle fāst. Sund-wudu þunede,  
 nō þær wēg-flotan wind ofer fðum  
 sīðes getwæfde; sæ-genga fōr,  
 1910 fleát fāmig-heals forð ofer fðe,  
 bunden-stefna ofer brim-streámas,  
 þāt hie Geáta clifu ongitan meahton,  
 cūðe nāssas. Ceól up geprang,  
 lyfl-geswenced on lande stōd.  
 1915 Hraðe wās åt holme hýð-weard gearo,  
 se þe ær lange tīd, leófra manna  
 fūs, åt faroðe feor wlātode;  
 sælde tō sande sid-fāðme scip  
 oncer-hendum fāst, þý läs hym yða þrym  
 1920 wudu wynsuman forwrecan meahte.  
 Hēt þā up beran äðelinga gestreón,  
 frātwe and fāt-gold; nās him feor þanon  
 tō gesēcanne sincez bryttan:  
 Higelâc Hrēðling þær åt hām wunað,  
 1925 selfa mid gestðum sæ-wealle neáh;  
 bold wās betlic, brego-rōf cyning,  
 heá on healle, Hygd swiðe geong,  
 wīs, wel-þungen, þeáh þe wintra lyt  
 under burh-locan gebiden hābbe  
 1930 Hāreðes dōhtor: nās hió hnāh swā þeáh,  
 ne tō gneáð gifa Geáta leódum,  
 māðm-gestreóna. Mōd þryðo wāg,  
 fremu folces cwēn, firen ondrysne:  
 nænig þāt dorste deór genēðan  
 1935 swæsra gestða, nefne sin-freá,  
 þāt hire an dāges eágum starede;  
 ac him wāl-bende weotode tealde,  
 hand-gewriðene: hraðe seoððan wās

äfter mund-gripe      mēce geþinged,  
 1940 pät hit sceadēn-mæl      scyran mōste,  
 cwealm-bealu cýðan.      Ne bið swyld cwēnlic þeáw  
 idese tō efnanne,      þeáh þe hió ænlícu sý,  
 pätte freoðu-webbe      feores onsäce  
 äfter llige-torne      leófne mannan.  
 1945 Håru pät onhóhlsnode      Heminges mæg;  
 ealo drincende      ðōer sædan,  
 pät hió loód-bealewa      läs gefremede,  
 inwit-niða,      syððan ærest wearð  
 gyfen gold-hroden      geongum cempan,  
 1950 äðelum diore,      syððan hió Offan flet  
 ofer fealone flōd      be fáder lâre  
 sñöe gesöhte,      þær hió syððan wel  
 in gum-stôle,      góðe mære,  
 lif.gesceafta      lifigende breác,  
 1955 hióld heáh-lufan      wið hâleða brego,  
 ealles mon-cynnes      mîne gesfræge  
 þone sèlestan      bi sám tweónum  
 eormen-cynnes;      forþam Offa wâs  
 geofum and gâðum      gâr-cêne man,  
 1960 wide geweorðod;      wisclome heóld  
 éðel sínne,      þonon Eómaer wðc  
 hâleðum tō helpe,      Heminges mæg,  
 nefa Gârmundes,      niða cräftig.

## XXIX. HIS ARRIVAL. HYGELAC'S RECEPTION.

GEWÂT him pâ se hearda      mid his hond-scole  
 1965 sylf äfter sande      sæ-wong tredan,  
 wide waroðas.      Woruld-candel scân,  
 sigel stûðan fûs:      hi stô drugon,  
 elne geeodon,      tō þâs þe eorla hleð,

bonan Ongenþeówes      burgum on innan,  
 1970 geongne gūð-cyning      gōdne gefrunon  
 hringas dælan.      Higlāce wās  
 sīð Beówulfes      snūde gecyðed,  
 þāt þær on worðig      wīgendra hleð,  
 lind-ȝestealla      lifigende cwom,  
 1975 heaðo-lāces hāl      tō hōse gongan.  
 Hraðe wās gerȳmed,      swā se rīca bebeād,  
 fēðe-gestum      flet innan-weard.  
 Gesät þā wið sylfne,      se þā sācce genās,  
 mæg wið mæge,      syððan man-dryhten  
 1980 þurh hleððor-cwyde holdne gegrētte  
 meaglum wordum.      Meodu-scencum  
 hwearf geond þāt reced      Hāreðes dōhtor:  
 lufode þā leóde,      līð-wāge bār  
 hālum tō handa.      Higlāc ongan  
 1985 sīnne geseldan      in sele þām heān  
 fāgre fricgcan,      hyne fyrwet brāc,  
 hwylce Sæ-Geāta      sīðas wāron:  
 “Hū lomp eów on lāde,      leófa Biówulf,  
 “þā þu fēringa      feorr gehogodest,  
 1990 “sācce sēcean      ofer sealт wāter,  
 “hilde tō Hiorote?      Ac þu Hrōðgārē  
 “wīd-cūðne weān      wihte gebēttest,  
 “mærum þeódne?      Ic þās mōd-ceare  
 “sorh-wylmum seāð,      sīðe ne trūwode  
 1995 “leófes mannes;      ic þe lange bād,  
 “þāt þu þone wāl-gāest      wilte ne grātē,  
 “lēte Sūð-Dene      sylfe geweorðan  
 “gūðe wið Grendel.      Gode ic þānc secge,  
 “þās þe ic þe gesundne      geseón mōste.”  
 2000 Biówulf maðelode,      bearn Ecgþiowes:  
 “þāt is undyrne,      dryhten Higlāc,  
 “mære gemēting      monegum fira,  
 “hwylc orleg-hwyl      uncer Grendles

“ wearð on þam wange, þær he worna fela

2005 “ Sige-Scildingum sorge gefremede,  
 “ yrmðe tō aldre; ic þāt eal gewräc,  
 “ swā ne gylpan þearf Grendeles māga  
 “ ænig ofer eorðan uht-hlem þone,  
 “ se þe lengest leofað lāðan cynnes,

2010 “ fenne bifongen. Ic þær furðum cwom,  
 “ tō þam hring-sele Hrðögár grétan:  
 “ sōna me se mæra mago Healfdenes,  
 “ syððan he mōd-sefan mīnne cūðe,  
 “ wið his sylfes sunu setl getāhte.

2015 “ Weorod wās on wynne; ne seah ic wīlan feorh  
 “ under heofenes hwealf heal-sittendra  
 “ medu-dréam māran. Hwilum māru cwēn,  
 “ friðu-sibb folca flet eall geond-hwearf,  
 “ bædde byre geonge; oft hió beáh-wriðan

2020 “ secge sealde, ær hió tō setle geóng.  
 “ Hwilum for duguðe dōhþor Hrðögåres  
 “ eorlum on ende ealu-wæge bär,  
 “ þā ic Fréaware flet-sittende  
 “ nemnan hýrde, þær hió nágled sinc

2025 “ hæleðum sealde: sió geháten wās,  
 “ geong gold-hroden, gladum suna Frðan;  
 “ hafað þās geworden wine Scyldinga  
 “ rices hyrde and þāt ræd talað,  
 “ þāt he mid þý wife wäl-fæhða dæl,

2030 “ sācca gesette. Oft nō seldan hwær  
 “ äfter leóð-luyre lytle hwile  
 “ bon-gár búgeð, þeáh seó brýd duge!

## XXX. BEÓWULF'S STORY OF THE SLAYINGS.

“ MÄG þäs þonne ofþyncan þeóden Heaðobeardna  
 “ and þegna gehwām þara leóda,  
 2035 “ þonne he mid fæmnan on flett gæð,  
 “ dryht-bearn Dena duguða biwenede:  
 “ on him gladiað gomelra lāfe  
 “ heard and hring-mæl, Heaðobeardna gestreón,  
 “ þenden hie pám wæpnum wealdan mōston,  
 2040 “ ðð þät hie forlæddan tō þam lind-plegan  
 “ swaese gesiðas ond hyra sylfra feorh.  
 “ Þonne cwið át beóre, se þe beáh gesyhð,  
 “ eald ásc-wiga, se þe eall geman  
 “ gár-cwealm gumena (him bið grim sefa),  
 2045 “ onginneð geðmor-mōð geongne cempan  
 “ þurh hreðra gehygð higes cunnian,  
 “ wīg-bealu weccean and þät word ácwyð:  
 “ ‘ Meaht þu, mīn wine, mēce gecnāwan,  
 “ ‘ þone þin fäder tō gefeohte bär  
 2050 “ ‘ under here-grimman hindeman stðe,  
 “ ‘ dýre íren, þær hyne Dene slōgon,  
 “ ‘ weoldon wäl-stōwe, syððan wiðer-gyld läg,  
 “ ‘ äfter haleða hryre, hwate Scyldungas?  
 “ ‘ Nu her þara banena byre nät-hwylces,  
 2055 “ ‘ frätwum hrēmig on flet gæð,  
 “ ‘ morðres gylpeð and þone māððum byreð,  
 “ ‘ þone þe þu mid rihte rædan sceoldest! ”  
 “ ‘ Manað swā and myndgað mæla gehwylce  
 “ ‘ sārum wordum, ðð þät sæl cymeð,  
 2060 “ þät se fæmnan þegn fore fäder dædum  
 “ ‘ äfter billes bite blōd-fág swefed,  
 “ ealdres scyldig; him se ððer þonan  
 “ losað līfigende, con him land geare.

“ þonne biðð brocene on bā healfe  
 2065 “ að-sweord eorla; syððan Ingelde  
 “ weallað wäl-niðas and him wif-lufan  
 “ äfter cear-wälmum cōlran weorðað.  
 “ þý ic Heaðobeardna hyldo ne telge,  
 “ dryht-sibbe dæl Denum unfæcne,  
 2070 “ freónd-scipe fästne. Ic sceal forð sprecan  
 “ gen ymbe Grendel, þät þu geare cunne,  
 “ sinceς brytta, tō hwan syððan wearð  
 “ hond-ræs häleða. Syððan heofones gim  
 “ gläd ofer grundas, gäst yrre cwom,  
 2075 “ eatol æfen-grom, ûser neósan,  
 “ þær we gesunde säl weardodon;  
 “ þær wäs Hondsciō hild onsæge,  
 “ feorh-bealu fægum, he fyrnests läg,  
 “ gyrded cempa; him Grendel wearð,  
 2080 “ mærum magu-þegne tō mūð-bonan,  
 “ leófes mannes líc eall forswælg.  
 “ Nō þý är ut þa gen idel-hende  
 “ bona blödig-töð bealewa gemyndig,  
 “ of þam gold-sele gongan wolde,  
 2085 “ ac he mägnes röf min costode,  
 “ gråpode gearo-folm. Glöf hangode  
 “ sid and syllic searo-bendum fäst,  
 “ sið wäs orþoncum eall gegyrwed  
 “ deófles cräftum and dracan fellum:  
 2090 “ he meo þær on innan unsynnigne,  
 “ diór dæd-fruma, gedōn wolde,  
 “ manigra sumne: hyt ne mihte swā,  
 “ syððan ic on yrre upp-riht åstöd.  
 “ Tō lang ys tō reccenne, hū ic þam leóð-sceaðan  
 2095 “ yfla gehwylces ond-leán forgeald;  
 “ þær ic, þeoden min, þine leóde  
 “ weorðode weorcum. He on weg losade,  
 “ lytle hwile lif-wynna breác;

“ hwāðre him sió swiðre swaðe weardade  
 2100 “ hand on Hiorte and he heán þonan,  
 “ mōdes geðmor mere-grund gefeóll.  
 “ Me þone wäl-ræs wine Scildunga  
 “ fættan golde fela leánode,  
 “ manegum māðnum, syððan mergen com  
 2105 “ and we tō symble geseten hāfdon.  
 “ þær wās gidd and gleó; gomela Scilding  
 “ fela fricgende feorran rehte;  
 “ hwílum hilde-deór hearpan wynne,  
 “ gomen-wudu grétte; hwílum gyd Ȑwräc  
 2110 “ sōð and sārlīc; hwílum syllic spell  
 “ rehte äfter rihte rām-heort cyning.  
 “ Hwílum eft ongan eldo gebunden,  
 “ gomel gūð-wīga gioguðe cwiðan  
 “ hilde-strengo; hreðer inne weóll,  
 2115 “ þonne he wintrum frōd worn gemunde.  
 “ Swā we þær inne andlangne dāg  
 “ niðe nāman, ðōð pāt niht becwom  
 “ ðōðer tō yldum. þā wās eft hraðe  
 “ gearo gýrn-wräce Grendeles mōðor,  
 2120 “ siðode sorh-full; sunu deáð fornam,  
 “ wīg-hete Wedra. Wīf unhyre  
 “ hyre bearn gewräc, beorn Ȑcwealde  
 “ ellenlice; þær wās Ȑsc-here,  
 “ frōdan fyrn-witan, feorh tūgenge;  
 2125 “ nōðer hy hine ne mōston, syððan mergen cwom.  
 “ deáð-wēigne Denia leóde  
 “ bronde forbärnan, ne on bæl hlādan  
 “ leófne mannan: hið pāt līc ätbär  
 “ feóndes fäðum under firgen-streám.  
 2130 “ pāt wās Hrōðgāre hreówa tornost  
 “ þāra pē leóð-fruman lange begeāte;  
 “ þā se þeóden mec þine life  
 “ healsode hreóh-mōð, pāt ic on holma geþring

“ eorl-scipe efnde, ealdre genëðde,  
 2135 “ mærðo fremede : he me mède gehët.  
 “ Ic þa þas wälmes, þe is wide cûð,  
 “ grimne gryrelíne grund-hyrde fond.  
 “ Þær unc hwile wäss hand gemæne ;  
 “ holm heolfre weóll and ic heáfde becearf  
 2140 “ in þam grund-sele Grendeles mòdor  
 “ eácnun ecgum, unsôfte þonan  
 “ feorh ðöfcrede ; nás ic fræge þa gyt,  
 “ ac me eorla hleó eft gescalde  
 “ máðma menigeo, maga Healfdenes.

## XXXI.

HE GIVES PRESENTS TO HYGELAC. HYGELAC  
 REWARDS HIM. HYGELAC'S DEATH.  
 BEÓWULF REIGNS.

2145 “ Swâ se þeód-kyning þeáwum lyfle ;  
 “ nealles ic þam leánum forloren hæfde,  
 “ mägnes mède, ac he me mæðmas geaf,  
 “ sunu Healfdenes, on sinne sylfes dôm ;  
 “ þa ic þe. beorn-cyning, bringan wylle,  
 2150 “ ēstum geþwan. Gen is eall åt þe  
 “ lissa gelong : ic lyt hafo  
 “ heáfod-mâga, nefne Hygelac þec !”  
 Hêt þa in beran eafor, heáfod-segn,  
 heaðo-steápne helm, hâre byrnan,  
 2155 gât-sweord geatolic, gyd åfter wrâc :  
 “ Me pis hilde-sceorp Hrðögár sealde,  
 “ snotra fengel, sume worde hêt,  
 “ þât ic his ærest þe eft gesägde,  
 “ cwâð þât hyt hafde Hliorogár cyning,  
 2160 “ leód Scyldunga lange hwile :

“nô þy ær suna sinum syllan wolde,  
 “hwatum Heorowearde, þeáh he him hold wære,  
 “breóst-gewædu. Brûc ealles well!”  
 Hýrde ic þat þam frætwum scówer mearas  
 2165 lungre gelice last weardode,  
 äppcl-fealuwe; he him êst geteáh  
 meara and māðma. Swâ sceal mæg dōn,  
 nealles inwit-net ðōrum bregdan,  
 dyrnum cräfte deáð rēnian  
 2170 hond-gesteallan. Hygelâce wäs,  
 nîða heardum, nesa swýðe hold  
 and gehwâðer ðōrum hrôðra gemyndig.  
 Hýrde ic þat he þone heals-beáh Hygde gesealde,  
 wrâtlîne wundur-mâððum, þone þe him Wealhþeó geaf  
 2175 þeóðnes dôhtor, þrió wicg somod  
 swancor and sadol-beorht; hyre syððan wäs  
 äfter beáh-þege breóst geweorðod.  
 Swâ bealdode bearn Ecgþeówes,  
 guma gûðum cûð, gôdum dædum,  
 2180 dreáh äfter dôme, nealles druncene slôg  
 heorð-geneátas; nás him hreóh sefa,  
 ac he man-cynnes mæste cräfte  
 gin-fâstan gife, þe him god sealde,  
 heôld hilde-deór. Heán wâs lange,  
 2185 swâ hyne Geáta bearn gôdne ne tealdon,  
 ne hyne on medo-bence micles wyrône  
 drihten wereda gedôn' wolde;  
 swýðe oft sâgdon, þat he sleac wære,  
 ãðeling unfrom: edwenden cwom  
 2190 tîr-eádigum menn torna gehwylces.  
 Hêt þa eorla hleó in gefetian,  
 heaðo-rôf cyning, Hrêðles lâfe,  
 golde gegyrede; nás mid Geátum þa  
 sinc-mâððum sâlra on sweordes hâd;  
 2195 þat he on Biówulfes bearm alegde,

and him gesealde seofan þūsendo,  
bold and brego-stōl. Him wās bām samod  
on þam leōd-scipe lond gecynde,  
eard ēðel-riht, ðōrum swiðor  
2200 side rice, þam þær sēlra wās.  
Eft þūt geiode usafaran dōgrum  
hilde-hlāmmum, syððan Hygelāc lāg  
and Heardrēde hilde-mēceas  
under bord-hreōðan tō bonan wurdon,  
2205 þā hyne gesōhtan on sige-peōde  
hearde hilde-frecan, Heaðo-Scilfingas,  
nīða genægðan nefan Hererices.  
Syððan Beowulfe brāde rice  
on hand gehwearf: he geheold tela  
2210 fīftig wintru (wās þā frōd cyning,  
eald ēðel-weard), ðō ðāt an ongan  
deorcum nihtum draca rīcsian,  
se þe on heāre hæðe hord beweotode,  
stān-beorh steápne: stīg under lāg,  
2215 eldum uncūð. Þær on innan gióng  
nīða nāt-hwylces neóde gefēng  
hæðnum horde hond .d..geþ..hwyle  
since fāhne, he þāt syððan.....  
...þ...lð..þ..l..g  
2220 slæpende be fȳre, fyrena hyrde  
þeófes crāfte, þāt sie....ðioð.....  
.idh . folc-beorn, þāt he gebolgen wās.

### XXXII. THE FIRE-DRAKE. THE HOARD.

NEALLES mid geweoldum wyrm-horda . . . crāft  
sōhte sylfes willum, se þe him sōre gesceód,  
2225 ac for þrā-nēðlan þeōw nāt-hwylces  
hāleða bearna hete-swengeas fleáh,

for ofer-pearfe and þær inne fealh  
 secg syn-bysig. Sôna in þâ tide  
 þât..... þam gyste ..... br.g. stôd,  
 2230 hwâðre earm-sceapen .....  
 ..ð....sceapen o....i r..e se fæs begeat,  
 sinc-fât geseah: þær wîs swylcra fela  
 in þam eorð-scrâfe ær-gestreóna,  
 swâ hy on geâr-dagum gumena nât-hwylc  
 2235 eormen-lâfe äðelan cynnes  
 þanc-hygende þær gehydde,  
 deóre mâðmas. Ealle hie deâð fornam  
 ærran mælum, and se ân þâ gen  
 leôða duguðe, se þær lengest hwearf,  
 2240 weard wine-geðmor wiscste þâs yldan,  
 þât he lytel fâc long-gestreóna  
 brûcan môste. Beorh eal gearo  
 wunode on wonge wâter-þðum neâh,  
 niwe be nässe nearo-cräftum fâst:  
 2245 þær on innan bâr eorl-gestreóna  
 hringa hyrde hard-fyrdne dæl  
 fâttan goldes, feá worda cwâð:  
 " Heald þu nu, hruse, nu hâleð ne môston,  
 " eorla æhte. Hwât! hit ær on þe  
 2250 " goede begeâton; gûð-deâð fornam,  
 " feorh-bealo frêcne fyra gehwylcne,  
 " leôða mînra, þâra þe pis *lif* ofgeaf,  
 " gesâwon sele-dreám. Nâh hwâ sweord wege  
 " oððe fetige fâted wæge,  
 2255 " drync-fât deóre: duguð ellor scð.  
 " Sceal se hearda helm *hyrsted* golde  
 " fâtum befeallen: feormiend swefað,  
 " þâ þe beado-grîman býwan sceoldon,  
 " ge swylce seó here-pâd, sió ät hilde gebâd  
 2260 " ofer borda gebrâc bite irena,  
 " brosnað äfter beorne. Ne mäg byrnan hring

“ äfter wig-fruman wide fēran  
 “ hāleðum be healfe ; nās hearpan wyn,  
 “ gomen gleð-beámes, ne gōd hafoc  
 2265 “ geond sāl swingeð, ne se swifa mearh  
 “ burh-stede beáteð. Bealo-cwealm hafað  
 “ fela feorh-cynna feorr onsended ! ”  
 Swā giðmor-mōd giohðo mānde,  
 ān äfter eallum unblīðe hweóp,  
 2270 dāges and nihtes, ðō þāt deāðes wylm  
 hrān ät heortan. Hord-wynne fond  
 eald uht-sceaða opene standan,  
 se þe byrnende biorgas sēceð  
 nacod nīð-draca, nihtes fleðgeð  
 2275 fýre befangen ; hyne fold-būend  
 wide gesdwon. He gewunian sceall  
 hlāw under hrusan, þær he hæðen gold  
 warað wintrum frōð ; ne byð him wihte þē sēl  
 Swā se þcód-sceaða þreó hund wintra  
 2280 heóld on hrusan hord-ärna sum  
 eácen-crāftig, ðō þāt hyne ān ābealh  
 mon on mōde : man-dryhtne bär  
 fāted wāge, friðo-wāre bād  
 hlāford sinne. Pā wās hord rāsod,  
 2285 onboren beága hord, bēne getiðad  
 feá-sceaftum men. Freá sceáwode  
 fira fyrn-geweorc forman sīðe.  
 Pā se wyrn onwōc, wrōht wās geniwad ;  
 stonc þā äfter stāne, stearc-heort onfand  
 2290 feónedes fōt-lāst ; he tō forð gestōp,  
 dyrnan crāfte, dracan heáfde neāh.  
 Swā māg unfæge eāðe gedigan  
 weán and wrūc-sið, se þe waldendes  
 hyldo gehealdeð. Hord-weard sōhte  
 2295 georne äfter grunde, wolde guman findan,  
 þone þe him on sweofote sāre geteóde :

hât and hreóh-môd      hlæw oft ymbe hwearf,  
 ealne ûtan-weardne ;      ne þær ænig mon  
 wǟs on þære wêstenne.      Hwæðre hilde gefeh,  
 2300 beado-wcorces :      hwilum on beorh äthwearf,  
 sinc-fât sôhte ;      he þât sôna onfand,  
 þât häfle gumena sum      goldes gefandod  
 heâh-gestreôna.      Hord-weard onbâd  
 earfoðlice,      ðð þât æfen cwom ;  
 2305 wǟs þâ gebolgen      beorges hyrde,  
 wolde se lâða      lîge forgyldan  
 drinc-fât dýre.      þâ wǟs dâg sceacen  
 wyrme on willan,      nô on wealle leng  
 bidan wolde,      ac mid bæle fôr,  
 2310 fýre gefýsed.      Wǟs se fruma egeslic  
 leôdum on lande,      swâ hyt lungre wearð  
 on hyra sinc-gifan      sâre geendod.

## XXXIII.

## BEÓWULF RESOLVES TO KILL THE FIRE-DRAKE.

þâ se gäst ongan      glêdum spîwan,  
 beorht hofu bärnan ;      brync-leóma stôd  
 2315 eldum on andan ;      nô þær åht cwices  
 lâð lyft-floga      læfan wolde.  
 Wǟs þâs wyrmes wîg      wide gesfîne,  
 nearo-fâges nîð      neán and feorran,  
 hû se gtô-sceaða      Geâta leôde  
 2320 hatode and hýnde :      hord eft gesceát,  
 dryht-sele dyrnne      ær dâges hwile.  
 Hæfde land-wara      lîge befangen,  
 bæle and bronde ;      beorges getrâwode,  
 wîges and wealles :      him seô wén geleâh.  
 2325 þâ wǟs Biôwulfe      brôga gecfîðed  
 snûde tô sôðe,      þât his sylfes him

bolda sēlest bryne-wylmum mealts,  
 gif-stōl Geāta. þat þam gōdan wās  
 hreōw on hreōre, hyge-sorga mæst:  
 2330 wēnde se wīsa, þat he wealdende,  
 ofer ealde riht, ēcean dryhtne  
 bitre gebulge: breōst innan weōll  
 þeostrum geponcum, swā him geþywe ne wās.  
 Hafde līg-draca leōda fästen,  
 2335 eā-lond ūtan, eorð-weard þone  
 glēdum forgrunden. Him þās gōð-cyning,  
 Wedera þiōden, wrāce leornode.  
 Hēht him þā gewyrcean wīgendra hleō  
 eall-trenne, eorla drylten  
 2340 wīg-bord wrātlic; wisse he gearwe,  
 þat him holt-wudu helpan ne meahte,  
 lind wið līge. Sceolde lāen-daga  
 äðeling ær-gōd ende gebīdan  
 worulde līfes and se wyrm somod,  
 2345 þeāh je hord-welan heólde lange.  
 Oferhogode þā hringa fengel,  
 þat he þone wīd-flogan weorode gesōhte,  
 sidan herge; nō he him þā sācce ondrēd,  
 ne him þās wyrmes wīg for wiht dyde,  
 2350 eafoð and ellen; forþon he ær fela  
 nearo nēðende nīða gedigde,  
 hilde-hlemma, syððan he Hrōggāres,  
 sigor-eādig secg, sele fælsode  
 and ät gūðe forgrāp Grendel's mægum,  
 2355 lāðan cynnes. Nō þat läsest wās  
 hond-gemota, þær mon Hygelāc slōh,  
 syððan Geāta cyning gūðe ræsum,  
 freā-wine folces Freslondum on,  
 Hrēðles eafora hioro-dryncum swealt,  
 2360 bille gebeáten; þonan Biōwulf com  
 sylfes crāfte, sund-nytte dreāh;

† hæfde him on earme . . . XXX  
 hildc-geatwa, þa he tō holme stāg.  
 Nealles Hetware hrēmge þorfton  
 2365 fēðe-wiges, þe him foran ongeán  
 linde bærōn: lyt eft becwom  
 fram þam hild-frecan hāmes niósan.  
 Oferswam þa sióleða bigong sunu Ecgþeówes,  
 earm ān-haga eft tō leódum,  
 2370 þær him Hygd gebeád hord and rice,  
 beágas and brego-stōl: bearne ne trūwode,  
 þāt he wið āl-fylcum ēðel-stōlas  
 healdan cūðe, þa wās Hygelāc deád.  
 Nō þy ær feá-sceafte findan meahton  
 2375 ät þam ēðclinge ænige þinga,  
 þāt he Heardrēde hlāford wāre,  
 oððe þone cyne-dōm ciósan wolde;  
 hwāðre he him on folce freónd-lārum heóld,  
 ēstum mid āre, ðð þāt he yldra wearð,  
 2380 Weder-Geátum weóld. Hyne wrāc-mäcgas  
 ofer sæ sôltan, suna Óhteres:  
 hæfdon hy forhealden helm Scylfinga,  
 þone sēlestān sæ-cyninga,  
 þāra þe in Swið-rice sinc brytnade,  
 2385 mærne þeóden. Him þāt tō mearce wearð;  
 he þær orfeorne feorh-wunde hleát  
 sweordles swengum, sunu Hygeláces;  
 and him eft gewāt Ongenþiowes bearn  
 hāmes niósan, syððan Heardrēd läg;  
 2390 lēt þone brego-stōl Biówulf healdan,  
 Geátum wealdan: þāt wās gōd cyning.

## XXXIV.

RETROSPECT OF BEÓWULF.—STRIFE BETWEEN  
SWEONAS AND GEATAS.

Se þás leód-hryres leán gemunde  
uferan dōgrum, Eádgilse wearð  
feá-sceaftum feónd. Folce gestepte  
2395 ofer sæ side sunu Óhteres  
wigum and wæpnum: he gewräc syððan  
cealdum cear-siðum, cyning ealdre bineát.  
Swā he nīða gehwane genesen hūfde,  
slīðra geslyhta, sunu Ecgþiowes,  
2400 ellen-weorca, ðð þone ånne dāg,  
þe he wið þam wyrme gewegan sceolde.  
Gewāt þa twelfa sum torne gebolgen  
dryhten Geáta dracan sceáwian;  
hāfde þa gefrunen, hwanan sió fæhð árās,  
2405 bealo-nīð biorna; him tō bearme cwom.  
māððum-fät mære þurh þās meldan hond.  
Se wās on þam þrēate þreotteoða secg,  
se þās orleges ðr onstealde,  
hāft hyge-giðmor, sceolde heán þonon  
2410 wong wiðian: he ofer willan gióng  
tō þās þe he eorð-sele ånne wiſſe,  
hlæw under hrusan holm-wylme nēh,  
þð-gewinne, se wās innan full  
wrātta and wira: weard unhióre,  
2415 gearo gūð-freca, gold-māððmas heóld,  
eald under eorðan; nās þāt þðe ceáp,  
tō gegangenne gumena ænigum.  
Gesät þā on nīsse nīð-heard cyning,  
þenden hælo Áþeád heorð-geneátum  
2420 gold-wine Geáta: him wās gedmor sefa,  
wāfre and wāl-fūs, Wyrd ungemete neáh,

se þone gomelan grētan sceolde,  
 sēcean sāwle hord, sundur gedālan  
 lif wið lice: nō þon lange wās

2425 feorh äðelinges flæsce bewunden.  
 Biówulf maðelade, bearn Ecgþeówes:  
 "Fela ic on giogoðe gūð-ræsa genās,  
 "orleg-hwila: ic þāt eall gemon.  
 "Ic wās syfan-wintre, þāt mec sinca baldor,

2430 "freá-wine folca ät mīnum fāder genam,  
 "heóld mec and hāfde Hrāðel cyning,  
 "geaf me sinc and symbol, sibbe gemunde;  
 "nās ic him tō life lāðra ðwihite  
 "beorn in burgum, þonne his bearna hwylc,

2435 "Herebeald and Hæðcyn, oððe Hygelāc mīn.  
 "Wās þam yldestan ungedēflice  
 "mæges dædum mordor-bed strēd,  
 "syððan hyne Hæðcyn of horn-bogān,  
 "his freá-wine flāne geswencte,

2440 "miste mercleses and his mæg ofscēt,  
 "brōðor ðōrnerne, blōdigan gāre:  
 "þāt wās feoh-leás gefeoht, fyrenum gesyngad  
 "hreðre hyge-mēðe: secolde hwāðrc swā þeāh  
 "äðeling unwrecen ealdres linnan.

2445 "Swā bið geðmorlic gomelum ceorle  
 "tō gebidanne, þāt his byre ride  
 "giong on galgan, þonne he gyd wrece,  
 "sārigne sang, þonne his sunu hangað  
 "hrefne tō hrōðre and he him helpe ne māg,

2450 "eald and in-frōd, ænige gefremman.  
 "Symble bið gemyndgad morna gehwylcē  
 "eaforan ellor-sið; ðōres ne gȳmeð  
 "to gebidanne burgum on innan  
 "yrfe-weardes, þonne se ān hafað

2455 "þurh deāðes nýd dæda gefondad.  
 "Gesyhð sorh-cearig on his suna būre

“ wīn-sele wēstne,      wind-gereste,  
 “ reóte berofene;      ridend swefāð  
 “ hāleð in hōfman;      nis þær hearpan swēg,  
 2460 “ gomen in geardum,      swylce þær iú wæron.

## XXXV.

MEMORIES OF PAST TIME.—THE FEUD WITH  
THE FIRE-DRAKE.

“ GEWĪTEÐ þonne on sealman,      sorh-leóð gāleð  
 “ án äfter ánum:      þūhte him eall tō rūm,  
 “ wongas and wīc-stede.      Swā Wedra helm  
 “ äfter Herebealde      heortan sorge  
 2465 “ weallende wāg,      wihte ne meahte  
 “ on þam feorh-bonan      fæhðe gebētan:  
 “ nō þy ær he pone heaðo-rinc      hatian ne meahte  
 “ lādum dædum,      þeāh him leóf ne wās.  
 “ He þá mid þære sorge,      þe him sió sár belamp,  
 2470 “ gum-dreám ofgeaf,      godes leóht gecēás;  
 “ eaferum læfde,      swā dēð eádig mon,  
 “ lond and leóð-byrig,      þā he of life gewāt.  
 “ þā wās synn and sacu      Sweona and Geáta,  
 “ ofer wid wāter      wrōht gemæne,  
 2475 “ here-nið hearda,      syððan Hrēðel swealt,  
 “ oððe him Ongenþeowes      eaferan wæran  
 “ frome fyrd-hwate,      freóde ne woldon  
 “ ofer heafo healdan,      ac ymb Hreosna-beorh  
 “ eatolne inwit-scear      oft gefremedon.  
 2480 “ þāt mæg-wine      mine gewræcan,  
 “ fæhðe and fyrne,      swā hyt gefræge wās,  
 “ þeāh þe ðær hit      ealdre gebohte,  
 “ heardan ceápe:      Hæðcynne wearð,  
 “ Geáta dryhtne,      gāð onsæge.

2485 ‘ þa ic on morgne gefrägn mæg ðærne  
“ billes ecgum on bonan stælan,  
“ þær Ongenþeow Eofores niðsade :  
“ gūð-helm tōglād, gomela Scylfing  
“ hreás heoro-blāc; hond gemunde

2490 “ fælðo genðge, feorh-sweng ne ofteáh.  
“ Ic him þa māðmas, þe he me sealde,  
“ geald ät gūðe, swā me gifeðe wās,  
“ leóhtan sveorde : he me lond forgeaf,  
“ eard ēðel-wyn. Nās him ænig þearf,

2495 “ þät he tō Gifðum oððe tō Gár-Denum  
“ oððe in Swið-rice sēcean þurfe  
“ wyrsan wīg-frecan, weorðe gecýpan ;  
“ symle ic him on fēðan beforan wolde,  
“ āna on orde, and swā tō aldre sceall

2500 “ sācce fremman, þenden þis sveord þolað,  
“ þät mec ær and sīð oft gelæste,  
“ syððan ic for dugeðum Dāghrefne wearð  
“ tō hand-bonan, Huga cempan :  
“ nalles he þa frätwe Fres-cyninge,

2505 “ breóst-weorðunge bringan mōste,  
“ ac in campe gecrong cumbles hyrde,  
“ ȝæling on elne. Ne wās ecg bona,  
“ ac him hilde-grāp heortan wylmas,  
“ bān-hūs gebräc. Nu sceall billes ecg,

2510 “ hond and heard sveord ymb hord wigan.”  
Beowulf māðelode, beót-wordum spräc  
niéhstan sīðe : “ Ic genēðe fela  
“ gūða on geogoðe ; gyt ic wylle,  
“ frōð folces weard, fæhðe sēcan,

2515 “ mærðum fremman, gif mec se mān-sceaða  
“ of eorð-sele tū gesēceð !”  
Gegrätte þa gumena gehwylcne,  
hwate helm-berend hindeman sīðe,  
swæse gestðas : “ Nolde ic sveord beran,

2520 "wæpen tō wyrme, gif ic wiste hū  
 " wið þam aglæcean elles meahte  
 " gylpe wiðgrípan, swā ic gió wið Grendle dyde;  
 " ac ic þær heaðo-fýres hâtes wêne,  
 " rēðes and-hâttres: forþon ic me on hafu

2525 "bord and byrnan. Nelle ic beorges weard  
 " oferfleón fôtes trem, feónd unhýre,  
 " ac unc sceal weorðan ät wealle, swā unc Wyrd geteð,  
 " metod manna gehwâs. Ic eom on môde from,  
 " þät ic wið þone gûð-flogan gylp ofersitte.

2530 "Gebide ge on beorge byrnnum werede,  
 " secgas on searwum, hwâðer sél mæge  
 " äfter wâl-ræse wunde gedýgan  
 " uncer twega. Nis þät eówer stâð,  
 " ne gemet mannes, nefne mîn ânes,

2535 "þät he wið aglæcean eofodo dæle,  
 " eorl-scope efne. Ic mid elne sceall  
 " gold gegangan oððe gûð nimeð,  
 " feorh-bealu frêene, freán eówerne!" .  
 Árâs þâ bî ronde rôf oretta,

2540 heard under helm, hîoro-sercean bâr  
 under stân-cleofu, strengo getrûwode  
 ânes mannes: ne bið swylc earges stâð.  
 Geseah þâ be wealle, se þe worna fela,  
 gum-cystum gôd, gûða gedigde,

2545 hilde-hlemma, þonne hnitan fêðan,  
 (stôd on stân-bogan) streám ût ponan  
 brecan of beorge; wâs þære burnan wâlm  
 heaðo-fýrum hât: ne meahte horde neâh  
 unbyrnende ænige hwile

2550 deóp gedýgan for dracan lêge.  
 Lêt þâ of breóstum, þâ he gebolgen wâs,  
 Weder-Geâta leód word ût faran,  
 stearc-heort styrmde; stefn in becom  
 heaðo-torht hlynnan under hârne stân.

2555 Hete wäs onhreràd, hord-weard oncníow  
 mannes reorde; nás þær māra fyrst,  
 freóde tò friclan. From ærest cwom  
 oruð aglæcean út of stâne,  
 hât hilde-swât; hruse dynede.

2560 Biorn under beorge bord-rand onswâf  
 wið þam gryre-gieste, Geáta dryhten:  
 þâ wäs bring-bogan heorte gefýsed  
 sâcce tò sêceanne. Sweord ær gebrâd  
 gôd gûð-cyning gomele lâfe,

2565 egcum ungleáw, æghwâðrum wäs  
 bealo-hyegendra brôga fram ððrum.  
 Stið-môd gestôd wið steápne rond  
 winia bealdor, þâ se wyrn gebeâh  
 snâde tðsomne: he on searwum bâd.

2570 Gewât þâ byrnende gebogen scriðan tð,  
 gescîfe scyndan. Scyld wel gebearg  
 life and lice lässan hwile  
 mærum þeódne, þonne his myne sôhte,  
 þær he þý fyrste forman dôgore

2575 wealdan môste, swâ him Wyrd ne gescrâf  
 hrêð at hilde. Hond up abrâd  
 Geáta dryhten, gryre-fâhne slôh  
 incge lâfe, þât sió ecg gewâc  
 brûn on' bâne, bât unswiðor,

2580 þonne his piód-cyning þearfe häfde,  
 bysiguñ gebæded. þâ wäs beorges weard  
 äfter heaðu-swenge on hreðum môde,  
 wearp wâl-fyre, wide sprungon  
 hilde-leóman: hrêð-sigora ne gealp

2585 gold-wine Geáta, gûð-bill geswâc  
 nacod at niðe, swâ hyt nô sceolde,  
 tren ær-gôd. Ne wäs þât eðe sið,  
 þât se mæra maga Ecgþeówes  
 grund-wong þone ofgyfan wolde;

2590 sceolde *wyrmes* willan wic eardian  
 elles hwergen, swā sceal æghwylc mon  
 alætan læn-dagas. Näs þā long tō þon,  
 þät þā aglæcean hy eft gemēton.  
 Hyrte hyne hord-weard, hreðer æðme weōll,  
 2595 niwan stefne: nearo þrowode  
 fýre befongan se þe ær folce weold.  
 Nealles him on heápe hand-gesteallan,  
 æðelinga bearn ymbe gestōdon  
 hilde-cystum, ac hy on holt bugon.  
 2600 ealdre burgan. Hiora in ánum weōll  
 sefa wið sorgum: sibb æfre ne mæg  
 wiht onwendan, þam þe wel þenceð.

## XXXVI. WIGLAF HELPS BEÓWULF IN THE FEUD

WIGLÅF wäs hâten Weoxstânes sunu,  
 leóflic lind-wiga, leód Scylfinga,  
 2605 mæg Álfheres: geseah his mon-dryhten  
 under here-grfman hât þrowian.  
 Gemunde þā þā are, þe he him ær forgeaf  
 wic-stede welige Wægmundinga,  
 folc-rihta gehwylc, swā his fäder åhte;  
 2610 ne mihte þā forhabban, hond rond gefêng,  
 geolwe linde, gomel swyrd geteáh,  
 þät wäs mid eldum Eánmundes lâf,  
 suna Ôhteres, þam åt sâcce wearð  
 wracu wine-leásum Weohstânes bana  
 2615 mæces egcum, and his mágum åtbär  
 brân-fâgne helm, hringde byrnan,  
 eald sveord eotonisc, þät him Onela forgeaf,  
 his gädelinges gâðo-gewædu,  
 fyrd-searo fûslig: nô ymbe þâ fæhðe spräc,  
 2620 þeáh þe he his brôðor bearn ábredwade.

He frātwe geheold fela missera,  
 bill and byrnan, Əð þät his byre mihte  
 eorl-seipe efnan, swā his ær-fäder ;  
 geaf him þā mid Geátum gūð-gewæda  
 2625 seghwās unrīm ; þā he of ealdre gewāt,  
 frōd on forð-weg. þā wās forma sið  
 geongan cempan, þät he gūðe ræs  
 mid his freó-dryhtne fremman sceolde ;  
 ne gemealt him se mōd-sefa, ne his mæges lāf  
 2630 gewāc ät wīge : þät se wyrm onfand,  
 syððan hie tōgädre gegān häfdon.  
 Wiglāf maðelode word-rihta fela,  
 sägde gesiðum, him wās sefa geðmor :  
 " Ic þät mæl geman, þær we medu þēgun,  
 2635 " þonne we gehēton ūssum hlāforde  
 " in biór-sele, þe ūs þās beágas geaf,  
 " þät we him þā gūð-geatwa gyldan woldon,  
 " gif him þyslīcu þearf gelumpe,  
 " helmas and heard sweord : þē he ūsic on herge geceás  
 2640 " tō þyssum sið-fate sylfes willum,  
 " onmunde ūsic mærða and me þās māðmas geaf,  
 " þē he ūsic gár-wigend gōde tealde,  
 " hwate helm-berend, þeāh þe hlāford ūs  
 " pis ellen-weorc āna Ȅþōhte  
 2645 " tō gefremmanne, folces hyrde,  
 " forþam he manna mæst mærða gefremede,  
 " dæda dollicra. Nu is se dág cumen,  
 " þät tīre man-dryhten mägenes behðfað  
 " gōdra gūð-rinca : wutun gangan tō,  
 2650 " helpan hild-fruman, þenden hyt sŷ,  
 " glēd-egesa grim ! God wāt on me,  
 " þät me is micle leófre, þät minne lic-haman  
 " mid minne gold-gyfan glēd fāðmie.  
 " Ne þynceð me gerysne, þät we rondas beren  
 2655 " eft tō earde, nemne we æror mægen

“ fâne gefyllan, feorh ealgin  
 “ Wedra þiðnes. Ic wát geare,  
 “ þát næron eald-gewyrht, þát he ȝana scyle  
 “ Geáta duguðe gnorn þrowian,  
 2660 “ gesigan ät sâcce: sceal ȝurum þát sveord and helm,  
 “ byrne and byrdu-scrûd bâm gemæne.”  
 Wôd þâ þurh þone wâl-rêc, wîg-heafolan bâr  
 freán on fultum, feá worda cwað:  
 “ Leófa Biówulf, læst eall tela,  
 2665 “ swâ þu on geoguð-feore geâra geewæde,  
 “ þát þu ne ȝâlete be þe lifigendum  
 “ dôm gedreósan: scealt nu dædum rôf,  
 “ ȝæeling ȝan-hydig, ealle mægene  
 “ feorh ealgin; ic þe fullæstu!”  
 2670 Äfter þâm wordum wyrn yrre cwom,  
 atol inwit-gäst ðôre sîðe,  
 fîr-wylmum fâh fiónda niðsan,  
 lâðra manna; lig-fðum forborn  
 bord wið ronde: byrne ne meahte  
 2675 geongum gâr-wigan geâce gefremman:  
 ac se maga geonga under his mæges scyld  
 elne geeode, þâ his ȝagen wâs  
 glêdum forgrunden. þâ gen gûð-cyning  
 mærða gemunde, mægen-strengo,  
 2680 slôh hilde-bille, þát hyt on heafolan stôd  
 niðe genfþed: Nâgling forbärst,  
 geswâc ät sâcce sveord Biówulfes  
 gomol and græg-mæl. Him þát gifeðe ne wâs,  
 þát him irenna ecge mihton  
 2685 helpan ät hilde; wâs sió hond tô strong,  
 se þe mæca gehwane mine gefræge  
 swenge ofersôhte, þonne he tô sâcce bâr  
 wæpen wundrum heard, nâs him wihte þe sôl.  
 þâ wâs þeôd-sceaða þriddan sîðe,  
 2690 fræcne fîr-draca fæhða gemyndig,

ræsde on þone rōfan,    þā him rūm āgeald,  
 hāt and heaðo-grim,    heals calne ymbefēng  
 biteran bānum;    he geblōdegod wearð  
 sāwul-driōre;    swāt yðum weóll.

### XXXVII. BEÓWULF WOUNDED TO DEATH.

2695 þā ic ēt þearfe *gefrāgn*    þeōd-cyninges  
 and-longne eorl    ellen eýðan,  
 crāft and cēnðu,    swā him gecynde wās;  
 ne hēdde he þās heafolan,    ac sió hand gebarn  
 mōdiges mannes,    þær he his mæges healp,  
 2700 þāt he jone nīð-güst    nioðor hwēne slōh,  
 secg on searwum,    þāt þāt sweord gedeaf  
 fāh and fāted,    þāt þāt fyr ongon  
 sweðrian syððan.    þā gen sylf cyning  
 geweold his gewitte,    wäll-seaxe gebrād,  
 2705 biter and beadu-scearp,    þāt he on byrnan wāg:  
 forwrāt Wedra helm    wyrm on middan.  
 Feónd gefyldan    (ferh ellen wrāc),  
 and hi hyne þā begen    ábroten häfdon,  
 sib-äðelingas:    swyld sccolde secg wesan,  
 2710 þegn ēt þearfe.    Þāt þām þeōdne wās  
 sīðast sige-hwile    sylfes dædum,  
 worlde geworceſ.    þā sió wund ongon,  
 þe him se eorð-draca    ær geworhte,  
 swēlan and swellan.    He þāt sōna onfand,  
 2715 þāt him on breōstum    bealo-nīð weóll,  
 åttor on innan.    þā se äðeling gióng,  
 þāt he bi wealle,    wīs-hygende,  
 gesät on sesse;    seah on enta geweorc,  
 hū þā stān-bogān    stapulum fāste  
 2720 tce eorð-reced    innan heóldon.  
 Hyne þā mid handa    heoro-dreórigne

þeóden mærne þegn ungemete till,  
wine-dryhten his wätere gelafede,  
hilde-sädne and his helm onspeón.

2725 Biówulf maðelode, he ofer benne spräc,  
wunde wäl-bleáte (wisse he gearwe,  
þüt he däg-hwila gedrogen häfle  
eorðan wynne; þá wäs eall sceacen  
dôgor-gerfmes, deáð ungemete neáh):

2730 "Nu ic suna mīnum syllan wolde  
" gûð-gewædu, þær me gifeðe swâ  
" ænig yrfe-weard äfter wurde,  
" lice gelenge. Ic þäs leóde heóld  
" fiftig wintra: nás se folc-cyning

2735 "ymbe-sittendra ænig þára,  
" je mec gûð-winum grêtan dorste,  
" egesan þeón. Ic on earde bâd  
" mæl-gesceafta, heóld mîn tela,  
" ne sôhte searo-nîðas, ne me swôr fela

2740 "âða on unriht. Ic þäs ealles mäg,  
" feorh-bennum seóc, gefeán habban:  
" forþam me witan ne þearf waldend fira  
" morðor-bealo mäga, þonne mîn sceaceð  
" lif of lice. Nu þu lungre

2745 "geong, hord sceáwian under hárne stân,  
" Wigláf leófa, nu se wyrm ligeð,  
" swefeoð såre wund, since bereáfod.  
" Bió nu on ðfoste, þät ic ær-welan,  
" gold-æht ongite, gearo sceáwige

2750 "swegle searo-gimmas, þät ic þý sêft mæge  
" äfter mâððum-welan mîn álætan  
" lif and leôd-scipe, þone ic longe heóld."

## XXXVIII.

## THE JEWEL-HOARD. THE PASSING OF BEÓWULF.

þā ic snāde gefrägn sunu Wihstānes  
 äfter word-cwydum wundum dryhtne  
 2755 hýran heaðo-siðcum, hring-net beran,  
 brogdne beadu-sercean under beorges hrôf.  
 Geseah þā sige-hréðig, þā he bi sesse geóng,  
 mago-jegen mðdig mæððum-sigla fela,  
 gold glitinian grunde getenge,  
 2760 wundur on wealle and þās wyrmes denn,  
 ealdes uht-flogan, orcas stondan,  
 fyrmanna fatu feormend-leáse,  
 hyrstum behrorene: þær wās helm monig,  
 eald and ðomig, earm-beága fela,  
 2765 searwum gesæled. Sinc eáðe mág,  
 gold on grunde, gumena cynnes  
 gehwone ofer-higian, hýde se þe wylle!  
 Swylce he siomian geseah segn eall-gylden  
 heáh ofer horde, hond-wundra mæst,  
 2770 gelocen leoðo-cräftum: of þam leóma stôd,  
 þat he þone grund-wong ongitan meahte,  
 wrâte giond-wlitan. Nás þūs wyrmes þær  
 onsýn ænig, ac hyne ecg fornam.  
 þā ic on hlæwe gefrägn hord reáfian,  
 2775 eald enta geweorc ánnce mannan,  
 him on bearm hladan bunan and discas  
 sylfes dôme, segn eác genom,  
 beácna beorhtost; bill ær-gescôd  
 (ecg wās tren) eald-hlâfordes  
 2780 þam þára mæðma mund-bora wās  
 longe hwile, lig-egesan wâg  
 hâtne for horde, hioro-weallende,

middel-nihtum,    ðð þät he morōre swealt.  
 År wäs on ðfoste    eft-siðes georn,  
 2785 frätwum gefyröred:    hyne fyrwet bräc,  
 hwäder collen-ferð    cwicne gemëtte  
 in þam wong-stede    Wedra þeoden,  
 ellen-siðcne,    þær he hine ær forlët.  
 He þa mid þám mäðum    märne þiðen,  
 2790 dryhten sinne    driðrigne fand  
 ealdres ät ende:    he hine eft ongon  
 wateres weorpan,    ðð þät wordes ord  
 breöst-hord þurhbräc.    *Beowulf maðelode*,  
 gomel on giohðe    (gold sceawode):  
 2795 "Ic pára frätwa    freán ealles þanc  
 "wuldur-cyninge    wordum sege,  
 "écum dryhtne,    þe ic her on starie,  
 "pás þe ic möste    mìnun leódum  
 "ær swylt-däge    swylc gestrýnan.  
 2800 "Nu ic on mäðma hord    mine bebohte  
 "fröde feorh-lege,    fremmað ge nu  
 "leóda þearfe;    ne mäg ic her leng wesan.  
 "Hátað heado-mære    hlæw gewyrcean,  
 "beorhtne äfter bæle    ät brimes nosan;  
 2805 "se scel tō gemyndum    mìnun leódum  
 "heáh hlifian    on Hrones nässe,  
 "þät hit sæ-lifend    syððan håtan  
 "Biówulfes biorh,    þa þe brentingas  
 "ofer flôda genipu    feorran drifað."  
 2810 Dyde him of healse    hring gyldenne  
 þiðen þrist-hydig,    þegne gesealde,  
 geongum gár-wigan,    gold-fähne helm,  
 beáh and byrnan,    hét hyne brúcan well:  
 "þu eart ende-láf    uteses cynnes,  
 2815 "Wægmündinga;    ealle Wyrd forsweóf,  
 "mine mágas    tō metod-sceafta,  
 "eorlas on elne:    ic him äfter sceal."

þät wäs þam gomelan gingeste word  
 breóst-gehygdum, ær he bæl cure,  
 2820 hâte heaðo-wylmas: him of hreðre gewât  
 sâwol sêcean sôð-fästra dôm.

## XXXIX. THE COWARD-THANES.

þâ wäs gegongen guman unfrôdum  
 earfoðlice, þät he on eorðan geseah  
 þone leófstan lîfes ät ende  
 2825 bleáte gebæran. Bona swylce lâg,  
 egeslic eorð-draca, caldre bereáfod,  
 bealwe gebæded: beâh-horlum leng  
 wyrn woh-bogen wealdan ne möste,  
 ac him irenna ecga fornâmon,  
 2830 hearde heaðo-scearpe homera lâfe,  
 þät se wîd-floga wundum stille  
 hreâs on hrusan hord-ârnc neâh,  
 nalles äfter lyfte lâcende hwearf  
 middel-nihtum, mâðm-æhta wlone  
 2835 ansyn fûwde: ac he eorðan gefeôll  
 for þâs hild-fruman hond-geworce.  
 Hûru þät on lande lyt manna þâh  
 mägen-âgenda mine gefrægc,  
 þeâh þe he dæda gehwâs dyrstig wære,  
 2840 þät he wið âttor-sceaðan oreðe geræsde,  
 oððe hring-sele hondum styrede,  
 gif he wâccende weard onfundne  
 bûan on beorge. Biôwulfe wearð  
 dryht-mâðma dæl deâðe forgolden;  
 2845 hâfde aeghwâðer ende gefêred  
 lænan lîfes. Nâs þâ lang tô þon,  
 þät þâ hild-latan holt ofgêfan,  
 tydre treôw-logan tyne ätsomne,

þā ne dorston ær dareðum lācan  
 2850 on hyra man-dryhtnes mielan þearfe;  
 ac hy scamiende scyldas bærar,  
 gūð-gewædu, þær se gomela lāg:  
 wilitan on Wiglāf. He gewērgad sät,  
 fēðe-cempa freán eaxlum neáh,  
 2855 wehte hyne wātre; him wiht ne speów;  
 ne meahte he on eorðan, þeáh he tūðe wel,  
 on þam frum-gāre feorh gehealdan,  
 ne þās weaklendes willan wiht oncirran;  
 wolde dōm godes dædum rēdan  
 2860 gumena gehwylcum, swā he nu gen dēð.  
 þā was ät þam geongan grim andswaru  
 èð-begēte þām þe ær his elne forleás.  
 Wiglāf maðelode, Weohstānes sunu,  
 secg sārig-ferð seah on unleófe:  
 2865 “þāt lá māg seegan, se þe wyle sōð sprecan,  
 “þāt se mon-dryhten, se eów þā māðomas geaf,  
 “eored-geatwe, þe ge þær on standað,  
 “þonne he on ealu-bence oft gesealde  
 “heal-sittendum helm and byrnan,  
 2870 “þeóden his þegnum, swylce he þryðlicost  
 “ðhwær feor oððe neáh findan meahte,  
 “þāt he genunga gūð-gewædu  
 “wrāðe forwurpe. þā hyne wig beget,  
 “nealles folc-cyning fyrd-gesteallum  
 2875 “gylpan þorft; hwāðre him god tūðe,  
 “sigora waldend, þāt he hyne sylfne gewräc  
 “ðāna mid ecge, þā him wās elnes þearf,  
 “Ic him līf-wraðe lytle meahte  
 “ätgisan ät gūðe and ongan swā þeáh  
 2880 “ofer mīn gemet mæges helpan:  
 “symle wās þý sāmra, þonne ic sweorde drep  
 “ferhð-genfðlan, fyr unswiðor  
 “weóll of gewitte. Wergendre tō lyt

“ þrōng ymbe þeóden, þā hyne sió þrag becwom.

2885 “ Nu sceal sinc-þego and swyrd-gifu  
 “ eall ēðel-wyn eówrum cynne,  
 “ lufen Ȑlicgean: lond-rihtes mōt  
 “ þære mæg-burge monna æghwylc  
 “ īdel hweorfan, syððan Ȑðelingas

2890 “ feorran gefricgean fleám eówerne,  
 “ dōm-leásan dæd. Deáð bið sēlla  
 “ eorla gehwylcum ponne edwit-lif!”

## XL. THE SOLDIER'S DIRGE AND PROPHECY.

HĒHT þā pāt heaðo-weorc tō hagan biðan  
 up ofer ēg-clif, þær pāt eorl-weorod

2895 morgen-longne dāg mōd-giðmor sät,  
 bord-häbbende, bega on wēnum  
 ende-dōgores and eft-cymes  
 leófes monnes. Lyt swigode  
 niwra spella, se þe nās gerād,

2900 ac he sōðlice sāgde ofer ealle;  
 “ Nu is wil-geofa Wedra leóda,  
 “ dryhten Geáta deáð-bedde fāst,  
 “ wunað wāl-reste wyrmes dædum;  
 “ him on efn ligeð ealdor-gewinna,

2905 “ siex-bennnm seðc: sweorde ne meahte  
 “ on þam aglæcean ænige þinga  
 “ wunde gewyrcean. Wiglāf siteð  
 “ ofer Biówulfe, byre Wihstānes,  
 “ eorl ofer ðōrum unlifigendum,

2910 “ healdeð hige-mēðum heáfod-wearde  
 “ leófes and lāðes. Nu ys leódum wēn  
 “ orleg-hwile, syððan underne  
 “ Froncum and Frysum fyll cyninges  
 “ wide weorðeð. Wās sió wrōht scepen

2915 " heard wið Hugas, syððan Higelac cwom  
 " faran flot-herge on Fresna land,  
 " þær hyne Hetware hilde gehnægdon,  
 " elne geeodon mid ofer-mægene,  
 " þät se byrn-wiga būgan sceolde,  
 2920 " feóll on fēðan: nalles frātwe geaf  
 " ealdor dugoðe; ðs wās ȳ syððan  
 " Merewioinga milts ungyfeðe.  
 " Ne ic tō Sweó-peóde sibbe oððe treówe  
 " wihte ne wēnc; ac wās wīde cāð,  
 2925 " pätte Ongenþiō ealdre besnyðede  
 " Hæðcyn Hrēðling wið Hrefna-wudu,  
 " þā for on-mēðlan ærest gesōhton  
 " Geáta leóde Gāð-scilfingas.  
 " Sōna him se frōda fāder Óhtheres,  
 2930 " eald and eges-full ond-slyht ȳgeaf,  
 " Ȅbreót brim-wisan, brýd Ȅheörde,  
 " gomela iō-meowlan golde berofene,  
 " Onelan mōðor and Óhtheres,  
 " and þā folgode feorl-genfōlan  
 2935 " ðð pät hī ðeodon earfoðlice  
 " in Hrefnes-holt hlāford-leáse.  
 " Besät þā sin-herge sweorda lāfe  
 " wundum wērge, wéan oft gehēt  
 " earmre teohhe andlonge niht:  
 2940 " cwāð he on mergenne mēces ecgum  
 " getan wolde, sume on galg-treówum  
 " fuglum tō gamene. Frōfor eft gelamp  
 " sārig-mōðum somod ær-dāge,  
 " syððan hie Hygelāces horn and bȳman  
 2945 " gealdor ongeáton. þā se gōda com  
 " leóda dugoðe on lāst faran.

## XL. HE TELLS OF THE SWEDES AND THE GEATAS

“ Wäs sió swát-swaðu      Sweona and Geáta,  
 “ wäl-ræs wera      wíde gesýne,  
 “ hú þá folc mid him      fæhðe tówehton.  
 2950 “ Gewát him þá se gðda      mid his gädelingum,  
 “ frðð fela geðmor      fästen sêcean,  
 “ eorl Ongenþið      ufor oncirde ;  
 “ häfde Higelâces      hilde gefrunen,  
 “ wlonces wíg-cräft,      wiðres ne trûwode,  
 2955 “ þät he sæ-mannum      onsacan mihte,  
 “ heáðo-liðendum      hord forstandan,  
 “ bearn and brýde ;      beáh eft þonan  
 “ eald under eorð-weall.      þá wäs æht boden  
 “ Sweona leódum,      segn Higelâce.  
 2960 “ Freoðo-wong þone      forð ofereodon,  
 “ syððan Hrêðlingas      tó hagan þrungon.  
 “ þær wearð Ongenþið      ecgum sweorda,  
 “ blonden-fexa      on bid wrecen,  
 “ þät se þeód-cyning      þafian sceolde  
 2965 “ Eofores ånné dóm :      hyne yrringa  
 “ Wulf Wonrêding      wæpne geræhte,  
 “ þät him for swenge      swát ædrum sprong  
 “ forð under fexe.      Näs he forht swå þéh,  
 “ gomela Scilfing,      ac forgeald hraðe  
 2970 “ wyrsan wrixle      wül-hlem þone,  
 “ syððan þeód-cyning      þyder oncirde :  
 “ ne mcahte se snella      sunu Wonrêdes  
 “ ealdum ceorle      ond-slyht giofan,  
 “ ac he him on heáfde      helm ær gescer,  
 2975 “ þät he blôde fâh      búgan sceolde,  
 “ feóll on foldan ;      näs he fæge þá git,  
 “ ac he hyne gewyrpte,      þeáh þe him wund hríne.  
 “ Let se hearda      Higelâces þegn

“ brādne mēce, þā his brōðor läg,  
 2980 “ eald sveord eotonisc, entisne helm,  
 “ brecan ofer bord-weal: þā gebeāh cyning,  
 “ folces hyrde, wās in feorh dropen.  
 “ þā wāron monige, þe his mæg wriðon,  
 “ ricone ārærdon, þā him gerfmed wearð,  
 2985 “ þāt hie wäl-stōwe wealdan mōston.  
 “ þenden reáfode rinc ðōerne,  
 “ nam on Ongenþiō fren-byrnan,  
 “ heard swyrd hilted and his helm somod;  
 “ hāres hyrste Higelāce bār.  
 2990 “ He þām frätwum fēng and him fāgere gehēt  
 “ leána fore leódum and gelæste swā:  
 “ geald jone gūð-ræs Geāta dryhten,  
 “ Hrēðles eafora, þā he tō hām becom,  
 “ Jofore and Wulfe mid ofer-māðum,  
 2995 “ sealde hiora gehwāðrum hund þūsenda  
 “ landes and locenra beága; ne þorste him þā leán  
 “ ðōwitan  
 “ mon on midden-gearde, syððan hie þā mārða geslōgon;  
 “ and þā Jofore forgeaf ángan dōlitor,  
 “ hām-weorðunge, hyldo tō wedde.  
 3000 “ þāt ys sió fæhðo and se feōnd-scope,  
 “ wäl-nið wera, þās þe ic wēn hafo,  
 “ þe tū sēceað tō Sweona leóde,  
 “ syððan hie gefricgeað freán tūserne  
 “ ealdor-lcásne, jone þe ær geheold  
 3005 “ wið kettendum hord and rice,  
 “ äfter häleða hryre hwate Scylfingas,  
 “ folc-ræd fremede oððe furður gen  
 “ eorl-scope efnde. Nu is ðōfost betost,  
 “ þāt we þeód-cyning þær sceáwian  
 3010 “ and jone gebringan, þe tūs beágas geaf,  
 “ on Ad-färc. Ne scel ánes hwāt  
 “ meltan mid þām mōdigan, ac þær is māðma hord.

“gold unrime grimme geceápod  
 “and nu ät siðestan sylfes feore  
 3015 “beágas gebohte; þá sceal brond fretan,  
 “äled peccean, nalles eorl wegan  
 “måððum tō gemyndum, ne mågð scýne  
 “habban on healse hring-weorðunge,  
 “ac sceall geðmor-môd golde bereáfod  
 3020 “oft nalles æne el-land tredan,  
 “nu se here-wîsa hleahtor ålegde,  
 “gamen and gleó-dreám. Forpon sceall gár wesan  
 “monig morgen-ceald mundum bewunden,  
 “häsen on handa, nalles hearpan swêg  
 3025 “wigend weccan, ac se wonna hrefn  
 “fûs ofer fægum, fela reordian,  
 “earne secgan, hû him ät æte speów,  
 “þenden he wið wulf wäl reáfode.”  
 Swâ se secg hwata secgende wâs  
 3030 läðra spella; he ne leág fela  
 wyrda ne worda. Weorod eall árâs,  
 eodon unblföe under Earna nás  
 wollen-teáre wundur sceáwian.  
 Fundon þá on sande sâwul-leásne  
 3035 hlim-bed healdan, þone þe him hringas geaf  
 ærran mælum: þá wâs ende-däg  
 göðum gegongen, þât se gûð-cyning,  
 Wedra þeóden, wundor-deáðe swealt.  
 Ær hî gesêgan syllicran wiht,  
 3040 wyrm on wonge wiðer-rähtes þær  
 läðne licgean: wâs se lâg-draca,  
 grimlic gryre-güst, glêdum beswæled,  
 se wâs fiftiges fôt-gemearces  
 lang on legere, lyft-wynne heóld  
 3045 nihtes hwílum, nyðer eft gewât  
 dennes niósian; wâs þá deáðe fâst,  
 häfde eorð-scrâfa ende genyttod.

Him big stðdan bunan and orcas,  
 discas lagon and dýre swyrd,  
 3050 ðomige þurh-etone, swá hie wið eorðan fäðm  
 þúsend wintra þær eardodon:  
 þonne wäs þät yrfe eácen-cräftig,  
 iú-monna gold galdre bewunden,  
 þät þam hring-sele hrínan ne mōste  
 3055 gumena ænig, nefne god sylfa,  
 sigora sóð-cyning, sealde þam þe he wolde  
 (he is manna gehyld) hord openian,  
 efne swá hwylcum manna, swá him gemet þúhte.

## XLII.

WIGLAF SPEAKS. THE BUILDING OF THE  
BALE-FIRE.

þá wäs gesýne, þät se stð ne þah  
 3060 þam þe unrihte inne gehyddre  
 wräte under wealle. Weard ær ofslðh  
 feára sumne; þá sió fæhð gewearð  
 gewrecen wråðlice. Wundur hwår, þonne  
 eorl ellen-rôf ende gefere  
 3065 lif-gesceafta, þonne leng ne mäg  
 mon mid his mägum medu-seld bðan.  
 Swá wäs Biowulfe, þá he biorges weard  
 sôhte, searo-niðas: seolfa ne cûðe,  
 þurh hwät his worulde gedâl weorðan sceolde;  
 3070 swá hit ðð dômes dâg diópe benemdon  
 þeódnas mære, þá þät þær dydon,  
 þät se secg wäre synnum scildig,  
 hergum geheadeðerod, hell-bendum fäst,  
 wommum gewitnad, se þone wong strâde.  
 3075 Nâs he gold-hwät: gearwor hæfde

ágendes est ær gesceáwod.  
 Wigláf maðelode, Wihstánes sunu:  
 "Oft sceall eorl monig ánes willan  
 " wræc ádreógan, swá ús geworden is.

3080 "Ne meahton we gelæran lcófne þeóden,  
 "rices hyrde ræd ænigne,  
 "pät he ne gréttre gold-weard þone,  
 "léte hyne licgean, þær he longe wäs,  
 "wícum wunian ðð woruld-ende.

3085 "Heóldon heáh gesceap: hord ys gesceáwod,  
 "grimme gegongen; wäs pät gifeðe tō swið,  
 "þe þone þeóden þyder ontyhte.  
 "Ic wäs þær innne and pät eall geond-seh,  
 "recedes geatwa, þá me gerýmed wäs,

3090 "nealles swæslíce sīð ályfed  
 "inn under eorð-weall. Ic on ðfoste gefeng  
 "micle mid mundum mägen-byrðenne  
 "hord-gestreóna, hider út átbár  
 "cyninge mīnum: cwíeo wäs þá gena,

3095 "wís and gewittig; worn eall gespríc  
 "gomol on gehðo and cówic grétan hêt,  
 ". bäd pät ge geworhton äfter wines dædum  
 "in bæl-stede beorh þone heán  
 "micelne and mærne, swá he manna wäs

3100 "wígend weorð-fullost wide geond eorðan,  
 "þenden he burh-welan brúcan móste.  
 "Uton nu Ȑfstan ððre sīðe  
 "seón and sēcean searo-gebräc,  
 "wundur under wealle! ic eów wísigé,

3105 "pät ge genðge neán sceáwiað  
 "beágas and brád gold. Ste sið bær gearo  
 "ädre geäfnod, þonne we út cymen,  
 "and þonne geferian freán ûserne,  
 "leófne mannan, þær he longe sceal

3110 "on þas waldendes wære geþolian."

Hét þá gebeódan byre Wihstánes,  
 hæle hilde-diór, hæleða monegum  
 bold-ágendra, þát hie bæl-wudu  
 feorran feredon, folc-ágende

3115 gððum tðgênes: “ Nu sceal glæd fretan  
 “ (weaxan wonna lèg) wigena strengel,  
 “ þone þe oft gebáð isern-scûre,  
 “ þonne strala storm, strengum gebæded,  
 “ scðc ofer scild-weall, sceft nytte heóld,

3120 “ fæder-gearwum fûs flâne full-eode.”

Hûru se snotra sunu Wihstánes  
 Ácigde of corðre cyninges þegnas  
 syfone tðsomne þá sélestan,  
 eode cahta sum under inwit-hrðf;

3125 hilde-rinc sum on anda bär  
 álcð-leóman, se þe on orde geóng.  
 Nás þá on hlytme, hwá þát hord strude,  
 syððan or-wearde ænigne dæl  
 secgas geségon on sele wunian,

3130 læne licgan: lyt ænig mearn,  
 þát hi ðostlice út geferedon  
 dýre mæðmas; dracan èc scufun,  
 wyrm ofer weall-clif, lêton wæg niman,  
 flôd fædmian frätwa hyrde.

3135 Þær wæs wunden gold on wæn hladen,  
 æghwæs unrím, äðeling boren,  
 hár hilde-rinc tó Hrðnes nässe.

## XLIII. BEÓWULF'S FUNERAL PYRE.

Him þa gegiredan Geáta leóde  
âd on eorðan un-wâclene,  
3140 helnum behongan, hilde-bordum,  
beorhtum byrnum, swâ he bêna wâs;  
âlegdon þa tô-middes mærne þeoden  
haleð hiófende, hlaford leófne.  
Ongunnon þa on beorge bæl-fýra mæst  
3145 wigend weccan: wudu-rêc âstâh  
sweart ofer swiðole, swðgende lêg,  
wôpe bewunden (wind-blond gelâg)  
ðð þât he þa bân-hûs gebrocen häfde,  
hât on hreðre. Higum unrôte  
3150 môd-ceare mændon mon-dryhtnes cwealm;  
swylce giðmor-gyd † lat. <sup>con</sup> meowle  
. . . . . wunden heorde . . .  
serg (?) cearig sâlde gencahhe  
þât hio hyre . . . . gas hearde  
3155 . . . . . ede wâlfylla wonn . .  
hildes egesan hyðo  
haf mid heofon rêce swealh (?)  
Geworhton þa Wedra leóde  
hlæw on hliðe, se wâs heâh and brâd,  
3160 wæg-lîðendum wide gesyne,  
and betimbredon on tyn dagum  
beadu-rôfes bêcn: bronda betost  
wealle beworhton, swâ lyt weorðlicost  
fore-snotre men findan mihton.  
3165 Hî on beorg dydon bêg and siglu,  
eall swylce hyrsta, swylce on horde ær  
nið-hydige men genumen häfdon;  
forlêton eorla gestreón eorðan healdan,  
gold on greóte, þær hit nu gen lifað

3170 eldum swā unnyt, swā hit *æror* wās.  
þā ymbe hlæw riodan hilde-deóre,  
þöelinga bearn ealra twelfa,  
woldon *ceare* cwtðan, kyning mænan,  
word-gyd wrecan and ymb wer sprecan,  
3175 eahtodan eorl-scipe and his ellen-weorc  
duguðum dēmدون, swā hit ge-dēfē bið,  
þāt mon his wine-dryhten wordum hērge,  
ferhðum freóge, þonne he forð scile  
of lic-haman *læne* weorðan.

3180 Swā begnornodon Geáta leóde  
hláfordes *hryre*, heorð-geneátas,  
cwædon þāt he wære woruld-cyning  
mannum mildust and mon-þwærust,  
leódum līðost and lof-geornost.

## APPENDIX.

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### THE ATTACK IN FINSBURG.\*

“ . . . . . näs byrnað næfre.”  
Hleoðrode þā heaðo-geong cyning :  
“ Ne þis ne dagað eástan, ne her draca ne fleógeð,  
“ ne her þisse healle hornas ne byrnað,  
5 “ ac fēr forð berað, fugelas singað,  
“ gylleð græg-hama, gūð-wudu hlynneð,  
“ scyld scefte oncwýð. Nu scýneð þes mōna  
“ waðol under wolenum ; nu Ȑrisað weá-dæda,  
“ þe þisne folces nīð fremman willað.  
10 “ Ac onwacnigeð nu, wīgend mīne,  
“ hebbāð eówre handa, hicgeað on ellen,  
“ winnað on orde, wesað on mōde ! ”  
þā Ȑrās monig gold-hladen þegn, gyrdē hine his  
swurde ;  
þā tō dura eodon drihtlice cempān,  
15 Sigeferð and Eaha, hyra swoord getugon,  
and ät ðōrum durum Ordlāf and Gūðlāf,  
and Hengest sylf; hwearf him on lāste.  
þā git Gārulf Gūðere styrode,  
þāt hie swā freólic feorh forman siðe  
20 tō þære healle durum hyrsta ne bærān,  
nu hyt nīða heard anymān wolde :  
ac he frāgn ofer eal undearninga,  
deór-mōd häleð, hwā þā duru heólde.  
“ Sigeferð is mīn nama (cwāð he), ic eom Secgēna  
leóð,

\* See v. 1069 *seqq.*

25 "wrecca wide cūð. Fela ic weána gebáð,  
 "heardra hilda; þe is gyt her witod,  
 "swáðer þu sylf tō me sēcean wylle."  
 þá wás on wealle wäl-slihta gehlyn,  
 sceolde cêlod bord cênum on handa  
 30 bân-helm berstan. Buruh-þeiu dynede,  
 ðð þát at þære gûðe Gârulf gecrang,  
 ealra ærest eorð-bûendra,  
 Gûðlafes sunu; ymbe hine gôdra fela.  
 Hwearf flacra hræw hrâfn, wandrode  
 35 sweart and sealo-brûn; swurd-leóma stôd  
 swylce eal Finns-buruh fýrenu wære.  
 Ne gefrägn ic næfre wurðlîcor ät wera hilde  
 sixtig sige-beorna sél gebæran,  
 ne næfre swânas swêtne medo sél forgyldan,  
 40 þonne Hnâfe guldon his hâg-stealdas.  
 Hig fuhton fif dagas, swâ hyra nân ne feól  
 driht-gesfða, ac hig þâ duru heôldon.  
 þá gewât him wund hâleð on wâg gangan,  
 sâde þát his byrne âbrocen wære,  
 45 here-sceorpum hrôr, and eác wás his helm pyrl.  
 þá hine sôna frägn folces hyrde,  
 hû þâ wîgend hyra wunda genseson  
 oððe hwâðer þera hyssa . . . . . ,



LIST OF NAMES; NOTES; AND GLOSSARY.

## ABBREVIATIONS.

m.: masculine.  
 f.: feminine.  
 - n.: neuter.  
**nom., gen., etc.:** nominative, genitive, etc.  
 w.: weak.  
**w. v.:** weak verb.  
 st.: strong.  
**st. v.:** strong verb.  
**I., II., III.:** first, second, third person.  
**comp.:** compound.  
**imper.:** imperative.  
 w.: with.  
**instr.:** instrumental.  
**G. and Goth.:** Gothic.  
**O.N.:** Old Norse.  
**O.S.:** Old Saxon.  
**O.H.G.:** Old High German.  
**M.H.G.:** Middle High German.

The vowel  $\ddot{a} = a$  in *glad* }  
The diphthong  $\ddot{æ} = a$  in *hair* } approximately.

The names Leo, Bugge, Rieger, etc., refer to authors of emendations.

Words beginning with **ge-** will be found under their root-word.

Obviously abbreviations, like *subj.*, etc., are not included in this list.

## LIST OF NAMES.

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**Abel**, Cain's brother, 108.

**Älf-herē** (gen. Älf-heres, 2605), a kinsman of Wiglaf's, 2605.

**Asc-herē**, confidential adviser of King Hrōðgār (1326), older brother of Yrmenlāf (1325), killed by Grendel's mother, 1295, 1324, 2123.

**Bán-stān**, father of Lieca, 524.

**Beó-wulf**, son of Scyld, king of the Danes, 18, 19. After the death of his father, he succeeds to the throne of the Scyldings, 53. His son is Healfdene, 57.

**Beó-wulf** (Biówulf, 1988, 2390; gen. Beówulfer, 857, etc., Biówulfer, 2195, 2808, etc.; dat. Beówulfe, 610, etc., Biówulfe, 2325, 2843), of the race of the Geátas. His father is the Wægmunding Ecgþeów (263, etc.); his mother a daughter of Hrēðel, king of the Geátas (374), at whose court he is brought up after his seventh year with Hrēðel's sons, Herebeald, Hæðcyn, and Hygelác, 2429 ff. In his youth lazy and unapt (2184 f., 2188 f.); as man he attains in the gripe of his hand the strength of thirty men, 379. Hence his victories in his combats with bare hands (711 ff., 2502 ff.), while fate denies him the victory in the battle with swords, 2683 f. His swimming-match with Breca in his youth, 506 ff. Goes with fourteen Geátas to the assist-

ance of the Danish king, Hrōðgār, against Grendel, 198ff. His combat with Grendel, and his victory, 711 ff., 819 ff. He is, in consequence, presented with rich gifts by Hrōðgār, 1021 ff. His combat with Grendel's mother, 1442 ff. Having again received gifts, he leaves Hrōðgār (1818-1888), and returns to Hygelác, 1964 ff. — After Hygelác's last battle and death, he flees alone across the sea, 2360 f. In this battle he crushes Daghrefn, one of the Hūgas, to death, 2502 f. He rejects at the same time Hygelác's kingdom and the hand of his widow (2370 ff.), but carries on the government as guardian of the young Heardrēd, son of Hygelác, 2378 ff. After Heardrēd's death, the kingdom falls to Beówulf, 2208, 2390. — Afterwards, on an expedition to avenge the murdered Heardrēd, he kills the Scylfing, Eádgils (2397), and probably conquers his country. — His fight with the drake, 2539 ff. His death, 2818. His burial, 3135 ff.

**Breca** (acc. Brecan, 506, 531), son of Beánstān, 524. Chief of the Brondings, 521. His swimming-match with Beówulf, 506 ff.

**Brondingas** (gen. Brondinga, 521). Breca, their chief, 521.

**Brosinga mene**, corrupted from, or according to Müllenhoff, written by

mistake for, Breosinga mene (O.N., Brisinga men, cf. *Haupts Zeitschr. XII.* 304), collar, which the Brisingas once possessed.

**Cain** (gen. Caines, 107): descended from him are Grendel and his kin, 107, 1262 ff.

**Däg-hrefn** (dat. Däghrefne, 2502), a warrior of the Hūgas, who, according to 2504-5, compared with 1203, and with 1208, seems to have been the slayer of King Hygelāc, in his battle against the allied Franks, Frisians, and Hūgas. Is crushed to death by Beowulf in a hand-to-hand combat, 2502 ff.

**Dene** (gen. Dena, 242, etc., Denia, 2126, Deniga, 271, etc.; dat. Denum, 768, etc.), as subjects of Scyld and his descendants, they are also called Scyldings; and after the first king of the East Danes, Ing (Runenlied, 22), Ing-wine, 1045, 1320. They are also once called Hrēðmen, 445. On account of their renowned warlike character, they bore the names Gār-Dene, 1, 1857, Hring-Dene (Armor-Danes), 116, 1280, Beorht-Dene, 427, 610. The great extent of this people is indicated by their names from the four quarters of the heavens: Eāst-Dene, 392, 617, etc., West-Dene, 383, 1579, Sūð-Dene, 463, Norð-Dene, 784.—Their dwelling-place "in Scedelandum," 19, "on Scedenīgge," 1687, "be sēm tweānum," 1686.

**Ecg-laf** (gen. Ecglaſes, 499), Hūn-ferð's father, 499.

**Ecg-beow** (nom. Ecgbeow, 263, Ecgbeō, 373; gen. Ecgbeōwes, 529, etc., Ecgbiōwes, 2000), a far-famed hero of the Geātas, of the house of the Wægmundings. Beowulf is the son of Ecgbeow, by the only daugh-

ter of Hrēðel, king of the Geātas, 262, etc. Among the Wylfings, he has slain Heaðolaf (460), and in consequence he goes over the sea to the Danes (463), whose king, Hrōðgār, by means of gold, finishes the strife for him, 470.

**Ecg-wela** (gen. Ecg-welan, 1711) The Scyldings are called his descendants, 1711. Grein considers him the founder of the older dynasty of Danish kings, which closes with Heremōd. See **Heremōd**.

**Elan**, daughter of Healfdene, king of the Danes, (?) 62. According to the restored text, she is the wife of Ongenbeow, the Scylding, 62, 63.

**Earna-nās**, the Eagle Cape in the land of the Geātas, where occurred Beowulf's fight with the drake, 3032.

**Eadgils** (dat. Eādgilse, 2393), son of Ohthere, and grandson of Ongenbeow, the Scylding, 2393. His older brother is

**Eánmund** (gen. Eánmundes, 2612). What is said about both in our poem (2201-2207, 2380-2397, 2612-2620) is obscure, but the following may be conjectured:—

The sons of Ohthere, Eánmund and Eadgils, have rebelled against their father (2382), and must, in consequence, depart with their followers from Swiōrice, 2205-6, 2380. They come into the country of the Geātas to Heardrēd (2380), but whether with friendly or hostile intent is not stated; but, according to 2203 f., we are to presume that they came against Heardrēd with designs of conquest. At a banquet (on feorme; or feorme, MS.) Heardrēd falls, probably through treachery, by the hand of one of the

brothers, 2386, 2207. The murderer must have been Eánnmund, to whom, according to 2613, "in battle the revenge of Weohstán brings death." Weohstán takes revenge for his murdered king, and exercises upon Eánnmund's body the booty-right, and robs it of helm, breastplate, and sword (2616-17), which the slain man had received as gifts from his uncle, Onela, 2617-18. But Weohstán does not speak willingly of this fight, although he has slain Onela's brother's son, 2619-20. — After Heardréd's and Eánnmund's death, the descendant of Ongenbéow, Eádgils, returns to his home, 2388. He must give way before Beówulf, who has, since Heardréd's death, ascended the throne of the Geátas, 2390. But Beówulf remembers it against him in after days, and the old feud breaks out anew, 2392-94. Eádgils makes an invasion into the land of the Geátas (2394-95), during which he falls at the hands of Beówulf, 2397. The latter must have then obtained the sovereignty over the Sweonas (3005-6, where only the version, Scylfingas, can give a satisfactory sense). **Eofor** (gen. Eofores, 2487, 2965; dat. Jofore, 2994, 2998), one of the Geátas, son of Wonréd and brother of Wulf (2965, 2979), kills the Swedish king, Ongenbéow (2487 ff., 2978-82), for which he receives from King Hygelác, along with other gifts, his only daughter in marriage, 2994-99. **Eormen-ric** (gen. Eormenrices, 1202), king of the Goths (cf. about him, W. Grimm, Deutsche Helden-sage, p. 2, ff.). Háma has wrested the Brosinga mene from him, 1202.

**Eómaer**, son of Offa and Þryðc (cf. Þryðo), 1061.

**Finn** (gen. Finnes, 1069, etc.; dat. Finne, 1129), son of Folcwalda (1090), king of the North Frisians, i.e. of the Eotenas, husband of Hildeburg, a daughter of Hlóð, 1072, 1077. He is the hero of the inserted poem on the Attack in Finnsburg, the obscure incidents of which are, perhaps, as follows: In Finn's castle, Finnsburg, situated in Jutland (1126-28), the Hócing, Hnáf, a relative — perhaps a brother — of Hildeburg is spending some time as guest Hnáf, who is a liegeman of the Danish king, Healfdene, has sixty men with him (Finnsburg, 38). These are treacherously attacked one night by Finn's men, 1073. For five days they hold the doors of their lodgings-place without losing one of their number (Finnsburg, 41, 42). Then, however, Hnáf is slain (1071), and the Dane, Hengest, who was among Hnáf's followers, assumes the command of the beleaguered band. But on the attacking side the fight has brought terrible losses to Finn's men. Their numbers are diminished (1081 f.), and Hildeburg laments a son and a brother among the fallen (1074 f., cf. 1116, 1119). Therefore the Frisians offer the Danes peace (1086) under the conditions mentioned (1087-1095), and it is confirmed with oaths (1097), and money is given by Finn in propitiation (1108). Now all who have survived the battle go together to Friesland, the home proper of Finn, and here Hengest remains during the winter, pre-

vented by ice and storms from returning home (Grein). But in spring the feud breaks out anew. Götłaf and Oslaf avenge Hnaf's fall, probably after they have brought help from home (1150). In the battle, the hall is filled with the corpses of the enemy. Finn himself is killed, and the queen is captured and carried away, along with the booty, to the land of the Danes, 1147-1160.

**Finna land.** Beowulf reaches it in his swimming-race with Breca, 580  
**Fitela**, the son and nephew of the Wälsing Sigemund, and his companion in arms, 876-890. (Sigemund had begotten Fitela by his sister, Signy. Cf. more at length Leo on Beowulf, p. 38 ff., where an extract from the legend of the Walsungs is given.)

**Folc-walda** (gen. Folc-walda, 1090), Finn's father, 1090.

**Francan** (gen. Francna, 1211; dat. Froncum, 2913). King Hygelac fell on an expedition against the allied Franks, Frisians, and Hugas, 1211, 2917.

**Fresan, Frisan, Frysan** (gen. Fresena, 1094, Frysna, 1105, Fresna, 2916; dat. Frysnum, 1208, 2913). To be distinguished are: 1) North Frisians, whose king is Finn, 1069 ff.; 2) West Frisians, in alliance with the Franks and Hugas, in the war against whom Hygelac falls, 1208, 2916. The country of the former is called Frysland, 1127; that of the latter, Fresna land, 2916.

**Fr...en wäl** (in Fr...es wäle, 1071), mutilated proper name.

**Freawaru**, daughter of the Danish king, Hrðögár; given in marriage to Ingeld, the son of the Heaðo-

beard king, Frôda, in order to end a war between the Danes and the Heaðo-beardnas, 2023 ff., 2065.

**Frôda** (gen. Frôdan), father of Ingeld, the husband of Freáware, 2026.

**Gârmund** (gen. Gârmundes, 1963) father of Offa. His grandson is Eómær, 1961-63.

**Geátas** (gen. Geáta, 205, etc.; dat. Geátum, 195, etc.), a tribe in Southern Scandinavia, to which the hero of this poem belongs; also called Wedergeátas, 1493, 2552; or, Wederas, 225, 423, etc.; Götgeátas, 1539; Sægeátas, 1851, 1987. Their kings named in this poem aie: Hrðel; Hæðcyn, second son of Hrðel; Hygelâc, the brother of Hæðcyn; Heardrâd, son of Hygelâc; then Beowulf.

**Gifðas** (dat. Gifðum, 2495), Geipidæ, mentioned in connection with Danes and Swedes, 2495.

**Grendel**, a fen-spirit (102-3) of Cain's race, 107, 111, 1262, 1267. He breaks every night into Hrðögár's hall and carries off thirty warriors, 115 ff., 1583 ff. He continues this for twelve years, till Beowulf fights with him (147, 711 ff.), and gives him a mortal wound, in that he tears out one of his arms (817), which is hung up as a trophy in the roof of Heorot, 837. Grendel's mother wishes to avenge her son, and the following night breaks into the hall and carries off Áschere, 1295. Beowulf seeks for and finds her home in the fen-lake (1493 ff.), fights with her (1498 ff.), and kills her (1567); and cuts off the head of Grendel, who lay there dead (1589), and brings it to Hrðögár, 1648.

**Gut-læf** and Oslæf, Danish warriors under Hnæf, whose death they avenge on Finn, 1149.

**Halga**, with the surname, *til*, the younger brother of the Danish king, Hrðögár, 61. His son is Hrðóulf, 1018, 1165, 1182.

**Háma** wrests the *Brosinga mene* from Eormenric, 1199.

**Hæreð** (gen. Hæreðes, 1982), father of Hygd, the wife of Hygelác, 1930, 1982.

**Hæðcyn** (dat. Hæðcynne, 2483), second son of Hrðøel, king of the Geátas, 2435. Kills his oldest brother, Herebeald, accidentally, with an arrow, 2438 ff. After Hrðøel's death, he obtains the kingdom, 2475, 2483. He falls at Ravenswood, in the battle against the Swedish king, Ongenþeów, 2925. His successor is his younger brother, Hygelác, 2944 ff., 2992.

**Helmingas** (gen. Helminga, 621). From them comes Wealhþeów, Hrðögár's wife, 621.

**Heming** (gen. Hleminges, 1945, 1962). Offa is called Heminges mæg, 1945; Eómer, 1962. According to Bachlechner (Pfeiffer's Germania, I, p. 458), Heming is the son of the sister of Gármund, Offa's father.

**Hengest** (gen. Hengestes, 1092; dat. Hengeste, 1084): about him and his relations to Hnæf and Finn, see **Finn**.

**Here-beald** (dat. Herebealde, 2464), the oldest son of Hrðøel, king of the Geátas (2435), accidentally killed with an arrow by his younger brother, Hæðcyn, 2440.

**Here-môd** (gen. Heremôdes, 902), king of the Danes, not belonging to the Scylding dynasty, but, ac-  
cording to Grein, immediately preceding it; is, on account of his unprecedented cruelty, driven out, 902 ff., 1710.

**Here-ric** (gen. Hererices, 2207) Heardrêd is called Hererices nefä, 2207. Nothing further is known of him.

**Het-ware** or Franks, in alliance with the Frisians and the Hûgas, conquer Hygelác, king of the Geátas, 2353, 2364 ff., 2917.

**Healf-dene** (gen. Healfdenes, 189, etc.), son of Beówulf, the Scylding (57); rules the Danes long and gloriously (57 f.); has three sons, Heorogár, Hrðögár, and Hâlga (61), and a daughter, Elan, who, according to the renewed text of the passage, was married to the Scyfling, Ongenþeów, 62, 63.

**Heard-rêd** (dat. Heardrêde, 2203, 2376), son of Hygelác, king of the Geátas, and Hygd. After his father's death, while still under age, he obtains the throne (2371, 2376, 2379); wherefore Beówulf, as nephew of Heardiêd's father, acts as guardian to the youth till he becomes older, 2378. He is slain by Óhthere's son, 2386. This murder Beówulf avenges on Eád-gils, 2396-97.

**Heaðo-beardnas** (gen. -beardna, 2033, 2038, 2068), the tribe of the Lombards. Their king, Frôda, has fallen in a war with the Danes, 2029, 2051. In order to end the feud, King Hrðögár has given his daughter, Fréawaru, as wife to the young Ingeld, the son of Frôda, a marriage that does not result happily; for Ingeld, though he long defers it on account of his love for his wife, nevertheless takes revenge

for his father, 2021-2070 (Widsið, 45-49).

**Heaðo-lāf** (dat. Heaðo-lāfe, 460), a Wylfingish warrior. Ecgþeów, Beowulf's father, kills him, 460.

**Heiðo-ræmas** reached by B in the swimming-race with Beowulf, 519.

**Heoro-går** (nom. 61; IIerogår, 467; IIorogår, 2159), son of Healfdene, and older brother of Hrōðgår, 61. His death is mentioned, 467. He has a son, Heoroweard, 2162. His coat of mail Beowulf has received from Hrōðgår (2156), and presents it to Hygelac, 2158.

**Heoro-weard** (dat. Heorowearde, 2162), Heorogår's son, 2161-62.

**Heort**, 78. IIeorot, 166 (gen. Heorotes, 403; dat. IIeorote, 475, Heorute, 767, IIiorote, 2100). Hrōðgår's throne-room and banqueting hall and assembly-room for his liegemen, built by him with unusual splendor, 69, 78. In it occurs Beowulf's fight with Grendel, 720 ff. The hall receives its name from the stag's antlers, of which the one-half crowns the eastern gable, the other half the western.

**Hildeburh**, daughter of Hōc, relative of the Danish leader, Hnaf, consort of the Frisian king, Finn. After the fall of the latter, she becomes a captive of the Danes, 1072, 1077, 1159. See also under **Finn**.

**Hnaf** (gen. Hnafes, 1115), a Hōc-king (Widsið, 29), the Danish King Healfdene's general, 1070 ff. For his fight with Finn, his death and burial, see under **Finn**.

**Hond-sció**, warrior of the Geatas: dat. 2077.

**Hōc** (gen. Hōces, 1077), father of Hildeburh, 1077; probably also of Hnaf (Widsið, 29).

**Hrēðel** (gen. Hrēðles, 1486), son of Swerting, 1204. King of the Geatas, 374. He has, besides, a daughter, who is married to Ecgþeów, and has borne him Beowulf, (374), three sons, Herebeald, Hæðcyn, and Hygelac, 2435. The eldest of these is accidentally killed by the second, 2440. On account of this inexpiable deed, Hrēðel becomes melancholy (2443), and dies, 2475.

**Hrēðla** (gen. Hrēðlan, MS. Hræðlan, 454), the same as Hrēðel (cf. Müllenhoff in *Haupts Zeitschrift*, 12, 260), the former owner of Beowulf's coat of mail, 454.

**Hrēð-men** (gen. Hrēð-manna, 445), the Danes are so called, 445.

**Hrēð-ric**, son of Hrōðgår, 1190, 1837.

**Hrefna-wudu**, 2926, or Hrefnes-holt, 2936, the thicket near which the Swedish king, Ongenþeów, slew Hæðcyn, king of the Geatas, in battle.

**Hreosna-beorh**, promontory in the land of the Geatas, near which Ongenþeów's sons, Óhthere and Oneila, had made repeated robbing incursions into the country after Hrēðel's death. These were the immediate cause of the war in which Hrēðel's son, King Hæðcyn, fell, 2478 ff.

**Hrōð-går** (gen. Hrōðgåres, 235, etc.; dat. Hrōð-gåre, 64, etc.), of the dynasty of the Scyldings; the second of the three sons of King Healfdene, 61. After the death of his elder brother, Heorogår, he assumes the government of the Danes, 465, 467 (yet it is not certain whether Heorogår was king of the Danes before Hrōðgår, or

whether his death occurred while his father, Healfdene, was still alive). His consort is Wealhþeów (613), of the stock of the Hellingas (621), who has borne him two sons, Hrœðric and Hrœðmund (1190), and a daughter, Freáware (2023), who has been given in marriage to the king of the Heaðobeardnas, Ingeld. His three-room (78 ff.), which has been built at great cost (74 ff.), is visited every night by Grendel (102, 115), who, along with his mother, is slain by Beowulf (711 ff., 1493 ff.). Hrœðgár's rich gifts to Beowulf, in consequence, 1021, 1818; he is praised as being generous, 71 ff., 80, 1023 ff., 1868 ff.; as being brave, 1041 ff., 1771 ff.; and wise, 1699, 1725.—Other information about Hrœðgár's reign for the most part only suggested: his expiation of the murder which Ecgbeow, Beowulf's father, committed upon Heaðolaf, 460, 470; his war with the Heaðobeardnas; his adjustment of it by giving his daughter, Freáware, in marriage to their king, Ingeld; evil results of this marriage, 2021–2070.—Treachery of his brother's son, Hrœðulf, intimated, 1165–1166.

**Hrœð-mound**, Hrœðgár's son, 1190.  
**Hrœð-ulf**, probably a son of Hálga, the younger brother of King Hrœðgár, 1018, 1182. Wealhþeów expresses the hope (1182) that, in case of the early death of Hrœðgár, Hrœð-ulf would prove a good guardian to Hrœðgár's young son, who would succeed to the government, a hope which seems not to have been accomplished, since it appears from 1165, 1166 that Hrœð-ulf has abused his trust towards Hrœðgár.

**Hrones-näs** (dat. -nässe, 2806, 3137), a promontory on the coast of the country of the Geátas, visible from afar. Here is Beowulf's grave-mound, 2806, 3137.

**Hrunting** (dat. Hruntinge, 1660), Húnferð's sword, is so called, 1458, 1660.

**Húugas** (gen. Húga, 2503), Hygelác wars against them allied with the Franks and Frisians, and falls, 2195 ff. One of their heroes is called Dághrefn, whom Beowulf slays, 2503.

[**H**]ún-ferð, the son of Ecgilf, hyle of King Hrœðgár. As such, he has his place near the throne of the king, 499, 500, 1167. He lends his sword, Hrunting, to Beowulf for his battle with Grendel's mother, 1456 ff. According to 588, 1168, he slew his brothers. Since his name is always alliterated with vowels, it is probable that the original form was, as Rieger (Zachers Ztschr., 3, 414) conjectures, Unferð.

**Hún-láfing**, name of a costly sword, which Finn presents to Hengest 1144. See Note.

**Hygd** (dat. Hygde, 2173), daughter of Hareð, 1930; consort of Hygelác, king of the Geátas, 1927; her son, Heardréd, 2203, etc.—Her noble, womanly character is emphasized, 1927 ff.

**Hyge-lác** (gen. Hlige-láces, 194, etc., Hygeláces, 2387; dat. Higeláce, 452, Hygeláce, 2170), king of the Geátas, 1203, etc. His grandfather is Swerting, 1204; his father, Hrœðel, 1486, 1848; his older brothers, Herebeald and Hæðcyn, 2435; his sister's son, Beowulf, 374, 375. After his brother, Hæðcyn, is killed by Ongenþeów, he undertakes the

government (2992 in connection with the preceding from 2937 on). To Eofor he gives, as reward for slaying Ongenþeów, his only daughter in marriage, 2998. But much later, at the time of the return of Beowulf from his expedition to Hrðögár, we see him married to the very young Hygd, the daughter of Hæreð, 1930. The latter seems, then, to have been his second wife. Their son is Heardræd, 2203, 2376, 2387. — Hygelac falls during an expedition against the Franks, Frisians, and Hugas, 1206, 1211, 2356-59, 2916-17.

**Ingeld** (dat. Ingelde, 2065), son of Frða, the Heaðbeard chief, who fell in a battle with the Danes, 2051 ff. In order to end the war, Ingeld is married to Freáwaru, daughter of the Danish king, Hrðögár, 2025-30. Yet his love for his young wife can make him forget only for a short while his desire to avenge his father. He finally carries it out, excited thereto by the repeated admonitions of an old warrior, 2042-70 (Widsið, 45-59).

**Ing-wine** (gen. Ingwina, 1045, 1320), friends of Ing, the first king of the East Danes. The Danes are so called, 1045, 1320.

**Mere-wloingas** (gen. Mere-wloinga, 2922), a name of the Franks, 2922.

**Náglung**, the name of Beowulf's sword, 2681.

**Offa** (gen. Offan, 1950), king of the Angles (Widsið, 35), the son of Gármund, 1063; married (1950) to Bryðo (1932), a beautiful but cruel woman, of unfeminine spirit (1932 ff.), by whom he has a son, Eómaer, 1061.

**Öht-here** (gen. Öhtheres, 2929, 2933; Öhteres, 2381, 2393, 2395, 2613), son of Ongenþeów, king of the Swedes, 2929. His sons are Eánmund (2612) and Eádgils, 2393. **Onela** (gen. Onelan, 2933), Öht-here's brother, 2617, 2933.

**Ongen-þeów** (nom. -þeów, 2487, -þið, 2952; gen. þeówes, 2476, -þiðwes, 2388; dat. -þið, 2987), of the dynasty of the Scylfings; king of the Swedes, 2384. His wife is, perhaps, Elan, daughter of the Danish king, Healfdene (62), and mother of two sons, Onela and Öhthere, 2933. She is taken prisoner by Hæðcyn, king of the Geátas, on an expedition into Sweden, which he undertakes on account of her sons' plundering raids into his country, 2480 ff. She is set free by Ongenþeów (2931), who kills Hæðcyn, 2925, and encloses the Geátas, now deprived of their leader, in the Ravenswood (2937 ff.), till they are freed by Hygelac, 2944. A battle then follows, which is unfavorable to Ongenþeów's army. Ongenþeów himself, attacked by the brothers, Wulf and Eofor, is slain by the latter, 2487 ff., 2962 ff. **Ös-láf**, a warrior of Hnáf's, who avenges on Finn his leader's death, 1149 f.

**Scede-land**, 19. **Sceden-ig** (dat. Sceden-igge, 1687), O.N., Scán-ey, the most southern portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, belonging to the Danish kingdom, and, in the above-mentioned passages of our poem, a designation of the whole Danish kingdom.

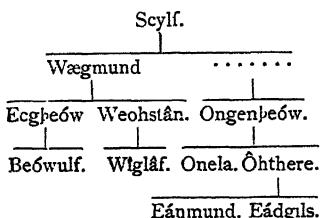
**Scéf** or **Seeáf**. See Note.

**Scyld** (gen. Scyldes, 19), a Scéfing, 4. His son is Beowulf, 18, 53;

his grandson, Healfdene, 57; his great-grandson, Hrōðgår, who had two brothers and a sister, 59 ff. — Scyld dies, 26; his body, upon a decorated ship, is given over to the sea (32 ff.), just as he, when a child, drifted alone, upon a ship, to the land of the Danes, 43 ff. After him his descendants bear his name.

**Scyldingas** (Scyldungas, 2053; gen. Scyldinga, 53, etc., Scyldunga, 2102, 2160; dat. Scyldingum, 274, etc.), a name which is extended also to the Danes, who are ruled by the Scyldings, 53, etc. They are also called År-Scyldingas, 464; Sige-Scyldingas, 598, 2005; þeód-Scyldingas, 1020; Here-Scyldingas, 1109.

**Scyflingas**, a Swedish royal family, whose relationship seems to extend to the Geátas, since Wigláf, the son of Wihstán, who in another place, as a kinsman of Beówulf, is called a Wægmunding (2815), is also called leóð Scyflinga, 2604. The family connections are perhaps as follows: —



The Scyflings are also called Heaðo-Scyflingas, 63, Gūð-Scyflingas, 2928. **Sige-mund** (dat. -munde, 876, 885), the son of Wals, 878, 898. His (son and) nephew is Fitela, 880, 882. His fight with the drake, 887 ff.

**Swerting** (gen. Swertinges, 1204), Hygelác's grandfather, and Hrē ðel's father, 1204.

**Sweon** (gen. Sweona, 2473, 2947, 3002), also Sweó-þeód, 2923. The dynasty of the Scyflings rules over them, 2382, 2925. Their realm is called Sviðrice, 2384, 2496.

**þryðo**, consort of the Angle king, Offa, 1932, 1950. Mother of Eó-mær, 1961, notorious on account of her cruel, unfeminine character, 1932 ff. She is mentioned as the opposite to the mild, dignified Hygd, the queen of the Geátas.

**Wals** (gen. Walses, 8gS), father of Sigemund, 878, 898.

**Wæg-mundingas** (gen. Wægmundinga, 2608, 2815). The Wægmundings are on one side, Wihstán and his son Wigláf; on the other side, Ecgþeów and his son Beówulf (2608, 2815). See under **Scyflingas**.

**Wederas** (gen. Wedera, 225, 423, 498, etc.), or Weder-geátas. See **Geátas**.

**Wéland** (gen. Wélandes, 455), the maker of Beówulf's coat of mail, 455.

**Wendlas** (gen. Wendla, 348): their chief is Wulfgår. See **Wulfgår**. The Wendlas are, according to Grundtvig and Bugge, the inhabitants of Vendill, the most northern part of Jutland, between Limfjord and the sea.

**Wealh-þeów** (613, Wealh-þeó, 665, 1163), the consort of King Hrōðgår, of the stock of the Helmingas, 621. Her sons are Hrēðric and Hrōðmund, 1190; her daughter, Freáwaru, 2023.

**Weoh-stán** (gen. Weox-stánes, 2603, Weoh-stánes, 2863, Wih-stánes,

2753, 2908, etc.), a Wægmunding (2608), father of Wtgiâf, 2603. In what relationship to him Alfhere, mentioned 2605, stands, is not clear. — Weohstân is the slayer of Eánmund (2612), in that, as it seems, he takes revenge for his murdered king, Heardrêd. See Eánmund.

Wig-lâf, Weohstân's son, 2603, etc., a Wægmunding, 2815, and so also a Scyfling, 2604; a kinsman of Alfhere, 2605. For his relationship to Beôwulf, see the genealogical table under *Scyflingas*. — He supports Beôwulf in his fight with the drake, 2605 ff., 2662 ff. The hero gives him, before his death, his ring, his helm, and his coat of mail, 2810 ff. Won-rêd (gen. Wonrêdes, 2972),

father of Wulf and Eofor, 2966, 2979.

Wulf (dat. Wulfe, 2994), one of the Geâtas, Woniâd's son. He fights in the battle between the armies of Hygelâc and Ongenþeôw with Ongenþeôw himself, and gives him a wound (2966), whereupon Ongenþeôw, by a stroke of his sword, disables him, 2975. Eofor avenges his brother's fall by dealing Ongenþeôw a mortal blow, 2978 ff.

Wulf-gâr, chief of the Wendlas, 348, lives at Hrôðgâr's court, and is his "âr and ombiht," 335.

Wylfingas (dat. Wylfingum, 461). Ecgþeôw has slain Heaðolâf, a warrior of this tribe, 460.

Yrmen-lâf, younger brother of Àsc-here, 1325.

#### ADDITIONAL.

Eotenas (gen. pl. Eotena, 1073, 1089, 1142; dat. Eotenum, 1146), the subjects of Finn, the North Frisians: distinguished from *eo-ton*, *grant*. Vid. eoton. Cf. Bugge, Beit., xii. 37; Earle, Beowulf in Prose, pp. 146, 198.

Hrêðling, son of Hrêðel, Hygelâc: nom. sg. 1924; nom. pl., the subjects of Hygelâc, the Geats, 2961.

Scëfing, the son (?) of Scâf, or Sceâf, reputed father of Scyld, 4. See Note.



## ABBREVIATIONS.

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B.: Bugge.  
Br : S. A. Brooke, *Hist of Early Eng. Lit*  
C.: Cosijn  
E.: Earle, *Deeds of Beowulf in Prose*.  
G.: Garnett, *Translation of Beowulf*.  
Gr.: Grein  
H. Heyne.  
Ha. Hall, *Translation of Beowulf*.  
H.-So.. Heyne-Socin, 5th ed.  
Ho. Holder.  
K.. Kemble.  
Kl. Kluge.  
Müllenh. Mullenhoff.  
R.. Rieger.  
S.. Sievers.  
Sw.: Sweet, *Anglo-Saxon Reader*, 6th ed.  
Ten Br. Ten Brink.  
Th.: Thorpe.  
Z.: Zupitza.

## PERIODICALS.

Ang. Anglia.  
Beit.: Paul und Braune's *Beiträge*.  
Eng. Stud.: Englische Studien.  
Germ.. Germania  
Haupts Zeitschr.. Haupts Zeitschrift, etc.  
Mod. Lang. Notes: Modern Language Notes.  
Tidskr.: Tidskrift for Philologi.  
Zachers Zeitschr.: Zachers Zeitschrift, etc.

## NOTES.

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1. 1. **hwät:** for this interjectional formula opening a poem, cf. *Andreas*, *Daniel*, *Juliana*, *Exodus*, *Fata Apost.*, *Dream of the Rood*, and the "Listen-ith lordinges!" of mediæval lays — E. Cf Chaucer, Prologue, ed. Morris, l. 853:

"Sin I shal beginne the game,  
What, welcome be the cut, a Goddes name!"

**we . . . gefrunon** is a variant on the usual epic formula **ie gefrāgn** (l. 74) and **mīne gefræge** (l. 777). *Exodus*, *Daniel*, *Phænix*, etc., open with the same formula.

1. 1. "Gar was the javelin, armed with two of which the warrior went into battle, and which he threw over the 'shield-wall.' It was barbed" — Br. 124 Cf. *Maldon*, l. 296; *Judith*, l. 224; *Gnom. Verses*, l. 22, etc.

1. 4. "Scild of the Sheaf, not 'Scyld the son of Sceaf', for it is too inconsistent, even in myth, to give a patronymic to a foundling. According to the original form of the story, Sceaf was the foundling; he had come ashore with a sheaf of corn, and from that was named. This form of the story is preserved in Ethelwerd and in William of Malmesbury. But here the foundling is Scyld, and we must suppose he was picked up with the sheaf, and hence his cognomen" — E., p 105. Cf the accounts of Romulus and Remus, of Moses, of Cyrus, etc.

1. 6 **egsian** is also used in an active sense (not in the Gloss), = *to terrify*

1. 15 S. suggests **þā** (*which*) for **þät**, as object of **dreógan**, and for **aldor-leáse**, Gr. suggested **aldor-ceare** — *Bret* ix 136

S translates: "For God had seen the dire need which the rulerless ones before endured."

1. 18. "Beowulf (that is, Beow of the Anglo-Saxon genealogists, not our Beowulf, who was a Geat, not a Dane), 'the son of Scyld in Scedeland' This is our ancestral myth, — the story of the first culture-hero of the North, 'the patriarch,' as Rydberg calls him, 'of the royal families of Sweden, Denmark, Angeln, Saxland, and England.'" — Br., p 78 Cf *A.-S Chron.* an. 855.

H.-So. omits parenthetic marks, and reads (after S., *Beit. ix. 135*) **eaferan**; cf. *Fata Apost. · lof wide sprang þeodnes þegna*.

“The name *Bēowulf* means literally ‘Bee-wolf,’ wolf or ravager of the bees, = bear Cf. *beorn*, ‘hero,’ originally ‘bear,’ and *bēohata*, ‘warrior,’ in Cædmon, literally ‘bee-hater’ or ‘persecutor,’ and hence identical in meaning with *bēowulf*.” — Sw.

Cf.

“Arcite and Palamon,  
That foughten *breme*, as it were bores two”  
— Chaucer, *Knights Tale*, l. 841, ed. Morris.

Cf. M. Müller, *Science of Lang.*, Sec. Series, pp. 217, 218; and Hunt’s *Daniel*, 104.

l. 19. Cf. l. 1866, where **Scedenig** is used, = *Scania*, in Sweden(?).  
l. 21. **wine** is pl.; cf its apposition **wil-gesifðas** below. H.-So. compares *Hēland*, 1017, for language almost identical with ll. 20, 21.

l. 22 **on ylde** cf.

“*In elde* is bothe wisdom and usage.”  
— Chaucer, *Knights Tale*, l. 1590, ed. Morris.

l. 26 Reflexive objects often pleonastically accompany verbs of motion;  
cf. ll. 234, 301, 1964, etc.

l. 28 **faroð** = *shore, strand, edge*. Add these to the meanings in the Gloss.

l. 31. The object of **ahte** is probably **geweald**, to be supplied from **wordum we6ild** of l. 31. — H.-So.

R., Kl., and B. all hold conflicting views of this passage: *Beit. xii. 80*, ix. 188; *Zachers Zeitschr* iii. 382, etc. Kl. suggests *lændagas* for *lange*.

l. 32. “**hringed-stefna** is sometimes translated ‘with curved prow,’ but it means, I think, that in the prow were fastened rings through which the cables were passed that tied it to the shore.” — Br., p. 26. Cf. ll. 1132, 1898. **Hring-horni** was the mythic ship of the Edda. See Tollei-Bosworth for three different views; and cf. **wunden-stefna** (l. 220), **hring-naca** (l. 1863).

ll. 34-52. Cf. the burial of Haki on a funeral-pyre ship, *Inglinga Saga*; the burial of Balder, Sinfiotli, Arthur, etc.

l. 35. “And this [their joy in the sea] is all the plainer from the number of names given to the ship-names which speak their pride and affection. It is the *Luheling*’s vessel, the Floater, the Wave-swimmer, the Ring-sterned, the Keel, the Well-bound wood, the Sea-wood, the Sea-ganger, the Sea-broad ship, the *Wlēc-husomel*, the Prow-curved, the Wood of the curved neck, the Foam-throated floater that flew like a bird.” — Br., p. 168.

l. 49. "We know from Scandinavian graves . . . that the illustrious dead were buried . . . in ships, with their bows to sea-ward; that they were however not sent to sea, but were either burnt in that position, or mounded over with earth." — E. See Du Chaillu, *The Viking Age*, xix.

l. 51. (1) *sele-rædende* (K., S., C.); (2) *sèle-rædenne* (H.); (3) *sele-rædende* (H.-So.). Cf. l. 1347; and see Ha.

l. 51. E. compares with this canto Tennyson's "Passing of Arthur" and the legendary burial-journey of St. James of Campostella, an. 800.

l. 53. The poem proper begins with this, "There was once upon a time," the first 52 lines being a prelude. Eleven of the "fitts," or cantos, begin with the monosyllable *pá*, four with the verb *gewitan*, nine with the formula *Hrōðgár* (*Beowulf*, *Unferð*) *maðelode*, twenty-four with monosyllables in general (*him*, *swá*, *sé*, *hwät*, *pá*, *héht*, *wüs*, *mig*, *cwóm*, *stræt*).

l. 58. *gamel*. "The . . . characteristics of the poetry are the use of archaic forms and words, such as *mec* for *mé*, the possessive *sín*, *gamol*, *dógor*, *swát* for *eald*, *dæg*, *blód*, etc., after they had become obsolete in the prose language, and the use of special compounds and phrases, such as *hildenædre* (*war-adder*) for 'arrow,' *gold-gifa* (*gold-giver*) for 'king,' . . . *goldwine gumena* (*goldfiend of men, distributor of gold to men*) for 'king,' " etc. — Sw. Other poetic words are *ides*, *ielde* (*men*), etc.

l. 60 H.-So. reads *ræswa* (referring to *Heorogár* alone), and places a point (with the Ms.) after *Heorogár* instead of after *ræswa*. Cf. l. 469; see B., *Zachers Zeitschr.* iv. 193.

l. 62. *Elan* here (OHG. *Elana*, *Ellena*, *Elena*, *Ehna*, *Alyan*) is thought by B. (*Tidsskr* viii. 43) to be a remnant of the masc. name *Onela*, and he reads: [On-]elan *cwén*. *Heaðoscilfingas*(=es) *healsgebedda*.

l. 68. For *hē*, omitted here, cf. l. 300. Pronouns are occasionally thus omitted in subord. clauses — Sw.

l. 70. *þone*, here = *ponne*, *than*, and *micel* = *māre*? The passage, by a slight change, might be made to read, *medo-ärn* *micle* *mā* *gewyreean*, — *þone* = *by much larger than*, — in which *þone* (*bonne*) would come in naturally.

l. 73. *folk-share*. Add *folk-share* to the meanings in the Gloss.; and cf. *gūð-scearu*.

l. 74. *ic wide gefragn*: an epic formula very frequent in poetry, = *men said*. Cf. *Judith*, ll. 7, 246; *Phoenix*, l. 1; and the parallel (noun) formula, *míne gefræge*, ll. 777, 838, 1956, etc.

ll. 78-83. "The hall was a rectangular, high-roofed, wooden building, its long sides facing north and south. The two gables, at either end, had

stag-horns on their points, curving forwards, and these, as well as the ridge of the roof, were probably covered with shining metal, and glittered bravely in the sun" — Bi., p. 32

l. 84. *Son-in-law and father-in-law*, B. a so-called *dvanda* compound. Cf. l. 1164, where a similar compound means *uncle and nephew*; and *Wīdsfōr's suhtorfaedran*, used of the same persons.

l. 88. "The word *dream* conveys the buzz and hum of social happiness, and more particularly the sound of music and singing." — E. Cf. l. 3021; and *Judith*, l. 350; *Wanderer*, l. 79, etc.

ll. 90-99. There is a suspicious similarity between this passage and the lines attributed by Bede to Cædmon.

Nū wē seulan hērian heofonrices Weard, etc.

— Sw., p. 47.

ll. 90-98 are probably the interpolation of a Christian scribe.

ll. 92-97. "The first of these Christian elements [in *Beowulf*] is the sense of a fairei, softer world than that in which the Northern warriors lived. . . . Another Christian passage (ll. 107, 1262) derives all the demons, eotens, elves, and dreadful sea-beasts from the race of Cain. The folly of sacrificing to the heathen gods is spoken of (l. 175). . . . The other point is the belief in immortality (ll. 1202, 1761)" — Bi. 71.

l. 100. Cf. l. 2211, where the third dragon of the poem is introduced in the same words. *Beowulf* is the forerunner of that other national dragon-slayer, St. George.

l. 100. *onginnan* in *Beowulf* is treated like verbs of motion and modal auxiliaries, and takes the object inf without *to*; cf. ll. 872, 1606, 1984, 244. Cf. *gan* (= *did*) in Mid Eng: *gan* espye (Chaucer, *Knights Tale*, l. 254, ed. Morris)

l. 101. B. and H.-So. *readl, feónd on healle*; cf. l. 142 — *Bert*. xii.

ll. 101-151. "Grimm connects [Grendel] with the Anglo-Saxon *grindel* (*a bolt or bar*). . . . It carries with it the notion of the bolts and bars of hell, and hence *a fiend*. . . . Ettmüller was the first . . . to connect the name with *grindan*, *to grind, to crush to pieces, to utterly destroy*. *Grendel* is then *the tearer, the destroyer*." — Br., p. 83.

l. 102. *gäst* = *stranger* (Ha.); cf. ll. 1139, 1442, 2313, etc.

l. 103. See Ha., p. 4.

l. 106. "The perfect and pluperfect are often expressed, as in Modern English, by *hæfð* and *hæfde* with the past participle." — Sw. Cf. ll. 433, 408, 940, 205 (p.p. inflected in the last two cases), etc.

l. 106. S. destroys period here, reads *in Caines*, etc., and puts *þone* . . . *drihten* in parenthesis.

l. 108. **pās be** = *because*, especially after verbs of thanking (cf. ll. 228, 627, 1780, 2798), *according as* (l. 1351)

l. 108. The def. article is omitted with **Drihten** (*Lord*) and **Deofol** (*devil*), cf. l. 2089), as it is, generally, sparingly employed in poetry; cf. **tō sāe** (l. 318), **ofer sāe** (l. 2381), **on lande** (l. 2311), **tō raste** (l. 1238), **on widge** (l. 286), etc., etc.

l. 119. **weras** (S., H.-So.), **wera** (K., Th.). — *Beit.* ix. 137.

l. 120. **unfælo** = *uncanny* (R.)

l. 131. E translates *majestic usage*, adopting Gr's view that **swyð** is = Icel **sviði**, *a burn or burning*. Cf. l. 737

l. 142. B. supposes **heal-þegnes** to be corrupted from **helþegnes**; cf.

l. 101. — *Beit.* vii. 80. See **Gīðlāc**, l. 1042

l. 144 See Ha., p. 6, for S.'s rearrangement

l. 146 S. destroys period after **sēlest**, puts **wās . . . micel** in parenthesis, and inserts a colon after **tid**

l. 149. B reads **sārewidum** for **syððan**

l. 154. B takes **sibbe** for accus. obj. of **wolde**, and places a comma after **Deniga**. — *Beit.* vii. 82.

l. 159 R suggests **ac se** for **atol**

l. 168 H.-So plausibly conjectures this parenthesis to be a late insertion, as, at ll. 180-181, the Danes also are said to be heathen. Another commentator considers the throne under a "spell of enchantment," and therefore it could not be touched.

l. 169 **ne . . . wisse** *nor had he desire to do so* (W.). See Ha., p. 7, for other suggestions.

l. 169 **myne wisse** occurs in *Wanderer*, l. 27.

l. 174. The genitival inf. with **tō** expresses purpose, defines a noun or adjective, or, with the verb **be**, expresses duty or necessity passively; cf. ll. 257, 473, 1004, 1420, 1806, etc. Cf. **tō + inf.** at ll. 316, 2557.

ll. 175-188. E. regards this passage as dating the time and place of the poem relatively to the times of heathenism. Cf. the opening lines, *In days of yore*, etc., as if the story, even then, were very old.

l. 177. **gāst-bona** is regarded by Ettmuller and G. Stephens (*Thunor*, p. 54) as an epithet of **Thoi** (= *giant-killer*), a kenning for **Thunor** or **Thor**, meaning both *man* and *monster* — E.

l. 189. Cf. l. 1993, where similar language is used. H.-So. takes both **mōd-ceare** and **mæl-ceare** as accus., others as insti.

ll. 190, 1994. **seāð**. for this use of **seōðan** cf. Bede, *Eccles. Hist.*, ed. Miller, p. 128, where p.p. **soden** is thus used

l. 194 **fram hām** = *in his home* (S., H.-So.), but **fram hām** may

be for **fram him** (*from them, i.e. his people, or from Hrothgar's*). Cf. Ha., p. 8.

l. 197. Cf. ll. 791, 807, for this fixed phrase.

l. 200. See *Andreas*, *Elene*, and *Juliana* for **swan-rād** (= *sea*). "The swan is said to breed wild now no further away than the North of Sweden." — E. Cf. *ganotes bæð*, l. 1862.

l. 203 Concessive clauses with **þeáh, þeáh be, þeáh . . . eal**, vary with subj. and ind., according as fact or contingency is dominant in the mind, cf. ll. 526, 1168, 2032, etc. (subj.), 1103, 1614 (ind.). Cf. **gif, nefne**.

l. 204 **hæl**, an OE. word found in Wulker's Glossaries in various forms, = *augury, omen, divination, etc.* Cf. **hælsere, augur; hæl, omen; hælsung, augurium, hælsian**, etc. Cf. Tac., *Germania*, 10.

l. 207. C. adds "=*impetrare*" to the other meanings of **findan** given in the Gloss.

l. 217. Cf. l. 1910; and *Andreas*, l. 993. — E. E. compares Byron's

"And fast and falcon-like the vessel flew,"

and Scott's

— *Corsair*, i. 17.

"Merrily, merrily bounds the bark."

— *Lord of the Isles*, iv. 7.

l. 218. Cf.

"The fomy stedes on the golden brydel  
Gnawinge."

— Chaucer, *Knights Tale*, l. 1648, ed. Morris.

l. 219. Does **ân-tid** mean *hour* (Th.), or *corresponding hour* = **and-tid** (H.-So.), or *in due time* (E.), or *after a time*, when **ðyres**, etc., would be adv. gen.? See C., *Beit* viii. 568.

l. 224. **eoletes** may = (1) *voyage*; (2) *toil, labor*; (3) *hurried journey*; but *sea* or *fjord* appears preferable.

ll. 229-257. "The scenery . . . is laid on the coast of the North Sea and the Kattegat, the first act of the poem among the Danes in Seeland, the second among the Geats in South Sweden." — Br., p. 15.

l. 239. "A shoal of simple terms express in *Beowulf* the earliest sea-thoughts of the English. . . . The simplest term is **Sæ**. . . . To this they added **Wæter, Flod, Stream, Lagu, Mere, Holm, Grund, Heathu, Sund, Brim, Garsecg, Eagor, Geofon, Fifel, Hron-rad, Swan-rad, Segl-rad, Ganotes-bæð**." — Br., p. 163-166.

l. 239. "The infinitive is often used in poetry after a verb of motion where we should use the present participle." — Sw. Cf. ll. 711, 721, 1163 1803, 268, etc. Cf. German *spazieren fahren reiten*, etc., and similar constructions in French, etc.

l. 240. W. reads **hringed-stefnan** for **holmas bæron** B. inserts (?) after **holmas** and begins a new line at the middle of the verse. S. omits B's "on the wall."

l. 245. Double and triple negatives strengthen each other and do not produce an affirmative in A.-S. or M. E. The neg. is often prefixed to several emphatic words in the sentence, and readily contracts with vowels, and **h** or **w**; cf. ll. 863, 182, 2125, 1509, 575, 583, 3016, etc.

l. 249. **seld-guma** = *man-at-arms in another's house* (Wood); = *low-ranking fellow* (Ha.); **stubenhocker**, *stay-at-home* (Gr.), Scott's "carpet knight," *Marmion*, i. 5.

l. 250. **näfne** (**nefne**, **nemne**) usually takes the subj., = *unless*, cf. ll. 1057, 3055, 1553. For ind., = *except*, see l. 1354 Cf. **bütan**, **gif**, **þeah**.

l. 250. For a remarkable account of armor and weapons in *Beowulf*, see S. A. Brooke, *Hist. of Early Eng. Lit.* For general "Old Teutonic Life in Beowulf," see J. A. Harrison, *Overland Monthly*.

l. 252. **ær** as a conj. generally has subj., as here, cf. ll. 264, 677, 2819, 732. For ind., cf. l. 2020

l. 253. **leás** = *loose, roving*. Ettmüller corrected to **leáse**

l. 256 This proverb (**Øfest**, etc.) occurs in *Exod.* (Hunt), l. 293

l. 258. An "elder" may be a very young man, hence **yldesta**, = *eminent*, may be used of Beowulf. Cf. *Laws of Ælfred*, C. 17: **Nā þāt ælc eald sý, ac þāt he eald sý on wísdōme.**

l. 273. Verbs of hearing and seeing are often followed by acc. with inf.; cf. ll. 229, 1024, 729, 1517, etc. Cf German construction with *sehen*, *hören*, etc., French construction with *voir*, *entendre*, etc., and the classical constructions.

l. 275. **dæd-hata** = *instigator*. Kl. reads **dæd-hwata**.

l. 280. **ed-wendan**, n. (B; cf. 1775), = *edwenden*, limited by **bisigu**. So ten Br.—*Tidskr.* viii. 291.

l. 287. "Each is denoted . . . also by the strengthened forms **æg-hwæðer** (**ægðer**), **éghwæðer**, etc. This prefixed **æ**, **é** corresponds to the Goth. *aiw*, OHG. *eo*, *io*, and is umlauted from **á**, **ó** by the **i** of the **gi** which originally followed."—Cook's Sievers' Gram., p. 190.

l. 292. "All through the middle ages suits of armour are called 'weeds.'" —E.

l. 303. "An English warrior went into battle with a boar-crested helmet, and a round linden shield, with a byrnier of ringmail . . . with two javelins or a single ashen spear some eight or ten feet long, with a long two-edged sword naked or held in an ornamental scabbard. . . . In his belt was a short, heavy, one-edged sword, or rather a long knife, called the **seax** . . . used for close quarters."—Br., p. 121.

l. 303. For other references to the boar-crest, cf. ll. 1112, 1287, 1454; Grimm, *Myth.* 195, Tacitus, *Germania*, 45. "It was the symbol of their [the Baltic *Æstu's*] goddess, and they had great faith in it as a preservative from hard knocks." — E. See the print in the illus. ed. of Green's *Short History*, Harper & Bros.

l. 303. "See Kemble, *Saxons in England*, chapter on heathendom, and Grimm's *Teutonic Mythology*, chapter on Frey, for the connection these and other writers establish between the Boar-sign and the golden boar which Frey rode, and his worship" — Br, p. 128. Cf. *Ælene*, l. 50.

l. 304 Gering proposes **hleóð-bergan** = *cheek-protectors*, cf. *Beow.* xii. 26 "A bronze disk found at Öland in Sweden represents two warriors in helmets with boars as their crests, and cheek-guards under; these are the **hleóð-bergan**." — E. Cf. **hauberk**, with its diminutive **habergeon**, < A.-S. *heals, neck + beorgan, to cover or protect*; and **harbor**, < A.-S. *here, army + beorgan, id.* — Zachers *Zeitschr.* xii. 123. Cf. *cinberge*, Hunt's *Exod* l. 175.

l. 305. For *ferh wearde* and *gūðmōðe grummon*, B and ten Br. read *ferh-wearde* (l. 305) and *gūðmōdgum men* (l. 306), = *the boar-images . . . guarded the lives of the warlike men*.

l. 311. **leóma**: cf Chaucer, *Nonne Preestes Tale*, l. 110, ed. Morris:

"To dremen in here dremes  
Of armes, and of tyr with rede *leomes*."

l. 318. On the double gender of **sæ**, cf Cook's Sievers' Gram., p. 147; and note the omitted article at ll. 2381, 318, 544, with the peculiar *imesis* of *between* at ll. 859, 1298, 1686, 1957. So *Cedmon*, l. 163 (Thorpe), *Exod* l. 562 (Hunt), etc.

l. 320 Cf. l. 924; and *Andreas*, l. 987, where almost the same words occur. "Here we have manifestly before our eye one of those ancient causeways, which are among the oldest visible institutions of civilization." — E.

l. 322. S. inserts comma after **scír**, and makes **hring-íren** (= *ring-mail*) parallel with **gūð-byrne**.

l. 325. Cf. l. 397. "The deposit of weapons outside before entering a house was the rule at all periods. . . . In provincial Swedish almost everywhere a church porch is called **våkenhus**, . . . i.e. *weapon-house*, because the worshippers deposited their arms there before they entered the house." — E, after G. Stephens.

l. 333. Cf Dryden's "mingled metal *damask'd o'er with gold*." — E.

l. 336. "æl-, el-, kindred with Goth. *aljis*, other, e.g. in **ælpéodig**, **elpéodig**, foreign" — Cook's Sievers' Gram., p. 47.

l. 336. Cf l. 673 for the functions of an *ombiht-þegn*.

l. 343 Cf l. 1714 for the same *beód-geneátas*, — “the predecessor title to that of the Knights of the Table Round. — E. Cf *Andreas* (K.), l. 2177.

l. 344. The future is sometimes expressed by *willan* + inf, generally with some idea of volition involved, cf ll. 351, 427, etc. Cf the use of *willan* as principal vb. (with omitted inf) at ll. 318, 1372, 543, 1056, and *seulan* ll. 1784, 2817.

l. 353 *síð* here, and at l. 501, probably means *arrival*. E. translates the former by *visit*, the latter by *adventure*.

l. 357. *unhár* = *hár*, *less*, *háld* (Gr., etc.).

l. 358 *eode* is only one of four or five pretents of *gân* (*gongan*, *gangam*, *gengan*), viz. *geóng* (*gióng*. ll. 926, 2410, etc.). *gang* (l. 1296, etc.), *gengde* (ll. 1402, 1413). Severs, p. 217, apparently remarks that *eode* is “probably used only in prose.” (?) Cf *geng*. *Gen* ll. 626, 834; *Laod* (Hunt) l. 102.

l. 367 The MS and II.-So read with G. and B. *glädman Hrōðgár*, abandoning Thorkelin's *gladinian*. There is a gloss *hilaris gladman* — *Brit* xi. 84, same as *gläd*.

l. 369 *dugan* is a “preterit-present” verb, with new wk. preterit, like *seulan*, *durran*, *magan*, etc. For various inflections, see ll. 573, 590, 1822, 526. Cf *do* in “that will do”, *douglily*, etc.

l. 372 Cf l. 535 for a similar use; and l. 1220. Bede, *Eccles. Hist.*, ed. Miller, uses the same expression several times. “Here, and in all other places where *eníht* occurs in this poem, it seems to carry that technical sense which it bore in the military hierarchy [of a noble youth placed out and learning the elements of the art of war in the service of a qualified warrior, to whom he is, in a military sense, a servant], before it bloomed out in the full sense of *knight*. — E

l. 373 E. remarks of the hyphenated *eald-fáder*, “hyphens are risky toys to play with in fixing texts of pre-hyphenial antiquity”. *eald-fáder* could only = *grandfather* *eald* here can only mean *honored*, and the hyphen is unnecessary. Cf “old fellow,” “my old man,” etc., and Ger. *alt-vater*.

l. 378 Th and B. propose *Geátum*, as presents from the Danish to the Geatish king — *Britt.* xi.

l. 380. *habbe*. The subj. is used in indirect narration and question, wish and command, purpose, result, and hypothetical comparison with *swelee* = *as if*.

ll. 386, 387. Ten Br. emends to read: “Hurry, bid the kinsman-throng go into the hall together.”

l. 387. **sibbe-gedriht**, for Beowulf's friends, occurs also at l. 730. It is subject-acc. to **seón** Cf ll. 347, 365, and Hunt's *Exod.* l. 214.

l. 404. "Here, as in the later Icelandic halls, Beowulf saw Hrothgar enthroned on a high seat at the east end of the hall. The seat is sacred. It has a supernatural quality. Grendel, the fiend, cannot approach it." — Br., p. 34. Cf. l. 168.

l. 405. "At Benty Grange, in Derbyshire, an Anglo-Saxon barrow, opened in 1848, contained a coat of mail. 'The iron chain work consists of a large number of links of two kinds attached to each other by small rings half an inch in diameter; one kind flat and lozenge-shaped . . . the others all of one kind, but of different lengths.'" — Br., p. 126.

l. 407. **Wes** . . . **hål**: this ancient Teutonic greeting afterwards grew into **wassail**. Cf. Skeat's *Luke*, i. 28; *Andreas* (K.), 1827; Layamon, l. 14309, etc.

l. 414. "The distinction between **wesan** and **weorðan** [in passive relations] is not very clearly defined, but **wesan** appears to indicate a state, **weorðan** generally an action." — Sw. Cf. Mod. German *werden* and *sein* in similar relations.

l. 414. Gr. translates **háðor** by *receptaculum*; cf Gering, *Zachers Zeitschr.* xii. 124. Toller-Bosw. ignores Gr.'s suggestion.

ll. 420, 421. B. reads: **þær ic** (on) **fifelgeban** (= ocean) **þyðe** **eotena** **cyn**. Ten Br reads: **þær ic** **fifelgeban** **þyðe**, **eotena** **hám** Ha. suggests **fifelgeband** = *monster-band*, without further changes.

l. 420. R. reads **þæra** = *of them*, for **þær**. — *Zachers Zeitschr.* iii. 399; *Beit.* xii. 367.

l. 420. " **niht** has a gen., **nihtes**, used for the most part only adverbially, and almost certainly to be regarded as masculine." — Cook's Sievers' Gram., p. 158.

l. 425. Cf. also ll. 435, 635, 2345, for other examples of Beowulf's determination to fight single-handed.

l. 441. **þe hine** = *whom*, as at l. 1292, etc. The indeclinable **þe** is often thus combined with personal pronouns, = *relative*, and is sometimes separated from them by a considerable interval. — Sw.

l. 443. The MS has **Geotena**. B. and Fahlbeck, says H.-So., do not consider the **Geátas**, but the Jutes, as the inhabitants of Swedish West-Gothland. Alfred translates **Jutl** by **Geátas**, but **Jylland** by **Gotland**. In the laws they are called **Guti**. — *Beit.* xii. 1, etc.

l. 444. B., Gr., and Ha. make **unforhte** an adv. = *fearlessly*, modifying **etan**. Kl. reads **anforhte** = *timid*.

l. 446. Cf. l. 2910. Th. translates: *thou wilt not need my head to hide*

(i.e. *bury*). Simrock supposes a dead-watch or lyke-wake to be meant. Wood, *thou wilt not have to bury so much as my head!* H.-So. supposes **heáfod-weard**, a guard of honor, such as sovereigns or presumptive rulers had, to be meant by **hafalan hýdan**; hence, *you need not give me any guard*, etc. Cf. Schmid, *Gesetze der A.*, 370–372.

l. 447. S. places a colon after **nimeð**.

l. 451. H.-So., Ha., and B. (*Bert.* xii. 87) agree essentially in translating **feorme**, food. R translates *consumption of my corpse*. *Maintenance, support*, seems preferable to either.

l. 452. Rönnung (after Grimm) personifies Hild. — *Beowulf's Kvadet*, l. 59. Hildr is the name of one of the Scandinavian Walkyries, or battle-maidens, who transport the spirits of the slain to Walhalla. Cf. Kent's *Elene*, l. 18, etc.

l. 455 “The war-smiths, especially as forgers of the sword, were garnished with legend, and made into divine personages. Of these Weland is the type, husband of a swan maiden, and afterwards almost a god”—Br., p. 120. Cf. A. J. C. Hare's account of “Wayland Smith's sword with which Henry II. was knighted,” and which hung in Westminster Abbey to a late date. — *Walks in London*, ii. 228.

l. 455. This is the **ælces mannes wyrd** of Boethius (Sw., p. 44) and the **wyrd blíð swiðost** of Gnomic Verses, 5. There are about a dozen references to it in *Beowulf*.

l. 455. E. compares the fatalism of this concluding hemistich with the Christian tone of l. 685 seq.

ll. 457, 458. B. reads **wære-ryhtum** (= *from the obligations of clientage*).

l. 480. Cf. l. 1231, where the same sense, “flown with wine,” occurs.

l. 488. “The **duguð**, the mature and ripe warriors, the aristocracy of the nation, are the support of the throne.” — E. The M. E. form of the word, **douth**, occurs often. Associated with **geogoð**, ll. 160 and 622.

l. 489. Kl. omits comma after **meoto** and reads (with B.) **sige-hræð secgum**, = *disclose thy thought to the victor-heroes*. Others, as Körner, convert **meoto** into an imperative and divide on **sæl** = *think upon happiness*. But cf. **onband beadu-rúne**, l. 501. B. supposes **onsæl meoto** = *speak courteous words*. *Tidskr.* viii. 292; *Haupts Zeitschr.* xi. 411; *Eng. Stud.* ii. 251.

l. 489 Cf. the invitation at l. 1783.

l. 494. Cf. Grimm's *Andreas*, l. 1097, for **deal**, = *proud, elated, exulting*; *Phænix* (Bright), l. 266.

l. 499. MS has **Hunferð**, but the alliteration requires **Unferð**, as at ll. 499, 1166, 1489; and cf. ll. 1542, 2095, 2930. See *List of Names*.

l. 501. **sið** = *arrival* (?); cf. l. 353

l. 504. **þon mā** = *the more* (?), may be added to the references under **þon**.

l. 506. E compares the taunt of Eliab to David, 1 Sam. xvii. 28.

l. 509. **dol-gilp** = *idle boasting*. The second definition in the Gloss. is wrong.

l. 513. “Eagoi-stream might possibly be translated the stream of Eagor, the awful teiroi-striking stormy sea in which the terrible [Scandinavian] giant dwelt, and through which he acted.” — Br., p. 164. He remarks, “The English term *eagre* still survives in provincial dialect for the tide-wave or bore on rivers. Dryden uses it in his *Threnod Angust*. ‘But like an *eagre* rode in triumph o’er the tide.’ Yet we must be cautious,” etc. Cf. Fox’s *Boethius*, ll. 20, 236, Thorpe’s *Cadmon*, 69, etc.

l. 524. Krüger and B. read **Bānstānes**. — *Beit.* ix. 573.

l. 525. R. reads **wyrsan** (= *wyrses*; cf. Mod. Gr. *guten Muthes*) **gebinges**; but H.-So. shows that the MS. **wyrsan . . . þingea** = **wyrsena þinga**, *can stand*, cf. gen. pl. *banan*, *Christ*, l. 66, etc.

l. 534. Insert, under **eard-lufa** (in Gloss.), **earfoð**, st. n., *trouble, difficulty, struggle*, acc. pl. **earfeðo**, 534.

l. 545 seq. “Five nights Beowulf and Breca kept together, not swimming, but sailing in open boats (to swim the seas is to sail the seas), then storm drove them asunder. . . . Breca is afterwards chief of the Brondings, a tribe mentioned in *Widsith*. The story seems legendary, not mythical.” — Br., pp. 60, 61.

ll. 574-578. B suggests **swā þær** for **hwæfere**, = *so there it befell me*. But the word at l. 574 seems = *however*, and at l. 578 = *yet*; cf. l. 891, see S.; *Beit.* ix. 138; *Tidskr.* viii. 48; *Zacher*, iii. 387, etc.

l. 586. Gr. and Grundt. read **fāgum sveordum** (no *ic þas fela gylpe!*), supplying *fela* and blending the broken half-lines into one. Ho and Kl. supply *gefites*.

l. 599. E. translates **nýd-bāde** by *blackmail*, adding “**nēd bād, toll; nēd bādere, tolltaker**.” — Land Charters, Gloss. v.

l. 601. MS has **ond** = *and* in three places only (601, 1149, 2041); elsewhere it uses the symbol **7** = *and*.

l. 612 seq. Cf the drinking ceremony at l. 1025. “The royal lady offers the cup to Beowulf, not in his turn where he sate among the rest, but after it has gone the round; her approach to Beowulf is an act apart.” — E.

l. 620. “The [loving] cup which went the round of the company and was tasted by all,” like the Oriel and other college anniversary cups. — E.

l. 622. Cf. ll. 160, 1191, for the respective places of young and old.

I 623. Cf. the circlet of gold worn by Wealhþeów at l. 1164.  
 l. 631. **gyddode.** Cf. Chaucer, *Prol.* l. 237 (ed. Morris):

"Of yeddynges he bar utterly the prys."

Cf. *grddy.*

l. 648. Kl. suggests a period after *geþinged*, especially as B. (7udskr. viii 57) has shown that *obþe* is sometimes = *ond*. Th. supplies *ne*.

l. 650 *obþe* here and at ll. 2476, 3007, probably = *and*.

l. 651 Cf. 704, where *seadu-genga* (the *nighthanger* of *Leechdoms*, ii. 344) is applied to the demon — E.

l. 659. Cf. l. 2431 for same formula, "to have and to hold" of the Marriage Service. — E.

l. 681. B. considers *þeah* . . . *eal* a precursor of Mod. Eng. *although*.

l. 682. *gōdra* = *advanta ges in battle* (iir), *battle-skill* (IIa.), *skill in war* (II. 50). Might not *nāt* be changed to *nah* = *ne* + *ah* (cf. l. 2253), thus justifying the translation *ability* (?) = *he has not the ability to, etc*

l. 695 Kl. reads *hiera* — *Beit.* ix. 189. B. omits *hīe* as occurring in the previous hemistich — *Beit.* xii. 89.

l. 698. "Here Destiny is a web of cloth." — E., who compares the Greek Clotho, "spinner of fate." Women are also called "weavers of peace," as l. 1943. Cf. Kent's *Elene*, l. 88, *Widsið*, l. 6, etc.

l. 711 B. translates *þā* by *when* and connects with the preceding sentences, thus rejecting the ordinary canto-division at l. 711. He objects to the use of *com* as principal vb at ll. 703, 711, and 721. (*Beit.* xii.)

l. 711. "Perhaps the Gnomic verse which tells of Thyrus, the giant, is written with Grendel in the writer's mind, — *þyrs seal on fenne gewunian āna innan lande, the giant shall dwell in the fen, alone in the land* (Sweet's Read., p. 187)" — Br. p. 36

l. 717. Dietrich, in *Haupt.* vi. 419, quotes from *Ælfric, Hom.* ii. 498: *hē beworhte þā bigelsas mid gyldenum læfrum, he covered the arches with gold-leaf*, — a Roman custom derived from Carthage. Cf. Mod. Eng. *oriel* = *aureolum*, a gilded room — E. (quoting Skeat). Cf. ll. 2257, 1097, 2247, 2103, 2702, 2283, 333, 1751, for various uses of gold-sheets

l. 720. B. and ten Br. suggest *hell-thane* (Grendel) for *heal-pegnas*, and make *hāle* refer to Beowulf Cf. l. 142.

l. 723. Z. reads [ge]hrān.

l. 727. For this use of *standan*, cf. ll. 2314, 2770; and Vergil, *Ecl.* ii. 26:

"Cum placidum ventus staret mare."

l. 757. **gedrag.** *Tumult* is one of the meanings of this word. Here, *appar.* = *occupation, lair.*

l. 759. R. reads *môdega* for *gôda*, "because the attribute cannot be separated from the word modified unless the two alliterate."

l. 762. Cf. *Andreas*, l. 1537, for a similar use of *ût* = *off* — E.

l. 769 The foreign words in *Beowulf* (as *ceaster*- here) are not numerous, others are (aside from proper names like *Cain*, *Abel*, etc.) *deófol* (*diabolus*), *candel* (l. 1573), *ancor* (l. 303), *scrifan* (*for-ge-*), *segn* (l. 47), *gigant* (l. 113), *mîl-* (l. 1363), *stræt* (l. 320), *ombeht* (l. 287), *gim* (l. 2073), etc.

l. 770. MS. reads *cerwen*, a word conceived by B. and others to be part of a fem. compd. -*cerwen* like -*wenden* in *ed-wenden*, -*ræden*, etc. (cf. *meodu-scerpen* in *Andreas*, l. 1528); emended to -*cerwen*, *a great scare under the figure of a mishap at a drinking-bout*, one might compare *bescerwan*, *to deprive*, from *bescyrian* (Grein, l. 93), hence *ealu-scerwen* would = *a sudden taking away, deprivation, of the beer*. — H.-So, p. 93. See B., *Tidsskr* viii. 292.

l. 771. Ten Br. reads *rêðe*, *rêñhearde*, = *raging, exceeding bold*

l. 792. Instrumental adverbial phrases like *ænige þinga*, *nænige þinga* (*not at all*), *hûru þinga* (*especially*) are not infrequent. See Cook's Sievers' Gram., p. 178; March, *A.-S. Gram.*, p. 182.

l. 811. **myrðe.** E. translates *in wanton mood* Toller-Bosw. does not recognize *sorrow* as one of the meanings of this word.

ll. 850, 851. S. reads *deóp* for *deôg* and erases semicolon after *weôl*, = *the death-stained deep welled with sword-gore*; cf. l. 1424. B. reads *deáð-fæges deóp*, etc., = *the deep welled with the doomed one's gore*. — *Bert.* xi. 89.

l. 857 The meaning of *blancum* is partly explained by *fealwe mearas* below, l. 866. Cf. Layamon's "and leop on his *blancke*," = *steed*, l. 2390; Kent's *Elene*, l. 1185.

l. 859. Korner, *Eng. Stud.* 1. 482, regards the oft-recurring *be sæm tweónum* as a mere formula = *on earth*; cf. ll. 1298, 1686. *tweóne* is part of the separable prep. *between*; see *be-*. Cf. Baskerville's *Andreas*, l. 558

l. 865 Cf. *Voyage of Óhthere and Wulfstán* for an account of funeral horse-racing, Sweet's Read., p. 22.

l. 868. See Ha., p. 31, for a variant translation.

l. 871 seq R. considers this a technical description of improvised alliterative verse, suggested by and wrought out on the spur of the moment.

l. 872. R. and B. propose *secg[an]*, = *rehearse*, for *secg*, which suits the verbs in the next two lines.

ll. 878-98. "It pleases me to think that it is in English literature we

possess the first sketch of that mighty saga [the Volsunga Saga = *Wäl-singes gewin*] which has for so many centuries engaged all the arts, and at last in the hands of Wagner the art of music." — Br., p. 63 (cf. *Nibelung. Lied*, l. 739).

l. 894. Intransitive verbs, as *gân*, *weorðan*, sometimes take *habban*, "to indicate independent action." — Sw. Cf. *hafað* . . . *geworden*, l. 2027.

l. 895 "brûcan (*enjoy*) always has the genitive." — Sw.; cf. l. 895; acc., gen., instr., dat., according to March, *A.-S. Gram.*, p. 151

l. 898. Scheier proposes *hâte*, = *from heat*, instr. of *hât*, *heat*; cf. l. 2606.

l. 901. *hê þas aron þâh* = *he throve in honor* (B.). Ten Br. inserts comma after *þâh*, making *slððan* introduce a depend. clause. — *Bert.* viii. 568. Cf. *weorð-myndum þâh*, l. 8; ll. 1155, 1243 — II.-So.

l. 902. *Heremôdes* is considered by Heinzel to be a mere epithet = *the valiant*; which would refer the whole passage to Sigmund (Sigfrid), the eotenas, l. 903, being the Nibelungen. This, says H.-So., gets rid of the contradiction between the good "Heremôd" here and the bad one, l. 1710 seq. — B. however holds fast to *Heremôd*. — *Bert.* xi. 41. *on feónâda geweald*, l. 904, = *into the hands of devils*, says B., cf. ll. 809, 1721, 2267; *Christ*, l. 1416; *Andreas*, l. 1621, for *hine fyren onwôd*, cf. *Gen.* l. 2579; Hunt's *Dan.* 17. *hîe wlenco anwôd*.

l. 902 seq. "Heremôd's shame is contrasted with the glory of Sigemund, and with the prudence, patience, generosity, and gentleness of Beowulf as a chieftain." — Br., p. 66.

l. 906. MS. has *lemede*. Toller-Bosw. corrects to *lemedon*.

l. 917. Cf. Hunt's *Exod.*, l. 170, for similar language.

l. 925. *hôs*, G. *hansa*, *company*, "the word from which the mercantile association of the 'Hanseatic' towns took their designation." — E.

l. 927. *on stâpole* = *on the floor* (B., Rask, ten Br.). — *Bert.* xii. 90.

l. 927. May not *steápne* here = *bright*, from its being immediately followed by *golde fähne*? Cf. Chaucer's "his eyen stepe," *Prol.* l. 201 (ed Morris); Cockayne's *Ste. Marherete*, pp. 9, 108; *St. Kath.*, l. 1647.

l. 931. *grynnâ* may be for *gyrnna* (= *sorrows*), gen. plu. of *gyrn*, as suggested by one commentator.

l. 937. B. (*Bert.* xii. 90) makes *gehwylcne* object of *wid-scofen* (*hâfde*). Gr makes *weâ* nom. absolute.

l. 940. *scuicum*: cf. G. *scheuche*, *scheusal*; Prov. Eng. *old-shock*; perhaps the pop. interjection *O shucks!* (!)

l. 959. H explains *we* as a "plur. of majesty," which Beowulf throws off at l. 964.

l. 963. **fe6nd þone frätgan** (B. *Beit.* xii. 90).

l. 976. **synnum.** "Most abstract words in the poetry have a very wide range of meanings, diverging widely from the prose usage. **synn**, for instance, means simply *injury, mischief, hatred*, and the prose meaning *sin* is only a secondary one; **hata** in poetry is not only *hater*, but *persecutor, enemy*, just as **nīð** is both *hatred* and *violence, strength*; **heard** is *sharp* as well as *hard*." — Sw.

l. 986. S. places **was** at end of l. 985 and reads **stēðra nägla**, omitting **gehwyle** and the commas after that and after **sceawedon**. *Beit.* ix. 138, **stēðra** (H.-So.); **hand-sporu** (H.-So.) at l. 987.

l. 986. Miller (*Anglia*, xii. 3) corrects to **æghwylene**, in apposition to **fingras**.

l. 987. **hand-sporu.** See *Anglia*, vii. 176, for a discussion of the intrusion of **u** into the nom. of **n**-stems.

l. 988. Cf. ll. 2121, 2414, for similar use of **unheóru** = *ungeheuer*

l. 992. B. suggests **heātimbred** for **hāten**, and **gefrätwon** for **-od**; **Kl.**, **hroden** (*Beit.* ix. 189).

l. 995, 996. Gold-embroidered tapestries seem to be meant by **web** = *aurifrisium*.

l. 997. After **þāra þe** = *of those that*, the depend. vb. often takes sg. for pl.; cf. ll. 844, 1462, 2384, 2736 — Sw.; Dietrich.

l. 998. "Metathesis of **l** takes place in **seld** for **setl**, **bold** for **botl**," etc. — Cook's Sieveis' Gram., p. 96. Cf. Eng. proper names, *Bootle, Battlefield*, etc. — Skeat, *Principles*, i. 250.

l. 1000 **heorras**. cf. Chaucer, *Prol.* (ed. Morris) l. 550.

"Ther was no doore that he nolde heve of *harre*."

ll. 1005-1007. See *Zachers Zeitschr.* iii. 391, and *Beit.* xii. 368, for R.'s and B.'s views of this difficult passage.

l. 1009. Cf. l. 1612 for **sæl** and **mæl**, surviving still in E. Anglia in "mind your seals and meals," = *times and occasions*, i.e. have your wits about you. — E.

ll. 1012, 1013. Cf. ll. 753, 754 for two similar comparatives used in conjunction.

l. 1014. Cf. l. 327 for similar language.

ll. 1015, 1016. H.-So puts these two lines in parentheses (**fylle . . . þāra**). Cf. B., *Beit.* xii. 91.

l. 1024 One of the many famous swords spoken of in the poem. See **Hrunting**, ll. 1458, 1660; **Hūnläfing**, l. 1144, etc. Cf. Excalibur, Roland's sword, the Nibelung Balmung, etc.

l. 1034 **sefir-heard.** For an ingenious explanation of this dis-

puted word see Professor Pearce's article in *Mod. Lang. Notes*, Nov. 1, 1892, and ensuing discussion.

l. 1039. *eoderas* is of doubtful meaning. II. and Toller-Bosw. regard the word here = *enclosure, palings of the court*. Cf. *Cædmon*, ll. 2439, 2481. The passage throws interesting light on horses and their trappings

l. 1043 Grundt. emends *wīg* to *wieg*, = *charger*; and E. quotes Tacitus, *Germania*, 7.

l. 1044. "Power over each and both"; cf. "all and some," "one and all" For *Ingwin*, see *List of Names*.

l. 1065. Gr. contends that *fore* here = *de*, *concerning, about* (Ebert's *Jahrb.*, 1862, p. 269).

l. 1069. H.-So. supplies *fram* after *eaferum*, to govern it, = *concerning* (?). Cf. *Fight at Finnshurg*, Appendix.

l. 1070. For the numerous names of the Danes, "bright" "spear" "east" "west" "ring" Danes, see these words.

l. 1073. *Eotenas* = *Finn's people, the Frisians*; cf. ll. 1089, 1142, 1146, etc., and *Bent.* xi. 37. Why they are so called is not known.

l. 1084. R. proposes *wiht Hengeste wið gefeohtan* (Zachers *Zeitschr.* iii. 394). Kl., *wið H. wiht gefeohtan*.

ll. 1085 and 1099. *weā-lāf* occurs in *Wulfskān*, *Hom.* 133, ed. Napier.—E. Cf. *daroða lāf*, *Brunanb.*, l. 54; *ādes lāfe*, *Phænix*, 272 (Bright), etc.

l. 1098 *eine unflitme* = *so dass der erid (der inhalt des erides) nicht streitig war*.—B., *Bent.* iii. 30. But cf. 1130, where Hengist and Finn are again brought into juxtaposition and the expression *ealles* (?) *unhlitme* occurs.

l. 1106. The pres. part. + *be*, as *myndgiend wäre* here, is comparatively rare in original A.-S. literature, but occurs abundantly in translations from the Latin. The periphrasis is generally meaningless. Cf. l. 3029.

l. 1108. Körner suggests *eage*, = *sword*, in reference to a supposed old German custom of placing ornaments, etc., on the point of a sword or spear (*Eng. Stud.* i. 495). Singer, *ince-gold* = *bright gold*; B., *andiége* = *Goth. andaugja*, *evidently*. Cf. *ince lāfe*, l. 2578. Possibly: *and inge* (= *young men*) *gold* *āhōfon* of *horde* For *inge*, cf. Hunt's *Exod.* l. 190.

ll. 1115-1120. R. proposes (*hēt þā . . .*) *bānfatu bārnan ond on bæl dōn, earme on eaxe* = *to place the arms in the ashes*, reading *gūðrēc* = *battle-reek*, for *-rinc* (Zachers *Zeitschr.* iii. 395). B., Sarrazin (*Bent.* xi. 530), Lichtenfeld (*Haupts Zeitschr.* xvi. 330), C., etc., propose various emendations. See H.-So., p. 97, and *Bent.* viii. 568. For *gūðrinc* *āstāh*, cf. Old Norse, *stiga á bál*, "ascend the bale-fire."

1. 1116. **sweoloðe.** "On Dartmoor the burning of the furze up the hillsides to let new grass grow, is called *swayling*." — E. Cf. *sultry*, *G. schwül*, etc.

1. 1119. Cf. **wudu-rēc** **astāh**, l. 3145; and *Exod.* (Hunt), l. 450: **wælmist** **astāh**

1. 1122. **atspranc** = *burst forth, arose* (omitted from the Gloss.), < **ät** + **springan**.

1. 1130. R. and Gr. read **elne unflitme**, = *loyally and without contest*, as at l. 1098. Cf. IIa, p. 39, II-So., p. 97.

1. 1137. **seacen** = *gone*; cf. ll. 1125, 2307, 2728.

1. 1142. "The sons of the Eotenas" (B., *Beit.* xi. 31, who conjectures a gap after 1142)

1. 1144. B. separates thus: **Hūn Läfing**, = *Hūn placed the sword Läfing*, etc. — *Beit.* xii. 32; cf. R., *Zahers Zeitschr.* iii. 396. Heinzel and Homburg make other conjectures (Herrig's *Archiv*, 72, 374, etc.)

1. 1143. B., II.-So., and Moller read: **worod rædenne, þonne him Hūn Läfing**, = *military brotherhood, when Hūn laid upon his breast (the sword) Läfing*. There is a sword *Laufi*, *Löv* in the Norse sagas; but swords, armor, etc., are often called the *leaving* (*læf*) of files, hammers, etc., especially a precious henloom; cf. ll. 454, 1033, 2830, 2037, 2629, 796, etc., etc.

1. 1152. **roden** = *reddened* (B., *Trdskr* viii. 295).

1. 1160 For ll. 1069-1160, containing the Finn episode, cf. Möller, *Alteng. Volksepos*, 69, 86, 94; Heinzel, *Anz. f. dtsh. Altert.*, 10, 226; B., *Beit.* xi. 29-37. Cf. *Widsið*, l. 33, etc.

ll. 1160, 1161. **leðð** (*lied* = *song, lay*) and **gyd** here appear synonyms.

ll. 1162-1165. "Behind the wars and tribal wanderings, behind the contentions of the great, we watch in this poem the steady, continuous life of home, the passions and thoughts of men, the way they talked and moved and sang and drank and lived and loved among one another and for one another." — Br., p. 18.

1. 1163. Cf. *wonder-work*. So *wonder-death*, *wonder-bidding*, *wonder-treasure*, -smith, -sight, etc. at ll. 1748, 3038, 2174, 1682, 996, etc. Cf. the German use of the same intensive, = *wondrous*, in *wunder-schön*, etc.

1. 1165. **þā gyt** points to some future event when "each" was not "true to other," undeveloped in this poem. **sulhor-gefæderan** = *Hrðgår* and *Hrðvulf*, l. 1018. Cf. *þðum-swerian*, l. 84.

1. 1167 almost repeats l. 500, **ät fōtum**, etc., where *Unferð* is first introduced.

1. 1191. E. sees in this passage separate seats for youth and middle-aged men, as in English college halls, chapels, convocations, and churches still.

l. 1192 **ymbutan**, *round about*, is sometimes thus separated. **ymb** **hie** **utan**; cf. *Voyage of Óhthere*, etc. (Sw.), p. 18, l. 34, etc.; *Beowulf*, ll. 859, 1686, etc.

l. 1194 **bewägned**, a *ἄπαξ λεγόμενον*, tr. *offered* by Th. Probably a p.p. *wagen*, made into a vb by *-ian*, like *own*, *drown*, etc. Cf. **hafenan** (< *hafen*, < *hebban*), etc.

l. 1196. E. takes the expression to mean "mantle and its rings or broaches." "Rail" long survived in Mid. Eng. (*Piers Plow.*, etc.).

l. 1196 This necklace was afterwards given by Beowulf to Hygd, ll. 2173, 2174.

ll. 1199-1215. From the obscure hints in the passage, a part of the poem may be approximately dated,—if Hygelác is the *Chochi-laicus* of Gregory of Tours, *Hist. Francorum*, iii. 3,—about A.D. 512-20.

l. 1200. The **Breosinga men** (Icel. *Brisinga men*) is the necklace of the goddess Freya; cf. *Elder Edda*, *Hamarshemt*. Hâma, stole the necklace from the Gothic King Eormenisc; cf. *Traveller's Song*, ll. 8, 18, 88, 111. The comparison of the two necklaces leads the poet to anticipate Hygelác's history,—a suggestion of the poem's mosaic construction.

l. 1200 For **Brôsinga mene**, cf. B., *Beit.* xii. 72. C. suggests **fleáh**, = *fled*, for **fealh**, placing semicolon after **byrig**, and making **hê** subject of **fleáh** and **geceáas**.

l. 1202. B. conjectures **geceáas** **écne** **ræd** to mean *he became a proud man and at death went to heaven*. Heime (Hâma) in the *Thidrekssaga* goes into a cloister = to choose the better part (?). Cf. H.-So., p. 98. But cf. Hrôðgár's language to Beowulf, ll. 1760, 1761.

l. 1211. S. proposes **feoh**, = *property*, for **feorh**, which would be a parallel for **breóst-gewædu** . . . **beáh** below.

l. 1213 E. remarks that in the *Laws of Cnut*, i. 26, the devil is called **se wôdfreca werewulf**, *the ravening werewolf*.

l. 1215. C. proposes **heals-bêge onfêng**. *Beit.* viii. 570. For **hreâ-** Kl. suggests **hræ-**.

l. 1227. The son referred to is, according to Ettmüller, the one that reigns after Hrôðgár.

l. 1229. Kl. suggests **sí**, = *be*, for *is*.

l. 1232. S. gives *wine-elated* as the meaning of **druncene**.—*Beit.* ix. 139; Kl. *ibid.* 189, 194. But cf. *Judith*, ll. 67, 107.

l. 1235. Cf. l. 119 for similarity of language.

l. 1235. Kl. proposes **gea-sceaft**; but cf. l. 1267.

l. 1246. Ring armor was common in the Middle Ages. E. points out the numerous forms of **byrne** in cognate languages,—Gothic, Icelandic,

OIG., Slavonic, O. Irish, Romance, etc. Du Chaillu, *The Viking Age*, 1. 126. Cf. Murray's *Dict.* s.v.

1. 1248. **anwīg-gearwe** = *ready for single combat* (C.); but cf. IIa. p. 43; *Bett.* ix. 210, 282.

1. 1252. Some consider this *fitt* the beginning of Part (or Lay) II of the original epic, if not a separate work in itself.

1. 1254 K., W., and IIo. read **fārode** = *warred*, Kolbing reads **furode**; but cf. **wēsten warode**, 1. 1266. MS. has **warode**.

II. 1255-1258. This passage is a good illustration of the constant parallelism of word and phrase characteristic of A.-S. poetry, and is quoted by Sw. The changes are rung on **ende** and **swylt**, on **gesfne** and **wīl-cūð**, etc.

1. 1259 "That this story of Grendel's mother was originally a separate lay from the first seems to be suggested by the fact that the monsters are described over again, and many new details added, such as would be inserted by a new singer who wished to enhance and adorn the original tale"—Br., p. 41.

1. 1259 Cf. I. 107, which also points to the ancestry of murderers and monsters and their descent from "Cain."

1. 1261. The MS. has **se þe**, m.; changed by some to **seo þe**. At ll. 1393, 1395, 1498, Grendel's mother is referred to as m.; at ll. 1293, 1505, 1541-1546, etc., as f., the uncertain pronoun designating a creature female in certain aspects, but masculine in demonic strength and savageness.—II.-So; Sw p. 202. (Cf. the masc. epithets at ll. 1380, 2137, etc.)

1. 1270. **āglæca** = *Grendel*, though possibly referring to Beowulf, as at I. 1513.—Sw.

1. 1273. "It is not certain whether **anwälde** stands for **qnwealda**, or whether it should be read **ānwealda**, = *only ruler*.—Sw.

1. 1279. The MS. has **sunu þeod wrecan**, which R. changes to **sunu þeód-wrecan**, **þeód-** = *monstrous*; but why not regard **þeód** as opposition to **sunu**, = *her son, the prince?* See Sweet's Reader, and Körner's discussion, *Eng. Stud.* i. 500.

1. 1281. Ten Br. suggests (for **sôna**) **sâra** = *return of sorrows*.

1. 1286. "**geþuren** (twice so written in MSS.) stands for **geþrûen**, *forged*, and is an isolated p.p."—Cook's Sievers' *Gloss.*, 209. But see Toller-Bosw. for examples; Sw., *Gloss.*; March, p. 100, etc.

1. 1292. **þe hine** = *whom*; cf. ll. 441, 1437, 1292; *Héland*, i. 1308.

1. 1298. **be sæm tweonum**; cf. I. 1192; Hunt's *Exod.* l. 442; and Mod. Eng. "to us-ward, etc.—Earle's *Philol.*, p. 449. Cf. note, I. 1192.

1. 1301. C. proposes **ōfer him ārn** = *another apartment was assigned him*.

l. 1303. B. conjectures **under hrōf genam**; but Ha., p. 45, shows this to be unnecessary, **under** also meaning *in*, as *in* (or *under*) these circumstances.

l. 1319. E and Sw. suggest **nægde** or **nēgde**, *accosted*, <**nēgan** = Mid. Ger. *nēhwian*, pr.p. *nēhwandans*, *approach*. For **hnægan**, *press down*, *vanquish*, see ll. 1275, 1440, etc.

l. 1321. C. suggests **neád-lāðum** for **neód-laðu**, *after crushing hostility*; but cf. **freónd-lāðu**, l. 1193.

l. 1334 K. and ten Br conjecture **gefagnod** = *rejoicing in her fill*, a parallel to **æse wlanc**, l. 1333.

l. 1340. B. translates: "and she has executed a deed of blood-vengeance of far-reaching consequence" — *Beit* xii. 93.

l. 1345. B. reads **geō** for **ēōw** (*Zachers Zeitschr.* iv. 205).

ll. 1346-1377. "This is a fine piece of folk-lore in the oldest extant form. . . . The authorities for the story are the rustics (ll. 1346, 1356)." — E.

l. 1347 Cf. **scle-rædende** at l. 51.

l. 1351. "The **ge** [of **gewitan**] may be merely a scribal error, — a repetition (dittography) of the preceding **ge** of **gewislfcost**." — Sw.

l. 1352. **ides**, like **firas**, **men**, etc., is a poetic word supposed by Grimm to have been applied, like Gr. *νύμφη*, to superhuman or semi-divine women.

ll. 1360-1495 *seq.* E. compares this Dantesque tarn and scenery with the poetical accounts of *Eneid*, vii. 563; *Lucretius*, vi 739, etc.

l. 1360. **firgenstreám** occurs also in the *Phenix* (Bright, p. 168) l. 100; *Andreas*, ll. 779, 3144 (K.), *Gnomic Verses*, l. 47, etc.

l. 1363. The genitive is often thus used to denote measure = by or in miles, cf. l. 3043; and contrast with partitive gen. at l. 207.

l. 1364. The MS. reads **hrinende** (?), which Gr. adopts; K. and Th. read **hrinde-bearwas**, **hringde**, *encircling* (Sarrazin, *Beit* xi. 163); **hrimge** = *frosty* (Sw); *with frost-whitning covered* (Ha.). See Morris, *Blickling Hom*, Preface, vi., vii.

l. 1364 Cf. **Ruin**, **hrimige edoras behrofene**, *rimy, roofless halls*.

l. 1366. **niðwundor** may = **nið-** (as in **nið-sele**, *q.v.*) **wundor**, *wonder of the deep*.

l. 1368. The personal pronoun is sometimes omitted in subordinate and even independent clauses; cf. **wite** here; and Hunt's *Exod.*, l. 319.

l. 1370. **hornum**. Such "datives of manner or respect" are not infrequent with adj.

l. 1371. "seleð" is not dependent on **ær**, for in that case it would be in the subjunctive, but **ær** is simply an adverb, correlative with the conjunc-

tion **ær** in the next line: 'he will (sooner) give up his life, before he will,' etc." — Sw.

l. 1372. Cf ll. 318 and 543 for **willan** with similar omitted inf.

l. 1373. **heafola** is found only in poetry. — Sw. It occurs thirteen or fourteen times in this poem. Cf. the poetic **gamol**, **swât** (l. 2694), etc., for **eald**, **blôd**.

l. 1391. **uton**. hortatory subj. of **witan**, *go*, = *let us go*; cf. French *allons*, Lat. *emus*, Ital. *andiamo*, etc. + inf. Cf. ll. 2649, 3102.

l. 1400. H. is dat. of person indirectly affected, = advantage.

l. 1402. **geatolîc** probably = *in his equipments*, as B. suggests (*Beit. xii. 83*), comparing **searolîc**.

ll. 1402, 1413 reproduce the wk. form of the pret. of **gân** (Goth. *gagida*). Cf. *Andreas*, l. 1096, etc.

l. 1405. S. (*Beit. ix. 140*) supplies [**pær heó**] **gegnum fôr**; B. (*ibid. xii. 14*) suggests **hwær heó**.

l. 1411. B., Gr., and E. take **ân-paðas** = paths wide enough for only one, like Norwegian *einstig*, cf. *stige* nearwe, just above. *Trail* is the meaning. Cf. **enge** **ânpaðas**, **uncûð gelâd**, *Naðr.* (Hunt), l. 58.

l. 1421. Cf. **oncýð**, l. 831. The whole passage (ll. 1411-1442) is replete with suggestions of walrus-hunting, seal-fishing, harpooning of sea-animals (l. 1438), etc.

l. 1425. E quotes from the 8th cent. Corpus Gloss., "*Falanx frœða*."

l. 1428. For other mention of **nícors**, cf. ll. 422, 575, 846. E. remarks, "it survives in the phrase 'Old Nick' . . . a word of high authority . . . Icel. *nykr*, water-goblin, Dan. *nök*, *nisse*, Swed. *nacken*, G. *nix*, *nixe*, etc." See Skeat, *Nick*.

l. 1440. Sw. reads **gehnæged**, *prostrated*, and regards **nîða** as gen. pl. "used instrumentally," = *by force*.

l. 1441. **-bora** = *bearer, stirrer*; occurs in other compds., as **mund-bora**, **ræd-bora**.

l. 1447. **hlm** = *for him*, a remoter dative of reference. — Sw.

l. 1455. Gr. reads **brondne**, = *flaming*.

l. 1457. **león** is the inf. of **lâh**; cf. **onlâh** (<**onleón**) at l. 1468. **lîhan** was formerly given as the inf.; cf. **læne** = **lâhne**

l. 1458. Cf. the similar dat. of possession as used in Latin.

l. 1458. II.-So. compares the Icelandic saga account of Grettir's battle with the giant in the cave. **häft-mêoce** may be = Icel. *heptisax* (*Angha*, iii. 83), "hip-knife."

l. 1459. "The sense seems to be 'pre-eminent among the old treasures.' . . . But possibly **foran** is here a prep. with the gen.: 'one before the old treasures.'" — Sw. For other examples of **foran**, cf. ll. 985, 2365.

l. 1460. *âter-teárum* = *poison-drops* (C., *Beit.* viii. 571; S., *ibid.* xi. 359).

l. 1467. *þât*, comp. relative, = *that whch*; "we testify that we do know."

l. 1480. *forð-gewitenum* is in appos. to *me*, = *mihi defuncto*. — M. Callaway, *Am. Journ. of Philol.*, October, 1889.

l. 1482. *nime*. Conditional clauses of doubt or future contingency take *gif* or *bûton* with subj.; cf. ll. 452, 594, of fact or certainty, the ind.; cf. ll. 442, 447, 527, 662, etc. For *bûton*, cf. ll. 967, 1561.

l. 1487. "findan sometimes has a preterit *funde* in W. S. after the manner of the weak preterits" — Cook's Sievers' Gram., p. 210.

l. 1490. Kl. reads *wäl-sweord*, = *battle-sword*.

l. 1507. "This cave under the sea seems to be another of those natural phenomena of which the writer had personal knowledge (ll. 2135, 2277), and which was introduced by him into the mythical tale to give it a local color. There are many places of this kind. Their entrance is under the lowest level of the tide." — Br., p. 45.

l. 1514. B. (*Beit.* xii. 362) explains *niðsele*, *hrôfsele* as *roof-covered hall in the deep*; cf. *Grettir Saga* (*Angha*, iii 83).

l. 1538. Sw., R., and ten Br. suggest *feaxe* for *eaxle*, = *seized by the hair*.

l. 1543. *and-leán* (R.); cf. l. 2095. The MS. has *hand-leán*.

l. 1546. Sw. and S. read *seax*. — *Beit.* ix. 140.

l. 1557 H.-So. omits comma and places semicolon after *þôlifice*; Sw. and S. place comma after *gescêd*.

l. 1584. *ðôfer swytle* = *another fifteen* (Sw.); = *fully as many* (Ha.).

ll. 1592-1613 seq. Cf. *Angha*, iii 84 (*Grettir Saga*).

l. 1595. *blondenfeax* = *grizzly-haired* (Bright, Reader, p. 258); cf. *Brunanb.*, l. 45 (Bright).

l. 1599. *gewearð*, impers. vb., = *agree, decide = many agreed upon this, that, etc* (Ha., p. 55; cf. ll. 2025-2027, 1997; B., *Beit.* xii 97).

l. 1605. C. supposes *wiston* = *wiseton* = *wished*. — *Beit.* viii. 571.

l. 1607. *broden mæl* is now regarded as a comp. noun, = *inlaid or damascened sword*. — W., Ho.

l. 1611. *wäl-râpas* = *water-ropes* = *bands of frost* (l. 1610) (?). Possibly the Prov. Eng. *weele*, *whirlpool*. Cf. *wäl*, *gurges*, Wright, *Voc. Gnom. Verses*, l. 39. — E.

l. 1611. *wægrâpas* (Sw.) = *wave-bands* (Ha.).

l. 1622. B. suggests *eatna* = *eotena*, *eardas*, *haunts of the giants* (Northumbr. ea for eo).

l. 1635. *cyning-holde* (B., *Beit.* xii. 369); cf. l. 290.

l. 1650. H., Gr., and Ettmüller understand **idese** to refer to the queen.  
 l. 1651 Cf. *Anglia*, in. 74, *Beit* xi. 167, for coincidences with the *Grettu Saga* (13th cent.).

l. 1657. Restore MS. reading **wigge** in place of **wīge**.

l. 1664. B proposes **ecotenisc** . . . **ēste** for **éácen** . . . **oftost**, omitting brackets (*Zachers Zeitschr.* iv. 206) G. translates *mighty* . . . *often*.

l. 1675 **ondraedan** "In late texts the final **n** of the preposition **on** is frequently lost when it occurs in a compound word or stereotyped phrase, and the prefix then appears as **a:** **abútan**, **amang**, **aweg**, **aright**, **adrádan**" — Cook's Sievers' Gram., p. 98

ll. 1680-1682. Giants and their work are also referred to at ll. 113, 455, 1563, 1691, etc.

l. 1680. Cf. **ceastrā** . . . **orðane enta geweore**, *Gnomic Verses*, l. 2; Sweet's Reader, p. 186.

ll. 1687-1697. "In this description of the writing on the sword, we see the process of transition from heathen magic to the notions of Christian times. . . . The history of the flood and of the giants . . . were substitutes for names of heathen gods, and magic spells for victory." — E. Cf. Mohammedan usage.

ll. 1703, 1704. **þát þe eorl nære geboren betera** (B., *Tidskr.* 8, 52).

l. 1715 **ana hwearf** = *he died solitary and alone* (B., *Beit.* xii. 38); = *lonely* (Ha.); = *alone* (G.).

l. 1723 **leóð-bealo longsum** = *eternal hell-torment* (B., *Beit.* xii. 38, who compares *Ps. Cott.* 57, **lif longsum**).

l. 1729. E translates **on lufan**, *towards possession*; Ha., *to possessions*.

l. 1730. **mōdgeþone**, like **līg**, **sæ**, **segn**, **niht**, etc., is of double gender (m., n. in the case of **mōdgeþ**).

l. 1741. The doctrine of nemesis following close on **þēpis**, or overweening pride, is here very clearly enunciated. The only protector against the things that "assault and hurt" the soul is the "Bishop and Shepherd of our souls" (l. 1743)

l. 1745 appears dimly to fore-shadow the office of the evil archer Loki, who in the Scandinavian mythology shoots Balder with a mistletoe twig. The language closely resembles that of Psalm 64.

l. 1748. Kl. regards **wom** = **wō(u)m**; cf. **wōh-bogen**, l. 2828. See Gloss., p. 295, under **wam**. Contrast the construction of **bebeorgan** a few lines below (l. 1759), where the dat. and acc. are associated.

l. 1748. See Cook's Sievers' Gram., p. 167, for declension of **wōh**, **wrong** = gen. **wōs** or **wōges**, dat. **wō(u)m**, etc.; pl. gen. **wōra**, dat. **wō(u)m**, etc.; and cf. declension of **heáh**, **hreóh**, **rīh**, etc.

l. 1748 *wergan gästes*; cf. *Blockl. Hom.* vii; *Andreas*, l. 1171. “*Auld Wearie* is used in Scotland, or was used a few years ago, . . . to mean the devil.” — E. Bede’s *Eccles. Hist.* contains (naturally) many examples of the expression = devil.

l. 1750. *on gyld* = *in reward* (B. *Bert.* xii. 95); Ha. translates *boastfully*, G., *for boasting*; Gr., *to incite to boastfulness*. Cf. *Christ.*, l. 818.

l. 1767. E. thinks this an allusion to the widespread superstition of the evil eye (*mal occhio, mauvais œil*). Cf. Vergil, *Ecl.* iii. 103. He remarks that Pius IX., Gambetta, and President Carnot were charged by their enemies with possessing this weapon.

l. 1784. *wigge geworðad* (MS. *wigge weorðad*) is C.’s conjecture; cf. *Elene*, l. 150. So G., *honored in war*.

l. 1785. The future generally implied in the present of **beón** is plainly seen in this line; cf. ll. 1826, 661, 1830, 1763, etc.

l. 1794 Some impers. vbs take acc. (as here, *Geat*) of the person affected; others (as *þyncean*) take the dat. of the person, as at ll. 688, 1749, etc. Cf. verbs of dreaming, being ashamed, desiring, etc. — March, A.-S. Gram., p. 145.

l. 1802 E. remarks that the *blaeca hrefn* here is a bird of good omen, as opposed to *se wonna hrefn* of l. 3025. The raven, wolf, and eagle are the regular epic accompaniments of battle and carnage. Cf. ll. 3025-3028; *Maldon*, 106; *Judith*, 205-210, etc.

l. 1803. S. emends to read: “then came the light, going bright after darkness: the warriors,” etc. Cf. Ho., p. 41, l. 23. G. puts period before “the warriors.” For *onettan*, cf. Sw.’s Gloss and Bright’s Read., Gloss.

ll. 1808-1810 Müllenh. and Grundt correct *se hearda* to *Beowulf*, correct *sunu* (MS.) to *suna Eeglafes* (i.e. Unferth); [*he*] (Beo.) thanked him (Un.) for the loan. Cf. ll. 344, 581, 1915.

ll. 1823-1840. “Beowulf departing pledges his services to *Hroðgar*, to be what afterwards in the mature language of chivalry was called his ‘true knight.’” — E.

l. 1832. Kl. corrects to *dryhtne*, in appos. with *Higelace*.

l. 1835. *går-holt* more properly means *spear-shaft*, cf. *äsc-holt*.

l. 1855. *sēl* = *better* (Grundt.; B., *Bert.* xii. 96), instead of MS. *wel*.

ll. 1855-1866. “An ideal picture of international amity according to the experience and doctrine of the eighth century.” — E.

l. 1858. S. and Kl. correct to *gemæne*, agreeing with *sib*. — *Bert.* ix. 140, 190.

l. 1862. “The gannet is a great diver, plunging down into the sea from a considerable height, such as forty feet.” — E.

l. 1863. Kl. suggests *heafu*, = *seas*.

l. 1865. B. proposes **geþöhhte**, = *with firm thought*, for **geworhte**; cf. l. 611.

l. 1876. **geseón** = *see again* (Kl., *Beit.* ix. 190). S. and B. insert **nā** to modify **geseón** and explain Hlôðgâr's tears Ha. and G. follow Heyne's text Cf. l. 567.

l. 1881. **Is beorn** here = **bearn** (**be-arn**?) of l. 67? or more likely = **born**, **barn**, = *burned*? — S., Th.

l. 1887. **orleahtre** is a ἄπαξ λεγόμενον. E. compares Tennyson's "blameless" king Cf. also ll. 2015, 2145; and the **gôd eyning** of l. 11.

l. 1896. **seaðan** = *warriors* (cf. l. 1804) has been proposed by C.; but cf. l. 253.

l. 1897. The boat had been left, at ll. 294–302, in the keeping of Hlôðgâr's men, at l. 1901 the **bât-weard** is specially honored by Beowulf with a sword and becomes a "sworded squire." — E. This circumstance appears to weld the poem together Cf. also the speed of the journey home with **ymb an-tfd ðþres dôgores** of l. 219, and the similarity of language in both passages (**fâmig-heals**, **clifu**, **nässas**, **sælde**, **brim**, etc.). — The nautical terms in Beowulf would form an interesting study.

l. 1904. R. proposes, **gewât him on naca**, = *the vessel set out, on* alliterating as at l. 2524 (*Zachers Zeitschr.* iii. 402). B. reads **on nacan**, but inserts irrelevant matter (*Beit.* xii. 97).

l. 1913. Cf. the same use of **ceól**, = *ship*, in the *A.-S. Chron.*, ed. Earle-Plummer, *Gnomus Verses*, etc.

l. 1914. S. inserts **þat hê** before **on lande**.

l. 1916. B. makes **leôfra manna** depend on **wlâtode**, = *looked for the dear men ready at the coast* (*Beit.* xii. 97).

l. 1924. Gr., W., and Ho. propose **wunade**, = *remained*; but cf. l. 1929.

l. 1929. S. conceives ll. 1924, 1925 as "direct speech" (*Beit.* ix. 141).

l. 1927 *seq.* "The women of Beowulf are of the fine northern type; trusted and loved by their husbands and by the nobles and people; generous, gentle, and holding their place with dignity." — Br., p. 67. Thrytho is the exception, l. 1932 *seq.*

l. 1933. C. suggests **frêcnu**, = *dangerous, bold*, for Thrytho could not be called "excellent." G. writes "Modthrytho" as her name. The womanly Hlygd seems purposely here contrasted with the terrible Thrytho, just as, at l. 902 *seq.*, Sigemund and Heremôd are contrasted. For Thrytho, etc., cf. Gr., *Jahrb. für rom. u. eng. Lit.* iv. 279; Müllenhoff, *Haups Zeitschr.* xiv. 216; Matthew Paris; Suchier, *Beit.* iv. 500–521; R. Zachers *Zeitschr.* iii. 402; B., *ibid.* iv. 206; Körner, *Eng. Stud.* i 489–492; H.-So., p. 106.

ll. 1932-1963. K. first pointed out the connection between the historical Offa, King of Mercia, and his wife Cwendrida, and the Offa and Þryðo (Gr's *Drida* of the *Vita Offæ Secundi*) of the present passage. The tale is told of her, not of Hygd.

l. 1936. Suchier proposes *andæges*, = *eye to eye*; Lco proposes *an-dæges*, = *the whole day*; G., *by day*. No change is necessary if *an* be taken to govern *hire*, = *on her*, and *dæges* be explained (like *nihtes*, etc.) as a genitive of time, = *by day*.

l. 1943. R. and Suchier propose *onsêe*, = *seek, require*; but cf. 2955.

l. 1966. Cf. the *heofoncandel* of *Exod.* l. 115 (Hunt). Shak.'s 'night's candles.'

l. 1969. Cf. l. 2487 *seq.* for the actual slayer of Ongenþeow, i.e. Eofor, to whom Hygelâc gave his only daughter as a reward, l. 2998.

l. 1981. *meodu-scencum* = *with mead-pourers* or *mead-cups* (G., Ha.); *draught or cup of mead* (Toller-Bosw.).

l. 1982. K., Th., W., H. supply [*heal-*]*reced*; Moller [*heá-*].

l. 1984 B. defends the MS, reading *hæ nū* (for *hæðnū*), which he regards as = Heinir, the inhabitants of the Jutish "heaths" (*hæð*). Cf. H.-So, p. 107; *Beit.* xi. 9.

l. 1985 *sínne* "In poetry there is a reflexive possessive of the third person, *sín* (declined like *min*). It is used not only as a true reflexive, but also as a non-reflexive (= Lat. *enīs*)."—Sw.; Cook's Sievers' Gram., p. 185. Cf ll. 1508, 1961, 2284, 2790.

l. 1994. Cf. l. 190 for a similar use of *seáð*; cf. to "glow" with emotion, "boil" with indignation, "burn" with anger, etc. *weallan* is often so used; cf. ll. 2332, 2066, etc.

l. 2010. B. proposes *fâcne*, = *in treachery*, for *fenne*. Cf. *Juliana*, l. 350; *Beit.* xii. 97.

l. 2022. Food of specific sorts is rarely, if at all, mentioned in the poem. Drink, on the other hand, occurs in its primitive varieties,—*ale* (as here: *ealu-wæg*), *mead*, *beer*, *wine*, *læd* (cider? Goth. *leipus*, Prov. Ger. *leit-* in *leit-haus*, ale-house), etc.

l. 2025. Kl. proposes *is* for *wäss*.

l. 2027. Cf. l. 1599 for a similar use of *weordan*, = *agree, be pleased with* (Ha.); *appear* (Sw., Reader, 6th ed.)

ll. 2030, 2031. Ten Br. proposes: *oft seldan* (= *gave*) *wære äfter leód-hryre*: *lytle hwile bongâr búgeð, þeáh seó brýd duge* = *oft has a treaty been given after the fall of a prince: but little while the murder-spear resteth, however excellent the bride be.* Cf Kl., *Beit.* ix. 190; B., *Beit.* xii. 369; R., *Zachers Zeitschr.* iii. 404; Ha., p. 69; G., p. 62.

l. 2036. Cf. Kl., *Beit.* ix. 191; R., *Zachers Zeitschr.* iii. 404.

l. 2042. *For beāh* B reads **ba**, = *both*, i.e. Freaware and the Dane.

l. 2063. Thorkelin and Conybeare propose **wīgende**, = *fighting*, for **lifigende**

l. 2068 W.'s edition begins section **xxx** (not marked in the MS.) with this line. Section **xxxix**, (xxxviii. in copies A and B, xxxix. in Thorkelin) is not so designated in the MS., though **þa** (at l. 2822) is written with capitals and xl. begins at l. 2893.

l. 2095 Cf l. 1542, and note.

l. 2115 *seq.* B. restores thus:

þer on innan gióng  
niðða nāthwyle, neóde tō gefeng  
haðnum hordle; hond atgenam  
seleſel since fāh; nē hē þat syððan āgeaf,  
beāh he hē slegende besyede hynde  
beōſes craste: þat se biðlen onſand,  
bý-ſole beorna, þat hē geholgen wās.

— *Beit.* xii. 99; *Zachers Zeitschr.* iv. 210

l. 2128. **atbār** here = *bear away*, not given in the Gloss.

l. 2129 B proposes **ſærunga**, = *suddenly*, for G.'s reading in the text. — *Beit.* xii. 98.

l. 2132. MS has **þine līfe**, which Leo translates *by thy leave* (= ON. *leyfi*); B., *by thy līfe* — *Beit.* xii. 309.

l. 2150 B. renders **gen**, etc., by “now I serve thee alone again as my gracious king” (*Beit.* xii. 99)

l. 2151. The forms **hafu** [**hafo**], **hafast**, **hafuſſ**, are poetic archaisms. — Sw.

l. 2153. Kl. proposes **caldor**, = *prince*, for **eaſor**. W. proposes the compd. **eaſor-heāfodſegn**, = *helm*; cf. l. 1245.

l. 2157. The wk. form of the adj. is frequent in the vocative, especially when postponed. “Beowulf leōſa,” l. 1759. So, often, in poetry in nom.: **wudu ſeleſta**, etc.

l. 2158. **ærēſt** is possibly the verbal subs. from **ærīſan**, *to arise*, = *arriving*, *origin*. R. suggested **ærīſt**, *arrising*, *origin*. Cf. Bede, *Eccles. Hist.*, ed. Miller, where the word is spelt as above, but = (as usual) *resurrection*. See Sweet, Reader, p. 211; E.-Plummer's *Chronicle*, p. 302, etc. The MS. has **est**. See IIa., p. 73; S., *Beit* x 222; and cf. l. 2166.

l. 2188. G., W., II. supply **[wēn]don**, = *weened*, instead of Th.'s **[oft säg]don**.

l. 2188. The “slack” Beowulf, like the sluggish Brutus, ultimately reveals his true character, and is presented with a historic sword of honor.

It is "laid on his breast" (l. 2195) as Hun laid Lâfing on Hengest's breast, l. 1145.

l. 2183 "The boy was at first slothful, and the Geats thought him an unwarlike prince, and long despised him. Then, like many a lazy third son in the folk tales, a change came, he suddenly showed wonderful daring and was passionate for adventure." — Br., p. 22.

l. 2196 "Seven of thousands, manor and lordship" (Ha.). Kl, *Beit.* ix. 191, thinks with Ettrn that *þūsendo* means a hide of land (see Schmid, *Ces. der Angl.* 610), Bede's *familia* =  $\frac{1}{2}$  sq. meter; *seofan* being used (like *hund*, l. 2995) only for the alliteration.

l. 2196. "A vast Honour of 7000 hides, a mansion, and a judgment-seat" [throne]. — E.

l. 2210. MS. has the more correct *wintra*.

l. 2211. Cf. similar language about the dragon at l. 100. Beowulf's "jubilee" is fitly solemnized by his third and last dragon-fight.

l. 2213. B proposes *sē þe on hearge hæðen hord beweotode*; cf. Ha., p. 75.

l. 2215. "The dragon lies round the treasures in a cave, as Fafnir, like a Python, lay coiled over his hoard. So constant was this habit among the dragons that gold is called Worms' bed, Fafnir's couch, Worms' bed-fire. Even in India, the cobras . . . are guardians of treasure." — Br., p. 50.

l. 2216. *neóde*. E. translates *deftly*; Ha., *with ardor*. H.-So. reads *neóde*, = *with desire, greedily*, instr. of *neód*.

l. 2223 E. begins his "Part Third" at this point as he begins "Part Second" at l. 1252, each dragon-fight forming part of a trilogy.

ll. 2224, 2225. B. proposes: *nealles mid gewealdum wyrmes weard gäst sylfes willum*. — *Zachers Zeitsch.* iv. 211; *Beit.* xii. 100.

l. 2225. For *þeów* read *þegn*. — K. and Z.

l. 2225. *þeów*, st. m., *slave, serf* (not in H.-So.).

l. 2227. For *ofer-þearfe* read *aernes þearfa*. — Z.

ll. 2229-2231. B. proposes:

secg synhysig      sôna onwlâtode,  
þeah þám gyste      gyrebiðga stôd,  
hwaðre eamsceapen      innganges þearfa

. . . . .  
feásceapen,      þâ hyne se fær begeat.

— *Beit.* xii. 101. Cf. Ha., p. 69.

l. 2232. W. suggests *seah* or *scir* for *geseah*, and Gr. suggests *searolíc*.

l. 2233. Z. supposes **eorð-hūse** (for **-scrāfe**).

l. 2241. B. proposes **laen-gestreóna**, = *transitory*, etc.; Th., R. propose **leng** (= *longer*) **gestréóna**; S. accepts the text but translates "the long accumulating treasure."

l. 2246. B. proposed (1) **hard-fyndne**, = *hard to find*: (2) **hord-wynne dæl**, = *a deal of treasure-joy* (cf. l. 2271). — *Zachers Zeitschr.* iv. 211, *Beit.* xii. 102.

l. 2247 **feeword** = *banning words* (?) MS. has **fec**.

l. 2254. Others read **feor-[mie]**, = *furbish*, for **fetige**. *I own not one who may*, etc.

l. 2261. The Danes themselves were sometimes called the "Ring-Danes," = clad in ringed (or a ring of) armor, or possessing rings. Cf. ll. 116, 1280.

l. 2264. Note the early reference to hawking. Minsticsy (**hearpan wyn**), saga-telling, racing, swimming, harpooning of sea-animals, feasting, and the bestowal of jewels, swords, and rings, are the other amusements most frequent in *Beowulf*.

l. 2264. Cf. *Maldon*, ll. 8, 9, for a reference to hawking.

l. 2276. Z. suggests **swýðe ondrædað**; Ho. puts **gesēcean** for G. **gewunian**.

l. 2277. Z. and K. read: **hord on hrūsan**. "Three hundred winters," at l. 2279, is probably conventional for "a long time," like **hund missera**, l. 1499, **hund þūsenda**, l. 2995, **þritig** (of Beowulf's strength), l. 379, **þritig** (of the men slain by Grendel), l. 123; **seofan þūsendo**, l. 2196, etc.

l. 2285. B. objects to **hord** as repeated in ll. 2284, 2285; but cf. Ha., p. 77. C. prefers **sum** to **hord**. **onboren** = *inminutus*; cf. B., *Beit.* xii. 102.

l. 2285. **onberan** is found also at line 991, = *carry off*, with **on-** = E. **un-** (*un-bind*, *-loose*, *-tie*, etc.), G. **ent-**. The negro still pronounces **on-do**, etc.

l. 2299 Cf. II.-So., p. 112, for a defense of the text as it stands. B. proposes "nor was there any man in that desert who rejoiced in conflict," etc. So ten Br.

l. 2326. B. and ten Br. propose **hām**, = *home*, for **him** — *Beit.* xii. 103.

l. 2335. E. translates **éalond utan** by *the sea-board front, the water-washed land on the (its) outside*. See B., *Beit.* xii. 1, 5.

l. 2346. Cf. l. 425, where Beowulf resolves to fight the dragon single-handed. E. compares *Guy of Warwick*, ll. 49, 376.

l. 2355. Ten Br. proposes **lāðan cynne** as apposition to **mægum**.

l. 2360. Cf. Beowulf's other swimming-feat with Breca, ll. 506 seq.

l. 2362. Gr. inserts *âna*, = *lone-going*, before xxx.: approved by B.; and Krüger, *Beit* ix. 575. Cf. l. 379.

l. 2362 "Beowulf has the strength of thirty men in the original tale. Here, then, the new inventor makes him carry off thirty coats of mail." — Br., p. 48

l. 2364. **Hetware** = *Chattuain*, a nation allied against Hygelâc in his Frisian expedition, cf ll. 1208 *seq*, 2917, etc.

l. 2368. B. proposes *quiet sea* as trans. of *sióleða bigong*, and compares Goth. *anaslau*, to be still, Swed. dial *si*, still water between waterfalls — *Zachers Zeitschr.* iv. 214.

l. 2380. **hyne** = *Heardið*, so **him**, l. 2358

l. 2384. E. calls attention to *Swiô-rîce* as identical with the modern *Sverige* = Sweden, cf l. 2496

l. 2386 Gr. reads **on feorme**, = *at the banquet*; cf. Moller, *Alteng. Volksepis.* III, who reads **(f)or feorme**. The MS. has **or**

l. 2391 Cf. l. 11

l. 2394 B., Gr., and Mullenh understand ll. 2393-2397 to mean that Eâdgils, Ôhthere's son, driven from Sweden, returns later, supported by Beowulf, takes the life of his uncle Onela, and probably becomes himself O.'s successor and king of Sweden. For another view see H.-So., p. 115. MS. has **freond** (l. 2394), which Leo, etc., change to **feónd**. G. translates *friend*. — *Beit* XII. 13, *Anzeiger f. d. Altert.* in. 177.

l. 2395 Eâdgils is Ôlthere's son; cf. l. 2381; Onela is Ôhthere's brother, cf. ll. 2933, 2617.

l. 2402 "Twelfsome", cf. "fifteensome" at l. 207, etc. As *Beowulf* is essentially the Epic of Philanthropy, of the true love of man, as distinguished from the ordinary love-epic, the number twelve in this passage may be reminiscent of another Friend of Man and another Twelve. In each case all but one desert the hero.

l. 2437. R. proposes **stýred**, = *ordered, decreed*, for **strêd** — *Zachers Zeitschr.* III. 409

l. 2439. B. corrects to **freó-wine** = *noble friend*, asking, "How can Herebeald be called Hæðcyn's **freá-wine** [MS.], *lord*?"

l. 2442. **feohleás gefeoht**, "a homicide which cannot be atoned for by money — in this case an unintentional fratricide." — Sw.

l. 2445. See Ha., pp. 82, 83, for a discussion of ll. 2445-2463. Cf. G., p. 75.

l. 2447. MS. reads **wrece**, justified by B. (*Tidskr.* viii. 56). W. conceives **wrece** as optative or hortative, and places a colon before **þonne**.

l. 2449. For **helpan** read **helpe**. — K., Th., S. (*Zeitschr. f. D. Phil.* xxi. 3, 357).

ll. 2454-2455 (1) Müllenh. (*Haupt's Zeitschr.* xiv. 232) proposes:

þonne se ân hafað  
þurh dæda nýð deáðes gesandlod.

(2) B. proposes:

þurh dæda nýð deáðes gefondlad.

— *Zachers Zeitschr.* iv. 215.

l. 2458. Cf. *seeótend*, pl., ll. 704, 1155, like *ríwend*. Cf. *Judith*, l. 305, etc.

l. 2474. Th. considers the "wide water" here as the Malar lake, the boundary between Swedes and Goths.

l. 2477. On *oþþe* = *and*, cf. B., *Tidskr.* viii. 57. See IIa., p. 83.

l. 2489 B. proposes *hreá-blæc* for Gi's *heoro*. — *Tidskr.* viii. 297.

l. 2494. S. suggests *ðeél-wynne*.

l. 2502 E. translates *for dugeðum*, of my *prowess*, so Ettmüller.

ll. 2520-2522 Gi. and S. translate, "if I knew how else I might combat the monster's boastfulness." — IIa., p. 85.

l. 2524 *and-håttres* is II.'s invention. Gr reads *oreðes and åttres*, *blast and venom* (cf. *oruð*, l. 2558, and l. 2840 (where *åttor-* also occurs)).

l. 2526. E quotes *fleón fôtes trym* from *Maldon*, l. 247.

l. 2546. Gi., II.-So, and IIo. read *standan stân-bogan* (for *stôd on stân-bogan*) depending on *geseah*.

l. 2550. Giundt. and B. propose *deór*, *brave one*, i.e. Beowulf, for *deóp*.

l. 2565 MS has *ungleaw* (K., Th.), *unglaw* (Giundt.). B. proposes *unslâw*, = *sharp*. — *Beit.* xii. 104. So II.-So., IIa., p. 86.

ll. 2570, 2571. (1) May not *gescîfe* (MS. *to gscipe*) = German *schief*, "crooked," "bent," "aslant," and hence be a parallel to *gebogen*, *bent*, *coiled*? cf. l. 2568, *þâ se wyrm gebeáh snûde tôsomne*, and l. 2828. Coiled serpents sprung more powerfully for the coiling. (2) Or perhaps destroy comma after *tô* and read *gescâpe*, = *his fate*; cf. l. 26: *him þâ Scyld gewât tô gescâp-hwile*. G. appar. adopts this reading, p. 78.

l. 2589. *grund-wong* = *the field*, not *the earth* (so B.); H.-So., *cave*, as at l. 2771. So Ha., p. 87.

l. 2595. S. proposes colon after *stesne*. — *Beit.* ix. 141.

l. 2604 Müllenh. explains *leód Scylfinga* in *Anzeiger f. d. Altert.* iii. 176-178.

l. 2607. *âre* = *possessions, holding* (Kl., *Beit.* ix. 192; Ha., p. 88).

l. 2609. *folerihta*. Add "folk-right" to the meanings in the Gloss.; and cf. *ðeél*, *land-riht*, *word-riht*.

l. 2614. H.-So. reads with Gr **wræccan** **wineleásum** **Weohstān** **bana**, = *whom, a friendless exile, W. had slain*

ll. 2635-61. E quotes Tacitus, *Germania*, xiv.: “turpe comitatu virutem principis non adaequare.” Beowulf had been deserted by his *comitatus*.

l. 2643. B. proposes **ūser**. — *Zachers Zeitschr* iv. 216

l. 2649. **wutun**; l. 3102, **uton** = pres subj. pl 1st person of **wítan**, *to go*, used like Mod. Eng. *let us + inf.*, Lat. *eamus*, Ital. *andiamo*, Fr. *allons*, M. E. (*Layamon*) *uten*. Cf. Psa. ii. 3, etc. March, *A.-S. Gram.*, pp. 104, 196.

l. 2650. B. suggests **hât** for **hyt**. — *Beit* xii. 105.

l. 2656 **fâne** = *fâh-ne*; cf. **fâra** = *fâh-ra*, l. 578; so **heánne** (MS.) = **heâh-ne**, etc., l. 984. See Cook's Sievers' *Gram.*

ll. 2660, 2661. Why not *read beadu-scrûd*, as at l. 453, = *battle-shirt*? B. and R. suppose two half-verses omitted between **byrdु-scrûd** and **bâm gemæne**. B. reads **býwdu**, = *handsome*, etc. Gr. suggests **unc nû**, = *to us two now*, for **úrum**; and K and Grundt read **beón gemæne** for **bâm**, etc. This makes sense. Cf. Ha., p. 89.

l. 2666. Cf. the dat absolute without preposition.

l. 2681. **Nagling**; cf. **Hrunting**, **Lâsing**, and other famous **wundor-smiða geweore** of the poem

l. 2687 B. changes **bonne** into **bone** (rel pro.) = *which*. — *Beit* xii. 105.

l. 2688. B. supports the MS. reading, **wundum**.

l. 2688 Cf. l. 2278 for similar language.

l. 2698. B. (*Beit* xii. 105) renders: “he did not heed the head of the dragon (which Beowulf with his sword had struck without effect), but he struck the dragon somewhat further down.” Cf. *Saxo*, vi. p. 272.

l. 2698. Cf. the language used at ll. 446 and 1373, where **hafelan** also occurs; and **hýdan**.

l. 2700. **hwêne**; cf. Lowl. Sc. *wheen*, a number; Chaucer's *woon*, number.

l. 2702 S. proposes **þa** (for **þât**) **þât fyr**, etc., = *when the fire began*, etc.

l. 2704. “The (**hup**)-seax has often been found in Saxon graves on the hip of the skeleton.” — E.

l. 2707. Kl. proposes: **feorh ealne wrác**, = *drove out all the life*; cf. *Gen.* l. 1385. — *Beit*. ix. 192. S. suggests **gefyldē**, = *he felled the foe*, etc. — *Ibid.* Parentheses seem unnecessary.

l. 2727. **däg-hwil** = *time allotted, lifetime*.

l. 2745, 2745. Ho. removes **geong** from the beginning of l. 2745 and places it at the end of l. 2744.

l. 2750. R. proposes **sigle searogimmas**, as at l. 1158.

l. 2767. (1) B. proposes doubtfully **oferhīgean** or **oferhīgan**, = Goth. *ufarhauhjan*, p.p. *ufarhauhids* (Gr. *τυφωθεῖς*) = exceed in value. — *Tidskr.* viii. 60. (2) Kl. proposes **oferhīdian**, = to make arrogant, infatuate, cf. **oferhīd**. — *Beit.* ix. 192.

l. 2770. **gelocen leoðocraſſtum** = (1) *spell-bound* (Th., Arnold, E.); (2) *wrought with hand-craft* (G.), (3) *meshed, linked together* (H., Ho.), cf. *Flene*, ll. 1251, 522.

l. 2778. B. considers **bill . . . ealdhlāfordes** as Beowulf's short sword, with which he killed the dragon, l. 2704 (*Tidskr.* viii. 299). R. proposes **ealdhlāforde**. Mullenh. understands **ealdhlāford** to mean the former possessor of the hoard. W. agrees to this, but conceives **ærgesēd** as a compd. = *aere calceatus, sheathed in brass*. Ha. translates **ærgesēd** as vb. and adv.

l. 2791. Cf. l. 224, *eoletes at ende; landes at ende*, *Exod.* (Hunt).

l. 2792. MS. reads **wäteres weorpan**, which R. would change to **wätere sweorfan**.

l. 2806. "Men saw from its height the whales tumbling in the waves, and called it Whale's Ness (**Hrones-næs**)."—Br. p. 28. Cf. l. 3137.

l. 2815. Wiglaf was the next of kin, the last of the race, and hence the recipient of Beowulf's kingly insignia. There is a possible play on the word **laf** (Wig-*läf*, *ende-laf*).

l. 2818. **gingeste word**; cf. *novissima verba*, and Ger. *jüngst*, lately.

l. 2837. E. translates **on lande**, *in the world*, comparing **on lffe**, **on worulde**.

l. 2840. **geræsde** = pret. of **geræsan** (omitted from the Gloss.), same as **ræsan**; cf. l. 2691.

l. 2859. B. proposes **deāð fārædan**, = *determine death*. — *Beit.* xii. 106.

l. 2861. Change **geongum** to **geongan** as a scribal error (?), but cf. Lichtenheld, *Haupts Zeitschr.* xvi. 353-355.

l. 2871. S. and W. propose **ōwēr**. — *Beit.* ix. 142.

l. 2873. S. punctuates: **wrāðe forwurpe, þā**, etc.

l. 2874. H.-So. begins a new sentence with **nealles**, ending the preceding one with **beget**.

l. 2879. **ätgifan** = *to render, to afford*; omitted in Gloss.

ll. 2885-2892. "This passage . . . equals the passage in Tacitus which describes the tie of chief to companion and companion to chief among the Germans, and which recounts the shame that fell on those who survived their lord." — Br., p. 56.

l. 2886. **cyn** thus has the meaning of *gens* or *clan*, just as in many

Oriental towns all are of one blood. E. compares Tacitus, *Germania*, 7; and cf. "kith and kin."

l. 2892. Death is preferable to dishonor. Cf. Kemble, *Saxons*, i. 235.

l. 2901. The *άγγελος* begins his *άγγελα* here.

l. 2910. S proposes *higemēðe*, *sad of soul*; cf. ll. 2853 and 2864 (*Beit.* ix. 142). B. considers *higemēðum* a dat. or instr. pl. of an abstract in -u (*Beit.* xi. 106). H. makes it a dat. pl. = *for the dead*. For *heafod-wearde*, etc., cf. note on l. 446.

l. 2920-2921. B. explains "he could not this time, as usual, give jewels to his followers." — *Beit.* xii. 106.

l. 2922. The Merovingian or Frankish race.

l. 2940 *seq.* B. conjectures:

cwað hte on mergenne      mēces ecgum  
 gētan wolde,      sumon galgtreowu  
 āheáwan on holte      ond hte āhðan on þā  
 fuglum tō gamene.

— *Beit.* xii. 107, 372. Cf. S., *Beit.* ix. 143 *gētan* = *cause blood to be shed*.

l. 2950. B. proposes *gomela* for *gōda*; "a surprising epithet for a Geat to apply to the 'terrible' Ongentheow." — Ha. p. 99. But "good" does not necessarily mean "morally excellent," as a "good" hater, a "good" fighter.

l. 2959. See H.-So. for an explanatory quotation from Paulus Diaconus, etc. B., K., and Th. read *segn Higelâces*, = H.'s banner uplifted began to pursue the Swede-men. — *Beit.* xi. 108. S. suggests *sæcc*, = *pursuit*.

l. 2977. *gewyrpton*: this vb. is also used reflexively in *Exod.* (Hunt), l. 130: *wyrpton hie wêrige*.

l. 2989 *bär* is Grundt.'s reading, after the MS. "The surviving victor is the heir of the slaughtered foe." — H.-So. Cf. *Hildebrands Lied*, ll. 61, 62.

l. 2995. "A hundred of thousands in land and rings" (Ha., p. 100) Cf. ll. 2196, 3051. Cf. B., *Beit.* xii. 20, who quotes Saxo's *bis senas gentes* and remarks. "Hrolf Kraki, who rewards his follower, for the slaying of the foreign king, with jewels, rich lands, and his only daughter's hand, answers to the Jutish king Hygelâc, who rewards his hegeman, for the slaying of Ongentheow, with jewels, enormous estates, and *his* only daughter's hand."

l. 3006. H.-So. suggests *Scilfingas* for *Seyldingas*, because, at l. 2397, Beowulf kills the Scylding Eádgils and probably acquires his lands. Thus ll. 3002, 3005, 3006, would indicate that, after Beowulf's death, the Swedes

desired to shake off his hateful yoke. Müllenbach, however, regards l. 3006 as a thoughtless repetition of l. 2053. — *Haupt's Zeitschr.*, xiv. 239.

l. 3008. Cf. the same proverb at l. 256, and *Exod.* (Hunt.) l. 293.

1. 3022. E. quotes:

"That token an haip in gle and game  
And maked a lai and yaf it name."

— *Weber*, l. 358.

and from Percy, "The word *glee*, which peculiarly denoted their art (the minstrels'), continues still in our own language . . . it is to this day used in a musical sense, and applied to a peculiar piece of composition."

1. 3025. "This is a finer use than usual of the common poetic attendants of a battle, the wolf, the eagle, and the raven. The three are here like thee Valkyrie, talking of all that they have done." — *Br.*, p. 57.

1. 3033. Cf. Hunt's *Dan.* 1 731, for similar language.

1. 3039. B. supplies a supposed gap here:

[banan eac fundon      hennum seōne  
(nē) aer ht hem      gesēgan syllēran wiht]  
wrym on wonge . . .      — *Beit. xii. 372*

Cf. Ha., p. 102. W and Ho. insert [þær] before gesēgan.

l. 3042. Cf. l. 2561, where *gryre-glest* occurs as an epithet of the dragon. B. proposes *gry[re-fah]*.

1. 3044. *lyft-wynne, in the pride of the air, E.; to rejoice in the air,*  
Ha.

1. 3057. (1) He (God) is men's hope; (2) he is the heroes' hope; (3) *gehyld* = the secret place of enchanters, cf. *hēlsmanna gehyld*, Gr.'s reading, after A.-S. *hælsere*, *haruspex*, augur.

l. 3060. B. suggests **gchýðde**, = *plundered* (i.e. by the thief), for **gehýðde**.

Il. 3063-3066. (1) B. suggests **wundur** [dœnðe] **hwār** **þonne** **corl** **ellenrof** **ende** **gesēre** = *let a brave man then somewhere meet his end by wondrous venture, etc* — Zachers Zeitschr. iv. 241; cf. l. 3038. (2) S. supposes an indirect question introduced by **hwār** and dependent upon **wundur**, = *a mystery is it when it happens that the hero is to die, if he is no longer to linger among his people*. — Béit. ix. 143. (3) Müllenh. suggests: *is it to be wondered at that a man should die when he can no longer live?* — Zachers Zeitschr. xiv. 241. (4) Possibly thus:

Wundrað hwat þonne,  
eorl ellen-1ðf, ende gefere  
lif-gesceafta, þonne leng ne mæg (etc.).

in which **hwät** would = **þurh hwät** at l. 3069, and **eorl** would be subject of the conjectural **þb. wundrað**: "the valiant earl wondereth then through what he shall attain his life's end, when he no longer may live. . . . So Beowulf knew not (wondered how) through what *his* end should come," etc. W. and Ho join **þonne** to the next line. **Or**, for **hwär** read **wære**. **Wundur wære þonne** (= **gif**), etc., = "would it be any wonder if a brave man," etc., which is virtually Müllenhoff's.

l. 3053. **galdre bewunden**, *spell-bound*, throws light on l. 2770, **gelo-cen leoðo-craftum**. The "accursed" gold of legend is often dragon-guarded and placed under a spell. Even human ashes (as Shakespeare's) are thus banned. ll. 3047-3058 recall the so-called "Treasury of Atreus."

l. 3073. **herh, hearh, temple**, is conjectured by E to survive in *Harrow. Temple, barrow, etc.*, have thus been raised to proper names. Cf. **Bið-wulfes biorh** of l. 2808

l. 3074. H.-So has **strude**, = *ravage*, and compares l. 3127. MS. has **strade**. S. suggests **stride**, = *tread*

l. 3074. H.-So. omits **strådan**, = *tread, stride over*, from the Gloss., referring ll. 3174 and 3074 to **strúðan**, q.v.

l. 3075. S. proposes **nás hē goldhwätes gearwor hafde**, etc., = *Beowulf had not before seen the greedy possessor's favor* — *Beit. ix. 143*. B. reads, **goldhwäte gearwor hafde**, etc., making **goldhwäte** modify **est**, = *golden favor*, but see *Beit. xii. 373*, for B's later view

l. 3086-3087. B. translates, "that which (i.e. the treasure) drew the king thither was granted indeed, but it overwhelmed us." — *Beit. xii. 109*.

l. 3097. B. and S. propose **äfter wine deádum**, = *in memory of the dead friend*. — *Beit. ix. 144*.

l. 3106. The **bräd gold** here possibly includes the **ifú-monna gold** of l. 3053 and the **wunden gold** of l. 3135. E. translates **bräd** by *bullion*

l. 3114. B. supposes **folk-âgende** to be dat. sg. to **gödum**, referring to Beowulf.

l. 3116. C considers **weaxan**, = Lat. *vescor*, to devour, as a parallel to **fretan**, and discards parentheses — *Beit. viii. 573*.

l. 3120. **ffis** = *furnished with*; a meaning which must be added to those in the Gloss.

ll. 3124-3125. S. proposes:

eóde eahta sum      under inwit-hrōf  
hilderinca:      sum on handa bär, etc.

— *Beit. ix. 144*.

l. 3136. H.-So. corrects (after B.) to **äðelingc**, the MS. having **e.**

l. 3145. "It was their [the Icelanders'] belief that the higher the smoke

rose in the air the more glorious would the burnt man be in heaven."—*Ynglinga Saga*, 10 (quoted by E.) Cf. the funeral pyre of Herakles.

l. 3146–3147. B. conjectures.

. . . swôgende lêc  
wôpe bewunden windblonda lêg

(lêc from lâcan, see Gloss).—*Beit.* xii. 110 Why not **windblonda lêc**?

l. 3147. Mullenholz rejected **wind-blond gelag** because a great fire raises rather than "lays" the wind, hence B., as above, = "swouthing sported the flame wound with the howling of wind-currents."

l. 3151 *seq.* B. restores conjecturally:

swylce grômor-gyld sio geô-meowle  
[äfter Beôwulfe] bunden-heoide  
[song] sorg-learig, sôde geneahhe,  
hat hiô hyre [hearm-]dagas hearde on [dr]êde,  
walsylla wôrn, [w]igendes egesan,  
hý[n]ðo ond haftnýd, heôf on rice wealg.

—*Beit.* xii. 100.

Here **geô-meowle** = *old woman* or *widow*, **bunden-heoide** = *with bound locks*. **heôf** = *lamentation*; cf. l. 3143. *on rice wealg* is less preferable than the MS. reading, **heofon rice svealg** = *heaven swallowed the smoke*.—H.-So. B. thinks Beowulf's widow (**geômeowle**) was probably Hygd; cf. ll. 2370, 3017–3021.

l. 3162. H.-So. reads (with MS.) **bronda be lâfe**, for **betost**, and omits colon after **bêen**. So B., *Zachers Zeitschr.* iv. 224.

l. 3171. E. quotes Gibbon's accounts of the burial of Atila when the "chosen squadrons of the Hun, wheeling round in measured evolutions, chanted a funeral song to the memory of a hero."

ll. 3173–3174. B. proposes:

woldon gên cwtðan [ond] kyning  
wordgyd wrecan ond ymb wel sprecan.

—*Beit.* xii. 112.

l. 3183. Z., K., Th. read **manna** for **mannum**.

l. 3184. "It is the English ideal of a hero as it was conceived by an Englishman some twelve hundred years ago."—Br., p. 18.

## NOTES TO THE FIGHT AT FINNSBURG.

The original MS. of this fragment has vanished, but a copy had been made and printed by Hickes in his *Thesaurus Linguarum Septentrionalium*, i. 192. The original was written on a single sheet attached to a codex of homilies in the Lambeth Library. Moller, *Alteng. Epos*, p. 65, places the fragment in the Finn episode, between ll. 1146 and 1147. Bugge (*Bert* xii. 20) makes it illustrate the conflict in which Hnaf fell, i.e. as described in *Bebwulf* as antecedent to the events there given. Heinzel (*Anzeiger f. d. Altert.*), however, calls attention to the fact that Hengest in the fragment is called *cyning*, whereas in *Bebwulf*, l. 1086, he is called *þegen*. See H.-So, p. 125.

"The *Fight at Finnsburg* and the lays from which our *Bebwulf* was composed were, as it seems to me, sung among the English who dwelt in the north of Denmark and the south of Sweden, and whose tribal name was the Jutes or Goths." — Br., p. 101.

1. 1. R supposes [hor]nas, and conjectures such an introductory conversation as follows: "Is it dawning in the east, or is a fiery dragon flying about, or are the turrets of some castle burning?" questions which the king negatives in the same order. Then comes the positive declaration, "rather they are warriors marching whose armor gleams in the moonlight." — *Alt- und Angels. Lesebuch*, 1861. Heinzel and B. conjecture, [**beorh**-  
**tor hor**]nas byrnæð næfre. So. G. — *Bert*. xii. 22; *Anzeiger f. d. Altert.* x. 229.

1. 5. B. conjectures *fugelas* to mean *arrows*, and supplies:

ac hér forð berað [fyrdsearū rincas,  
flacre flæbogān], fugelas singað.

He compares Saxo, p. 95, *cristatus galens hastisque sonantibus instant*, as explanatory of l. 6. — *Bert*. xii. 22. But see Brooke, *Early Eng. Literature*, who supposes *fugelas* = *raven* and *eagle*, while *græg-hama* is = *wolf* (the "grey-coated one"), the ordinary accompaniers of battle.

1. 11. *hicgeað*, etc.: cf. *Maldon*, l. 5; *Exod* l. 218.

1. 15. Cf. B. (*Bert*. xi. 25), etc., and Saxo, p. 101, for l. 13.

ll. 18-21. H.-So remarks: "If, according to Moller and Bugge, Gårulf is one of the attackers, one of Finn's men, this does not harmonize with his character as Gùðláf's son (l. 33), who (l. 16, and *Bebwulf*, l. 1149) is a Dane, therefore one of Finn's antagonists." B. (*Bert* xi. 25) conjectures:

þá gyt Gùðdene Gårulf styrode,  
þát hē swā freólic feorh forman stðe

tō þere healle durum      hyrsta ne þære,  
 nū hse nīða heald      Ænýman wolde;

in which **Gūðdene** is the same as **Sigeferd**, l. 24, **hē** (l. 22) refers to **Gārulf**; and **hīc** (l. 21) to **hyrsta**

l. 27. **swāðer** = *either* (bad or good, life or death). — H.-So.

l. 29. **cēlōd**, meaning doubtful, cf. *Maldon*, l. 283. G. rendes "curved board"; Sw suggests "round"? "hollow"?

l. 30. B. suggests **bār-helm**, = *boar-helm* Cf. *Saxo*, p. 96 — *Bett.* xii. 26.

l. 34. B. conjectures: (1) **hwearf flacra hræw hrafen**, *wandrode*; (2) **hwearf flacra hræw hrafen fram ðōrum** = *flew from one corpse to another*. — *Bett.* xii. 27.

l. 43. B. supposes **wund haleð** to be a Dane, **folces hyrde** to be Iliaf, in opposition to Holtzmann (*Germania*, viii 494), who supposes the wounded man to be a Frisian, and **folces hyrde** to be their king, Finn. — *Bett.* vii. 28

l. 45. B. adopts Th's reading **heresceorp unhrōr** = *equipments useless*. — *Bett.* xii. 28.

l. 47. "Though wounded, they had retained their strength and activity in battle." — B., *Bett.* xii. 28.

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#### ADDENDA.

ll. 105 and 218. MS. and Ho. read **won-sæli** and **fāmi-heals**.

ll. 143, 183, 186, etc. Read **þōm** for **þām**.

l. 299. MS. reads **gōd-fremmendra**. So H.-So.

l. 338. Ho. marks **wrāc-** and its group long.

l. 530. **Hwāt** should here probably be printed as an interj., **hwāt!** Cf. ll. 1, 943, 2249.

l. 2263. Koeppel suggests **nīs** for **nās**.

The editors are much indebted to E. Koeppel (in *Eng. Stud.* xiii. 3) for numerous corrections in text and glossary.

l. 3070. H.-So. begins a new line with **swā**.

## GLOSSARY.

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### A

**ac**, conj. denoting contrariety: hence  
1) *but* (like N.H G. *sondern*), 109,  
135, 339, etc. — 2) *but* (N.H G.  
aber), *nevertheless*, 602, 697, etc.  
— 3) in direct questions: *nonne*,  
*numquid*, 1991.

**aglæca, ahlæca, āglæca, -cea**,  
w. m. (cf. Goth. aglo, *trouble*, O N.  
*agi, terror*, + *lāc, gift, sport* =  
*misery, vexation*, = *bringer of  
trouble*, hence): 1) *evil spirit*,  
*demon, a demon-like being*; of  
Grendel, 159, 433, 593, etc.; of  
the drake, 2535, 2906, etc. —  
2) *great hero, mighty warrior*:  
of Sigemund, 894; of Beowulf:  
gen. sg. *aglæcan*(?), 1513; of Beowulf  
and the drake: nom. pl. *þā  
aglæcean*, 2593.

**aglæc-wif**, st. n., *demon, devil, in  
the form of a woman*; of Grendel's  
mother, 1260.

**aldor**. See *ealdor*.

**al-wealda**. See *eal-w.*

**am-bliht** (from *and-b.*, Goth. *and-  
baht-s*), st. m., *servant, man-ser-  
vant*: nom. sg. *ombiht*, of the  
*coast-guard*, 287; *ombiht*, of Wulf-  
gār, 336.

**ambiht-þegn** (from *ambiht* n. *offi-  
cium* and *þegn*, which see), *servant,  
man-servant*: dat. sg. *ombiht-  
þegne*, of Beowulf's servant, 674.

**an**, prep. with the dat., *on, in, with  
respect to*, 678; *with, among, at,  
upon* (position after the governed  
word), 1936; with the acc., 1248.  
Elsewhere on, which see.

**ancor**, st m., *anchor* · dat. sg. *ancre*,  
303, 1884.

**ancor-bend**, m. (?) f. (?), *anchor-  
cable*: dat. pl. *oncer-bendum*, 1919.

**and**, conj. (*oud* is usual form; for  
example, 601, 1149, 2041), and 33,  
39, 40, etc. (See Appendix.)

**anda**, w. m., *excitement, vexation,  
horror*: dat. *wrāðum* on *andan*, 709,  
2315.

**and-git**, st. n., *insight, understand-  
ing* · nom. sg., 1060. See *gítan*.

**and-hátor**, st. m. n., *heat coming  
against one*: gen. sg. *rēðes and-  
háttres*, 2524.

**and-lang**, -long, adj., *very long*  
hence 1) *at whole length, raised up  
high*: acc. *andlongne eorl*, 2696  
(cf. Bugge upon this point, Zach-  
ers *Ztschr.*, 4, 217). — 2) *continual,  
entire*; *andlangne dāg*, 2116, *the  
whole day*; *andlonge niht*, 2939.

**and-leán**, st. n., *reward, payment in  
full*: acc. sg., 1542, 2095 (hand-,  
hond-lean, MS.).

**and-rismo**, st. f. (see *risan*, *surgere,  
decere*), *that which is to be ob-  
served, that which is proper, eti-  
quette*: dat. pl. for *andrysnum*, *ac-  
cording to etiquette*, 1797.

**and-saca**, w. m., *adversary* : *godes andsaca* (Grendel), 787, 1683.

**and-slyht**, st. m., *blow in return* : acc. sg., 2930, 2973 (MS. both times *hond-slyht*).

**and-swaru**, st. f., *act of accosting*: 1) to persons coming up, *an address*, 2861. — 2) in reply to something said, *an answer*, 354, 1494, 1841.

**and-weard**, adj., *present, existing* : acc. sg. n. *swín ofer helme andweard* (*the image of the boar, which stands on his helm*), 1288.

**and-wlita**, w. m., *countenance* : acc. sg. -an, 690.

**an-sund**, adj., *entirely unharmed* : nom. sg. m., 1001.

**an-sýn**, f., *the state of being seen* : hence 1) *the exterior, the form*, 251: *ansýn ȳwde, showed his form*, i.e. appeared, 2835. — 2) *aspect, appearance*, 929; on-sýn, 2773.

**an-walda**, w. m., *He who rules over all, God*, 1273. See Note.

**atol**, adj. (also eatol, 2075, etc.), *hostile, frightful, cruel* : of Grendel, 159, 165, 593, 2075, etc.; of Grendel's mother's hands (dat. pl. atolan), 1503; of the undulation of the waves, 849; of battle, 597, 2479. — cf. O.N. atall, fortis, strenuus.

**atelfic**, adj., *terrible, dreadful* : ate-lc *egesa*, 785.

**ád-faru**, st. f., *way to the funeral pile*, dat. sg. on *ád-fare*, 3011.

**ádl**, st. f., *sickness*, 1737, 1764, 1849.

**áð**, st. m., *oath in general*, 2740, *oath of allegiance*, 472 (?); *oath of reconciliation of two warring peoples*, 1098, 1108.

**áð-sweord**, st. n., *the solemn taking of an oath, the swearing of an oath* : nom. pl., 2065. See *sweord*.

**áðum-swerian**, m. pl., *son-in-law and father-in-law* : dat. pl., 84.

**ágan**, verb, pret. and pres., *to have, to possess*, w. acc. : III. prs. sg. áh, 1728; inf. ágan, 1089; pr. áhte, 487, 522, 533; with object, ge-weald, to be supplied, 31. Form contracted with the negative: prs. sg. I. náh hwá *sweord wege* (*I have no one to wield the sword*), 2253.

**ágen**, adj., *own, peculiar*, 2677.

**ágend** (prs. part. of *ágan*), *possessor, owner, lord* : gen. sg. ágendes, of *God*, 3076. — Compounds: *blead-, bold-, folc-, mägen-ágend*.

**ágend-freá**, w. m., *owner, lord* : gen. sg. ágend-freán, 1884.

**áhsian**, ge-áhsian, w. v. : 1) *to examine, to find out by inquiring* : pret. part. ge-áhsod, 433. — 2) *to experience, to endure* : pret. áhsode, 1207; pl. áhsodon, 423.

**áht**, st. n. (contracted from á-wiht, which see), *something, anything* : áht cwices, 2315.

**an**, num. The meaning of this word betrays its apparent demonstrative character: 1) *this, that*, 2411, of the hall in the earth mentioned before; similarly, 100 (of Grendel, already mentioned), cf. also 2775. — 2) *one*, a particular one among many, a single one, in numerical sense: ymb áne niht (*the next night*), 135; þurh ánes cräft, 700;

## Â

**á**, adv. (Goth. áiv, acc. from aiv-s aevum), *ever, always*, 455, 882, 931, 1479: á syððan, *ever afterwards, ever, ever after*, 283, 2921. — *ever, 780*. — Comp. ná.

**ád**, st. m. *funeral pile* : acc. sg. ád, 3139; dat. sg. áde, 1111, 1115.

þára ánum, 1038; án áfter ánum, *one for the other* (Hrœðel for Herebeald), 2462: similarly, án áfter eallum, 2269; ánes hwát, *some single thing, a part*, 3011; se án leðda duguðe, *the one of the heroes of the people*, 2238; ánes willan, *for the sake of a single one*, 3078, etc. — Hence, again, 3) *alone, distinguished*, 1459, 1886. — 4) *a*, in the sense of an indefinite article: án... feónd, 100; gen. sg. áne bêne (or to No. 2[?]), 428; án...draca, 2211. — 5) gen. pl. ánra, in connection with a pronoun, *single*; ánra gehwilces, *every single one*, 733; ánra gehwylcum, 785. Similarly, the dat. pl. in this sense: nemne feáum ánum, *except a few single ones*, 1082. — 6) *solus, alone*: in the strong form, 1378, 2965; in the weak form, 145, 425, 431, 889, etc.; with the gen., ána Geáta duguðe, *alone of the warriors of the Géatas*, 2658. — 7) *solitarius, alone, lonely*, see æn. — Comp. nán.

án-feald, adj., *simple, plain, without reserve*: acc. sg. ánfealdne gebþóht, *simple opinion*, 256.

án-genga, -genga, w. m., *he who goes alone*, of Grendel, 165, 449.

án-haga, w. m., *he who stands alone, solitarius*, 2369.

án-hydig, adj. (like the O.N. ein-ráð-r, *of one resolve*, i.e. of firm resolve), *of one opinion*, i.e. firm, brave, decided, 2668.

ánga, adj. (only in the weak form), *single, only*: acc. sg. ángan dôþtor, 375, 2998; ángan eaferan, 1548; dat. sg. ángan bréðer, 1263.

án-päð, st. m., *lonely way, path*: acc. pl. ánpäðas, 1411.

án-ræd, adj. (cf. under án-hydig), *of firm resolution, resolved*, 1530, 1576.

án-tid, st. f., *one time*, i.e. the same time ymb án-tid ðôres dôgores, *about the same time the second day* (they sailed twenty-four hours), 219 — án stands as in án-môd, O H. G. ein-muoti, *harmonious, of the same disposition*.

ánunga, adv., *throughout, entirely, wholly*, 635.

ár, st. m., *ambassador, messenger*, 336, 2784.

ár, st. f., 1) *honor, dignity*: árum heal-dan, *to hold in honor*, 296, similarly, 1100, 1183. — 2) *favor, grace, support*: acc. sg. áre, 1273, 2607; dat. sg. áre, 2379; gen. pl. hwát... árna, 1188. — Comp. worold-ár; also written ær

ár-fast, adj., *honorable, upright*, 1169; of Hûnferð (with reference to 588). See fast.

árlan, w. v., *(to be gracious), to spare*: III. sg. prs. w. dat. nænegum árað; of Grendel, 599.

ár-stäf, st. m., *(elementum honoris), grace, favor*: dat. pl. mid árstafum, 317. — *Help, support*: dat. pl. for ár-stafum, *to the assistance*, 382, 458. See stäf.

áter-teár, m., *poisonous drop*: dat. pl. fren áter-teárum fäh (steel which is dipped in poison or in poisonous sap of plants), 1460.

áttor, st. n., *poison, here of the poison of the dragon's bite*: nom., 2716, áttor-sceaða, w. m., *poisonous enemy, of the poisonous dragon*: gen. sg. -sceaðan, 2840.

áwá, adv. (certainly not the dative, but a reduplicated form of á, which see), *ever*: áwá tó aldre, *for ever and ever*, 956.

## A

**ädre**, *adv., hastily, directly, immediately*, 77, 354, 3107. [ædre.]  
**äðele**, *adj., noble* nom sg., of Beowulf, 198, 1313, of Beowulf's father, 263, where it can be understood as well in a moral as in a genealogical sense; the latter prevails decidedly in the gen. sg. *äðelan cynnes*, 2235.

**äðeling**, *st. m., nobleman, man of noble descent*, especially the appellation of a man of royal birth; so of the kings of the Danes, 3, of Scyld, 33; of Hrðögár, 130; of Sigemund, 889, of Beowulf, 1226, 1245, 1597, 1816, 2189, 2343, 2375, 2425, 2716, 3136; perhaps also of Daghréfn, 2507; — then, in a broader sense, also denoting other noble-born men. Ascheire, 1295; Hrðögár's courtiers, 118, 983; Heremod's courtiers, 907; Hengest's warriors, 1113, Beowulf's retainers, 1805, 1921, 3172, noble-born in general, 2889 — Comp. sub-äðeling

**äðelu**, *st. n., only in the pl., noble descent, nobility*, in the sense of noble lineage. acc. pl. *äðelu*, 392; dat pl. *cyning äðelum gðd*, *the king, of noble birth*, 1871; *äðelum diðre*, *worthy on account of noble lineage*, 1950; *äðelum* (haelebum, MS.), 332. — Comp. fáder-äðelu.

**äfnan**, *w. v. w. acc., to perform, to carry out, to accomplish*, *of ellen-weorc äfnan, to do a man's deed*, 1465; pret. *unriht äfnde, perpetrated wrong*, 1255.

**ge-äfnan**, 1) *to carry out, accomplish* pret. pl. *1 . . . 1 swâ, so carried that out*, 538; pret. part. *äð wâs geäfned, the oath was*

*sworn, 1108. — 2) get ready, prepare* pret. part. *geäfned, 3107*. See **efnan**.

**äfter** (comparative of a f, Ags. of, which see, hence it expresses the idea of *forth, away, from, back*), a) *adv., then upon, afterwards*, 12, 341, 1390, 2155 — ic him äfter *sceal, I shall go after them*, 2817; in word *äfter cwað*, 315, the sense seems to be, *speak back, having turned*, b) *prep. w. dat, 1) (temporal) after*, 119, 128, 187, 825, 1939, etc., *after beorne, after the (death of) the hero*, 2261, so 2262, *after mæðnum-welan, after (obtaining) the treasure*, 2751 — 2) *(causal) as proceeding from something, denoting result and purpose, hence, in consequence of, conformably to* *äfter rihte, in accordance with right*, 1050, 2111; *after faroðe, with the current*, 586; so 1321, 1721, 1944, 2180, etc., *after heaðo-swâte, in consequence of the blood of battle*, 1607; *after walnâðe, in consequence of mortal enmity*, 85; *in accordance with, on account of, after, about*. *äfter äðelum* (haelebum, MS.) *siagn, asked about the descent*, 332; *ne sün bi after sælum, ask not after my welfare*, 1323; *after sincgysan greb-ted*, *weeps for the giver of treasure*, 1343; *him after deðiun men dyne langað, longs in secret for the dear man*, 1880; *án äfter ánum, one for the other*, 2462, etc. — 3) *(local), along*: *äfter gumcynnum, throughout the races of men, among men*, 945; *sôhte hed after bûrum, sought a bed among the rooms of the castle* (the castle was fortified, the hall was not), 140; *after recede wlât, looked along the hall*, 1573; *stonc after stâne, smelt along the*

*rocks*, 2289; *äfter lyfte, along the air, through the air*, 2833; similarly, 996, 1068, 1317, etc.

**äf-punca**, w. m., *anger, chagrin, vexatious affair* : nom., 502.

äglæcea. See *aglæcea*.

aled (Old Sax. eld, O.N. eld-r), st. m., *fire*, 3016. [æled]

äled-leóma, w. m., *(fire-light), torch* acc. sg. leóman, 3126. See *leóma*.

äl-fylce (from *äl-*, Goth ali-s, ἄλλος, and *fylce*, O.N. fylki, collective form from *fylc*), st. n. *other folk, hostile army* : dat. pl. wið älfylcum, 2372.

äl-mihtig (for *eal-m.*), adj., *almighty* : nom. sg. m., of the weak form, se *äl-mihtiga*, 92.

äl-wiht, st. m., *being of another species, monster* : gen. pl. äl-wihta eard, of the dwelling-place of Grendel's kindred, 1501.

äppel-fealu, adj., *dappled sorrel, or apple-yellow* : nom. pl. äppel-fealuwe meaias, *apple-yellow steeds*, 2166

ärn, st. n., *house*, in the compounds *heal-*, *hord-*, *medo-*, *bryð-*, *win-ärn*.

äsc, st. m., *ash* (does not occur in Beowulf in this sense), *lance, spear*, because the shaft consists of ash wood : dat. pl. (quā instr.) äscum and ecgum, *with spears and swords*, 1773.

äsc-holt, st. n., *ash wood, ashen shaft* : nom. pl. äsc-holt ufan græg, *the ashen shafts gray above* (spears with iron points), 330.

äsc-wiga, w. m., *spear-fighter, warrior armed with the spear* : nom. sg., 2043.

ät, prep. w. dat., with the fundamental meaning of nearness to something, hence 1) local, a) *with, near*,

at, on, in (rest) : ät hñðe, *in harbor*, 32; at symle, *at the meal*, 81; ät äde, *on the funeral-pile*, 1111; ät he ånum, *with thee alone*, 1378; ät wige, *in the fight*, 1338; ät hilde, 1660, 2682; ät æte, *in eating*, 3027, etc. b) to, towards, at, on (motion to) : deäðes wylm hrän ät heortan, *seized upon the heart*, 2271; gehéton ät hárgrafum, *vowed at (or to) the temples of the gods*, 175. c) with verbs of taking away, away from (as starting from near an object) : gebeah hât ful ät Wealhþeón, *took the cup from W.*, 630; fela ic gebâd grynnâ ät Grendel, *from Grendel*, 931; ät minum fâder genam, *took me from my father to himself*, 2430.—2) temporal, at, in, at the time of: ät frumsceaft, *in the beginning*, 45; ät ende, *at an end*, 224; fand sinne dryhten ealdres ät ende, *at the end of life, dying*, 2791; similarly, 2823; ät feohgyftum, *in giving gifts*, 1090; ät siðestan, *finally*, 3014.

ät-græpe, adj., *laying hold of* prehendens, 1270.

ät-rihte, adv., *almost*, 1658.

## Æ

ædre, èdre, st. f., *aqueduct, canal* (not in Beow.), *vein* (not in Beow.), *stream, violent pouring forth* : dat. pl. svát ædrum spong, *the blood sprang in streams*, 2967; blðð èdrum dranc, *drank the blood in streams*(?), 743.

æðm, st. m., *breath, gasp, snort* : instr. sg. hreðer æðme weðl, *the breast (of the drake) heaved with snorting*, 2594.

æfen, st. m., *evening*, 1236.

**æfen gram**, adj., *hostile at evening, night-enemy*: nom. sg. m. **æfen-grom**, of Grendel, 2075.

**æfen-leóht**, st. n., *evening-light*: nom sg., 413.

**æfen-rást**, st. f., *evening-rest*: acc. sg. -räste, 647, 1253.

**æfen-spræc**, st. f., *evening-talk* · acc. sg. *gemunde* . . . **æfen-spræce**, *thought about what he had spoken in the evening*, 760.

**æfre**, adv., *ever, at any time*, 70, 280, 504, 693, etc.: in negative sentences, **æfre ne**, *never*, 2601. — Comp. **næfre**.

**æg-hwā** (O.II.G. *éo-ga-hwér*), pron., *every, each* · dat. sg. **æg-hwæm**, 1385. The gen. sg. in adverbial sense, *in all, throughout, thoroughly*: **æghwás untæle, thoroughly blameless**, 1866; **ægh-wás unrím, entirely innumerable quantity**, i.e. an enormous multitude, 2625, 3136.

**æg-hwāðer** (O.H.G. *éo-ga-hwēðar*): 1) *each (of two)*: nom. sg. **hāfde æghwāðer ende geféred, each of the two (Beowulf and the drake) had reached the end**, 2845; dat. sg. **æghwāðrum wás brōga fram ðrūm, to each of the two (Beowulf and the drake) was fear of the other**, 2565; gen. sg. **æghwāðres . . . wordia and worca**, 287. — 2) *each (of several)*: dat. sg. **heora æghwāðrum**, 1637.

**æg-hwær**, adv., *everywhere*, 1060.

**æg-hwile** (O.II.G. *éo-gi-hwēlīh*), pron., *unusquisque, every (one)*: 1) used as an adj : acc. sg. m. **dæl æghwylcne**, 622. — 2) as substantive, a) with the partitive genitive: nom. sg. **æg-hwylc**, 9, 2888; dat. sg. **æghwylcum**, 1051. b) without gen.: nom. sg. **æghwylc**, 9d5, 988; (wás) **æghwylc ðrūm trýwe, each one (of two) true to the other**, 1166.

**æg-weard**, st. f., *watch on the sea shore*: acc. sg. **æg-wearde**, 241.

**æht** (abstract form from **ågan**, denoting the state of possessing), st. f.: 1) *possession, power*: acc. sg. **on flōdes æht**, 42; **on wäteres æht, into the power of the water**, 516; **on æht gehwearf Denigea fréan, passed over into the possession of a Danish master**, 1680. — 2) *property, possessions, goods*: acc. pl. **æhte**, 2249 — Comp. **måðm-**, **gold-æht**

**æht** (O.II.G. *åhta*), st. f., *pursuit* · nom. **þā was æht boden Sweona leðdum, segn IIigelâce, then was pursuit offered to the people of the Sweonas, (their) banner to Hygelâc (i.e. the banner of the Swedes, taken during their flight, fell into the hands of Hygelâc), 2958.**

**g e - æhtan**, w. v., *to prize, to speak in praise of*: pret. part. **geæhted**, 1866. [geahtan.]

**g e - æhtla**, w. m., or **g e - æhtle**, w. f., *a speaking of with praise, high esteem*: gen. sg. **hy . . . wyrðe þinceað eorla geæhtlan, seem worthy of the high esteem of the noble-born**, 369 [geahtla.]

**æn-** (oblique form of **án**), num., *one*. acc. sg. m. **þone ænne þone . . . , the one whom . . .**, 1054; **ostormicle þonne on ænne stð, much oftener than one time**, 1580; **forð onsendon ænne, sent him forth alone**, 46.

**æne**, adv., *once*: **oft nalles æne**, 3020.

**ænig**, pron., *one, any one*, 474, 503, 510, 534, etc.: instr. sg. **nolde . . . ænige þinga, would in no way, nor at all**, 792; **lyt ænig mearn, little did any one sorrow** (i.e. no one), 3130. — With the article: **nás se folccyning . . . ænig, no people's king**, 2735. — Comp. **nænig**.

**æn-lic**, adj., *alone, excellent, distinguished*: ænlic ansýn, *distinguished appearance*, 251; þé hió ænlicu sý, *though she be beautiful, 1942.*

**ær** (comparative form, from *ā*): 1) *adv., sooner, before, beforehand, 15, 656, 695, 758, etc., for a long time, 2596. eft swá ær, again as formerly, 643; ær ne siððan, neither sooner nor later, 719; ær and siðð, sooner and later (all times), 2501; nō hý ær (not so much the sooner), yet not, 755, 1503, 2082, 2161, 2467. — 2) *conjunct, before, ere a* with the ind.: ær hið tō settle geóng, 2020 b) w. subjunc.: ær ge fyr férán, *before you travel farther, 252; ær he on weg hwurfe, 264, so 677, 2819; ær bon dág cwóme, ere the day break, 732; ær correlative to ær adv.: ær he feorh seleð, aldr an ðfre, ær he wille . . . , he will sooner (rather) leave his life upon the shore, before (than) he will . . . , 1372. — 3) *prepos with dat., before: ær deáðe, before death, 1389; ær dágæs hwile, before daybreak, 2321; ær swyldäge, before the day of death, 2799.***

**ær-or**, comp. adv., *sooner, beforehand, 810; formerly, 2655.*

**ærra**, comp. adj., *earlier: instr. pl., ærran mælum, in former times, 908, 2238, 3036.*

**ærrest**, superl.: 1) *adv., first of all, foremost, 6, 617, 1698, etc. — 2) as subst. n., relation to, the beginning acc. þát ic his ærest be eft geságde (to tell thee in what relation it stood at first to the coat of mail that has been presented), 2158. See Note.*

**ær-dág**, st. m. (*before-day*), *morning-twilight, gray of morning: dat. sg.*

mid ærdäge, 126; samod ærdäge, 1312, 2943.

**ærrende**, st. n., *errand, trust: acc. sg., 270, 345.*

**ær-fáder**, st. m., *late father, deceased father: nom. sg. swá his ærfáder, 2623.*

**ær-gestreón**, st. n., *old treasure, possessions dating from old times: acc. sg., 1758; gen. sg. swyrlra fela ærgestreóna, much of such old treasure, 2233. See gestreón.*

**ær-gewoore**, st. n., *work dating from old times: nom. sg. enta ærgeweorc, the old work of the giants (of the golden sword-hilt from Grendel's water-hall), 1680. See geweore.*

**ær-gód**, adj., *good since old times, long invested with dignity or advantages: æðeling ærgód, 13c; (eorl) ærgód, 1330; iren ærgód (excellent sword), 990, 2587.*

**ær-wela**, w. m., *old possessions, riches dating from old times: acc. sg. ærwelan, 2748. See wela.*

**æs**, st. n., *carcass, carrion: dat. (instr.) sg. æse, of Áschere's corpse, 1333.*

**æt**, st. m., *food, meat: dat. sg. hū him át ete speów, how he fared well at meat, 3027.*

**ættren** (see *áttor*), adj., *poisonous: wás bát blðð tó bás hát, ætren ellorgást, se þær inne swealt, so hot was the blood, (and) poisonous the demon (Grendel's mother) who died therein, 1618*

## B

**bana, bona**, w. m., *murderer, 158, 588, 1103, etc.: acc. sg. bonan Ongenþéowes, of Hygelác, although*

in reality hī, men slew Ongenheōw (2965 ff), 1969 Figuratively of inanimate objects: ne was ecg bona, 2507, wearð wracu Weoh-stānes bana, 2614.—Comp.: *ecg-*, *feorh-*, *gāst-*, *hand-*, *mūlð-bana*.

**bou-gār**, st. m. *murdering spear*, 2032.

**ge-bannan**, st. v. w. acc. of the thing and dat. of the person, *to command, to bid*: inf., 74.

**bād**, st. f., *pledge*, only in comp.: *nýd-bād*.

**bān**, st. n., *bone* · dat. sg on bāne (on the bony skin of the drake), 2579, dat. pl. heals ealne ymbe-fēng biteran bānum (here of the teeth of the drake), 2693.

**bān-cōfa**, w. m., “cubile ossium” (Grimm) of the body: dat sg. -cōfan, 1446.

**bān-fāg**, adj., *variegated with bone*, either with ornaments made of bone-work, or adorned with bone, perhaps deer-antlers; of Hlōðgār’s hall, 781. The last meaning seems the more probable.

**bān-fāt**, st. n., *bone-vessel*, i.e. the body: acc. pl. bān-fatu, 1117.

**bān-hring**, st. m., *the bone-structure, joint, bone-joint*: acc. pl. hire wið halse ... bānhringas brāc (broke her neck-joint), 1568.

**bān-hūs**, st. n., *bone-house*, i.e. the body: acc. sg. bānhūs gebrāc, 2509, similarly, 3148.

**bān-loca**, w. m., *the enclosure of the bones*, i.e. the body: acc. sg. bāt bānlocan, *bit the body*, 743; nom. pl. burston bānlocan, *the body burst* (of Grendel, because his arm was torn out), 819.

**bāt**, st. m., *boat, craft, ship*, 211.—Comp. *sæ-bāt*.

**bāt-weard**, st. m., *boat-watcher, he*

*who keeps watch over the craft*: dat. sg. -wearde, 1901.

**bað**, st. n., *bath*: acc. sg ofer gano tes bāð, *over the diver’s bath* (i.e. the sea), 1862

**bārnān**, w. v., *to cause to burn, to burn* · inf. hēt . . . bānsatu bārnān, *bade that the bodies be burned*, 1117; ongan . . . beoht hofu bārnān, *began to consume the splendid country-seats* (the dragon), 2314.

**for-bārnān**, w. v., *consume with fire*: inf. hy hine ne mōston . . . brondefor-bārnān, *they (the Danes) could not burn him* (the dead Aschere) *upon the funeral-pile*, 2127.

**bāðan** (Goth. baidjan, O.N. beiða), *to incite, to encourage* · pret.

bædde byē geonge, *encouraged the youths (at the banquet)*, 2019.

**ge-bædan**, w. v., *to press hard*: pret. part. bysigum gehæded, *distressed by trouble, difficulty, danger (of battle)*, 2581; *to drive, to send forth*: stiæla storm strengum gehæded, *the storm of arrows sent with strength*, 3118; *overcome*: draca . . . bealwe gebæded, *the dragon . . . overcome by the ills of battle*, 2827.

**bæl** (O.N. bål), st. n., *fire, flames*.

(wyrm) mid bæle fōr, *passed (through the air) with fire*, 2309; hæfde landwara lige befangan, bæle

and bronde, *with fire and burning*, 2323.—Especially, *the fire of the funeral-pile, the funeral-pile*, 1110, 1117, 2127; ar he bæl cure, *ere he sought the burning (i.e. died)*, 2819; hātað . . . hlæw ge-wyrcean . . . äfter bæle, *after I am burned, let a burial mound be thrown up* (Beowulf’s words), 2804.

**bæl-fyr**, st. n., *bale-fire, fire of the funeral-pile* · gen. pl. *bælfýra* mæst, 3144.

**bæl-stede**, st. m., *place for the funeral-pile* : dat. sg. in *bæl-stede*, 3098.

**bæl-wudn**, st. m., *wood for the funeral-pile*, 3113.

**bær**, st. f., *bier*, 3106

**g-e-bærان**, w v. *to conduct one's self, behave* inf. w. adv., ne gefragen ic þu mægðe . . . sél geberan, *I did not hear that a troop bore itself better, maintained a nobler deportment*, 1013; he on eorðan geseah þone leófestan lifes át ende bleáte gebæran, *saw the best-beloved upon the earth, at the end of his life, struggling miserably* (i.e. in a helpless situation), 2825.

**g-e-bætan** (denominative from *baete, the bit*), w. v., *to place the bit in the mouth of an animal, to bridle* : pret. part. þu wäs Hrðögäre hors gebæted, 1400.

**be**, prep. w. dat. (with the fundamental meaning *near*, “but not of one direction, as át, but more general”): 1) local, *near by, near, at, on* (rest) : be ýdláfe uppe legon, *lay above, upon the deposit of the waves* (upon the strand, of the slain nixies), 566; häfde be honda, *held by the hand* (Beowulf held Grendel), 815; be sem tweonum, *in the circuit of both the seas*, 859, 1686; be mæste, *on the mast*, 1906; be fyre, *by the fire*, 2220; be nässe, *at the promontory*, 2244, sät be þæm gebrððrum twæm, *sat by the two brothers*, 1192; wäs se gryre lässa efne swá micle swá bið mægða cräft be wæpnedmen, *the terror was just so much less, as is the strength of woman to the*

*warrior* (i.e. is valued by), 1285, etc. — 2) also local, but of motion from the subject in the direction of the object, *on, upon, by* · gefeng be eaile, *seized by the shoulder*, 1538; álēdon leófne heðden be mæste, *laid the dear lord near the mast*, 36; be healise genam, *took him by the neck, fell upon his neck*, 1873; wæpen hafenade be hiltum, *grasped the weapon by the hilt*, 1575, etc. — 3) with this is connected the causal force, *on account of, for, according to*. ic his gil be be áwräc, *I spake this solemn speech for thee, for thy sake*, 1724; þu be lær be þon, *learn according to this, from this*, 1723; be fáder láre, *according to her father's direction*, 1951. — 4) temporal, *while, during* : be be lifgendum, *while thou livest, during thy life*, 2666. See *bi*.

**bed**, st. n., *bed, couch* · acc. sg. *bed*, 140, 677; gen. sg. *beddes*, 1792; dat. pl. *beddum*, 1241. — Comp.: *deadr*, *hlin*, *läger*-, *morðor*-, *walbed*.

**g-e-bedde**, w. f., *bed-fellow* : dat. sg. *wolde sēcan cwén tō gebeddan*, *wished to seek the queen as bed-fellow, to go to bed with her*, 666. — Comp. *heals-gebedde*.

**begēn**, fem. *þā, both* : nom. m., 536, 770, 2708; acc. fem. on *þā healfia, on two sides* (i.e. Grendel and his mother), 1306; dat. m. *bām*, 2197; and in connection with the possessive instead of the personal pronoun, *þrum bām*, 2661; gen. n. *bega*, 1874, 2806; *bega gehwāðres, each one of the two*, 1044; *bega folces, of both peoples*, 1125.

**g-e-belgan**, st. v. (properly, *to cause to swell, to swell*), *to irritate* : w.

dat. (pret. subj.) *hät he ēcean dryhtne bitre gebulge, that he had bitterly angered the eternal Lord,* 2332; pret. part. *gebolgen, 1540; (gebolge, MS.), 2222; pl. gebolgne, 1432; more according to the original meaning in *torne gebolgen, 2402.**

**ā-belgan, to anger:** pret. sg. w. acc. *ðō hät hyne ān ābealh mon on mōde, till a man angered him in his heart, 2281; pret. part. ābolgen, 724.*

**ben, st. f., wound:** acc. sg. *benne, 2725.* — Comp.: *feorh-, seax-ben.*

**benc, st. f., bench:** nom. sg. *benc, 492; dat. sg. bence, 327, 1014, 1189, 1244.* — Comp.: *ealu-, medu-benc.*

**benc-swēg, st. m., (bench-rejoicing), rejoicing which resounds from the benches, 1162.**

**benc-þel, st. n., bench-board, the wainscotted space where the benches stand:** nom. pl. *benc-þelu, 486; acc. pl. bencþelu beredon, cleared the bench-boards (i.e. by taking away the benches, so as to prepare couches), 1240.*

**bend, st. m. f., bond, fetter:** acc. sg. *forstes bend, frost's bond, 1610; dat. pl. bendum, 978.* — Comp.: *fyr-, hell-, hyge-, tren-, oncer-, searo-, wal-bend.*

**ben-geat, st. n., (wound-gate), wound-opening:** nom. pl. *ben-geato, 1122.*

**bera (O.N. beri), w. m., bearer:** in comp. *hleor-bera.*

**beran, st. v. w. acc., to carry** · III. sg. pres. *byreð, 296, 448; bone māððum byreð, carries the treasure (upon his person), 2056; pres. subj. bere, 437; pl. beren, 2654; inf. beran, 48, 231, 291, etc.; hēht*

*þā se hearda Hrunting beran, to bring Hrunting, 1808; up beran, 1921; in beran, 2153; pret. bär, 495, 712, 847, etc.; mandryhtne bár fated wege, brought the lord the costly vessel, 2282; pl. bærón, 213, 1636, etc.; bærán, 2851; pret. part. boren, 1193, 1648, 3136.* — The following expressions are poetical paraphrases of the forms *go, come:* *hät we rondas beren eft tō earde, 2654; gewitað forð beran wæpen and gewædu, 291; ic gefrāgn sunu Wihstānes hringnet beran, 2755; wīgheafolan bár, 2662; helmas bærón, 240 (conjecture); scyldas bærán, 2851: they lay stress upon the connection of the man with his weapons*

**āt-beran, to carry to** · inf. tō *beardolāce (battle) átberan, 1562; pret. þā hine on morgentid on Heaðoræmas holm up átbár, the sea bore him up to the Heaðoræmas, 519; hið Beowulfe medoful átbár brought Beowulf the mead-cup, 625; mägenbyrðenne . . . hider fū átbár cyninge minum, bore the great burden hither to my king, 3093, pl. ht hyne átberon tō brimes færoðe, 28.*

**for-beran, to hold, to suppress:** inf. *þat he þone breóstwylm forberan ne mehte, that he could not suppress the emotions of his breast, 1878.*

**ge-beran, to bring forth, to bear:** pret. part. *þat lā māg secgan se he sōð and riht fremeð on folce . . . þat þes eorl wære geboren betera (that may every just man of the people say, that this nobleman is better born), 1704.*

**ðō-beran, to bring hither:** pret. þā *mec sæ ðōbár on Finna land, 579.*

**on-beran** (O.H.G. in *bēran*, *intpē-  
ran*, but in the sense of carere), au-  
ferre, *to carry off, to take away* :  
inf. *tren ærgōd bät bäs ahlæcan  
blōdge beadufolme onberan wolde*,  
*excellent sword which would sweep  
off the bloody hand of the demon*,  
991; pret. part. (wäs) *onboren  
bēaga hord, the treasure of the  
rings had been carried off*, 2285.  
—Compounds with the pres. part. :  
helm-, sāwl-berend.

**berian** (denominative from *bär*,  
*naked*), w. v., *to make bare, to  
clear* · pret. pl. *benchelu beredon*,  
*cleared the bench-place* (by remov-  
ing the benches), 1240.

**berstan**, st. v., *to break, to burst* :  
pret. pl. *burston bānlocan*, 819;  
*bengeato burston*, 1122.—*to crack,  
to make the noise of breaking* : *fin-  
gras burston, the fingers cracked*  
(from Beowulf's guipe), 761.  
**for-berstan**, *break, to fly asunder* :  
pret. *Nägling forbärt, Nägling*  
(Beowulf's sword) *broke in two*,  
2681.

**betera**, adj. (comp.), *better* : nom.  
sg. m. *betera*, 469, 1704.

**bet-līc**, adj., *excellent, splendid* :  
nom. sg. n., of *Hrōðgār's hall*,  
781; of *Hygelāc's residence*, 1926.  
**betst**, *betost* (superl.), *best, the  
best* : nom. sg. m. *betst beadurinca*,  
1110; neut. nu is *ðost betost, bät  
we . . . , now is haste the best, that  
we . . . , 3008*; voc. m. *secg betsta*,  
948; neut. acc. *beaduscrūda betst*,  
453; acc. sg. m. *begn betstan*,  
1872.

**bēcn**, st. n., *(beacon), token, mark,  
sign* : acc. sg. *betimbrodon beadō-  
rōfes bēcn* (of Beowulf's grave-  
mound), 3162. See **beacen**.

**bēg**. See **beág**.

**bēn**, st. f., *entreaty* : gen. sg. *bēne*,  
428, 2285.

**bēna**, w. m., *suppliant, supplex* :  
nom. sg. *swā bū bēna eart* (*as thou  
entreates*), 352; *swā he bēna wäs*  
(*as he had asked*), 3141; nom. pl.  
hy *bēnan synt*, 364.

**ge-bētan**: 1) *to make good, to re-  
move* : pret. ac *þu Hrōðgāre wīdcūð-  
ne weán wihte gebēttest, hast thou  
in any way relieved Hrōðgār of the  
evil known afar*, 1992; pret. part.  
acc. sg. *swylce oncyððe calle ge-  
bētē, removed all trouble*, 831.—  
2) *to avenge* : inf. *wihte ne meahte  
on þam feorhbonan fēhðe gebētan,  
could in no way avenge the death  
upon the slayer*, 2466.

**beadu**, st. f., *battle, strife, combat* ·  
dat. sg. (as instr.) *beadwe, in com-  
bat*, 1540; gen. pl. *bād beadwa*  
*ge-binges, waited for the combats*  
(with Grendel) *that were in store  
for him*, 710.

**beadu-folm**, st. f., *battle-hand* · acc.  
sg. -*folme*, of Grendel's hand, 991.

**beado-gríma**, w. m., *(battle-mask)*,  
*helmet* : acc. pl. *-gríman*, 2258

**beado-hrägl**, st. n., *(battle-gar-  
ment)*, *corselet, shirt of mail*, 552.

**beado-lāc**, st. n., *(exercise in arms,  
tilting)*, *combat, battle* · dat. sg. *tō  
beado-lāce*, 1562.

**beado-leóma**, w. m., *(battle-light)*,  
*sword* : nom. sg., 1524.

**beado-mêce**, st. m., *battle-sword*.  
nom. pl. *beado-mêcas*, 1455.

**beado-rinc**, st. m., *battle-hero, war-  
rior*. gen. pl. *betst beadorinca*, 1110.

**beadu-rōf**, adj., *strong in battle* :  
gen. sg. *-rōfes*, of Beowulf, 3162.

**beadu-rūn**, st. f., *mystery of battle*.  
acc. sg. *onband beadu-rūne, solved  
the mystery of the combat*, i.e. gave  
battle, commenced the fight, 501.

**beadu-scearp**, adj., *battle-sharp*,  
*sharp for the battle*, 2705.

**beadu-scrûd**, st. n., *(battle-dress)*,  
*corselet, shirt of mail*: gen. pl.  
beaduscrûda bestis, 453.

**beadu-serce**, w. f., *(battle-garment)*,  
*corselet, shirt of mail*: acc. sg.  
brogdne beadu-sercean (because it  
consists of interlaced metal rings),  
2756.

**beado-weorc**, st. n., *(battle-work)*,  
*battle*: gen. sg. gefeh beadowe-  
weordes, *rejoiced at the battle*,  
2300.

**beald**, adj., *bold, brave*: in comp.  
cyning-beald.

**bealdian**, w. v., *to show one's self  
brave*: pret. bealdode gôdum de-  
dum (*through brave deeds*), 2178.

**bealdor**, st. m., *lord, prince*: nom.  
sg. sinca baldor, 2429; winia beal-  
dor, 2568.

**bealu**, st. n., *evil, ruin, destruction*:  
instr. sg. bealwe, 2827; gen. pl.  
bealwa, 281; bealewa, 2083; bealwa,  
910. — Comp.: cwealm-,  
ealdor-, hreðer-, leôd-, morðor-,  
niht-, sword-, wîg-bealu.

**bealu**, adj., *deadly, dangerous, bad*:  
instr. sg. hyne sâr hafað befonogen  
balwon bendum, *pain has en-  
twined him in deadly bands*, 978.

**bealo-cwealm**, st. m., *violent death,  
death by the sword* (?), 2266.

**bealo-hycgende**, pres. part., *think-  
ing of death, meditating destruc-  
tion*: gen. pl. aeghwâðrum bealo-  
hycendra, 2566.

**bealo-hydlig**, adj., *thinking of death,  
meditating destruction*: of Gren-  
del, 724.

**bealo-nið**, st. m., *(seal for destruc-  
tion)*, *deadly enmity*: nom. sg.,  
2405; *destructive struggle*: acc.  
sg. bebeorð be bone bealonîð, be-

*ware of destructive striving*, 1759,  
*death-bringing rage*: nom. sg. him  
on hieðstum bealo-nið weðl, *in  
his breast raged deadly fury (of  
the dragon's poison)*, 2715.

**bearhtm** (see **beorht**): 1) st. m.,  
*splendor, brightness, clearness*:  
nom. sg. eágæna bearhtm, 1767. —  
2) *sound, tone*: acc. sg. bearhtm  
ongeáton, gûðhorn galan, *they  
heard the sound, (heard) the bat-  
tle-horn sound*, 1432.

**bearim**, m., *gremium, sinus, lap,  
bosom*: nom. sg. foldan bearim,  
1138; acc. sg. on bearim scipes,  
35, 897; on bearim nacan, 214; him  
on beaim hladan bunan and  
discas, 2776. — 2) *figuratively, pos-  
session, property*, because things  
bestowed were placed in the lap  
of the receiver (1145 and 2195,  
on bearim licgan, álecgan); dat.  
sg. him tâ bearime cwom mâððum-  
fât mære, *came into his posses-  
sion*, 2405.

**bearn**, st. n., 1) *child, son*: nom. sg.  
bearn Healfidenes, 469, etc.; Ecgfâ-  
fes bearn, 499, etc.; dat. sg. bearne,  
2371; nom. pl. bearn, 59; dat. pl.  
bearnum, 1075. — 2) in a broader  
sense, *scion, offspring, descendant*:  
nom. sg. Ongenbeôw's bearn, of  
his grandson, 2388; nom. pl. yldo  
bearn, 70; gumena bearn, *chil-  
dren of men*, 879; hâleñâ bearn,  
1190; ãðelinga bearn, 3172; acc.  
pl. ofer ylda bearn, 606; dat. pl.  
ylda bearnum, 150; gen. pl. niðða  
bearna, 1006. — Comp.: brôðor-,  
dryht-bearn.

**bearn-gebyrd**, f., *birth, birth of  
a son*: gen. sg. þât hyre eald-  
metod ðêste wære bearn-gebyrd,  
*has been gracious through the birth  
of such a son (i.e. as Beôwulf)*, 947.

**bearu**, st. m., (*the bearer*, hence properly only the fruit-tree, especially the oak and the beech), *tree*, collectively *forest*: nom pl hrifmge bearwas, *rime-covered* or *ice-clad*, 1364

**beácen**, st. n., *sign*, *banner*, *vexillum*: nom. sg. beorht beácen *godes, of the sun*, 570; gen. pl. beácná beorhtost, 2778. See bácn.

**g e - b e á c n i a n**, w. v., *to mark*, *to indicate*: pret. part. ge-beácnod, 140.

**beág**, st. m., *ring*, *ornament*: nom. sg. beáh (*neck-ring*), 1212; acc. sg. beáh (*the collar of the murdered king of the Heáðbeardnas*), 2042; bág (*collective for the acc. pl.*), 3165; dat sg. cwom Wealh-beó forð gán under gyldnum beáge, *she walked along under a golden head-ring, wore a golden diadem*, 1164; gen. sg. beages (*of a collar*), 1217, acc. pl. beágas (*rings in general*), 80, 523, etc.; gen. pl. beágá, 35, 352, 1488, 2285, etc. — Comp.: earm-, heals-beág.

**beág-gyfa**, w. m., *ring-giver*, designation of the prince: gen. sg. -gyfan, 1103.

**beág-hroden**, adj., *adorned with rings*, *ornamented with clasps*: nom. sg. beághroden, cwén, of Hrðögár's consort, perhaps with reference to her diadem (cf. 1164), 624.

**beáh-hord**, st. m. n., *ring-hoard*, *treasure consisting of rings*: gen. sg. beáh-hódes, 895; dat. pl. beáh-hordum, 2827; gen pl beáh-horda weard, of King Hrðögár, 922.

**beáh-sele**, st. m., *ring-hall*, *hall in which the rings were distributed*: nom. sg. of Heorot, 1178.

**beáh-pegu**, st. f., *the receiving of the ring*; dat. sg. áfæri beáh-pege, 2177.

**beáh-wriða**, w. m *ring-band*, *ring with prominence given to its having the form of a band*: acc. sg. beáh-wriðan, 2019

**beám**, st. m., *tree*, only in the compounds fyrgen-, gleó-beám.

**beátan**, st. v., *thrust, strike*: pres. sg. mearh burlstede beáteð, *the steed beats the castle-ground* (place where the castle is built), i.e. with his hoofs, 2266; pret. part. swealt bille ge-beáten, *died, struck by the battle-axe*, 2360.

**beorli**, st. m.: 1) *mountain, rock*: dat. sg. beorge, 211; gen. sg. beorges, 2325, 2756; acc. pl. beorgas, 222. — 2) *grave-mound, tomb-hill*: acc. sg. biorh, 2808; beorh, 3098, 3165. A grave-mound serves the drake as a retreat (cf. 2277, 2412): nom. sg. beorh, 2242; gen. sg. beorges, 2323. — Comp. stán-beorh.

**beorh**, st. f., *veil, covering, cap*: only in the comp. heáford-beorh.

**beorgan**, st. v. (w. dat. of the interested person or thing), *to save, to shield*: inf. wolde feore beorgan, *place her life in safety*, 1294; herebyrne . . . seó he báncófan beorgan cùðe, *which could protect his body*, 1446; pret. pl. ealdre burgan, 2600.

**be-beorgan** (w. dat. refl. of pers. and acc. of the thing), *to take care, to defend one's self from*: inf. him be-beorgan ne con wom, *cannot keep himself from stain (fault)*, 1747; imp. bebeorh be þone bea-lonlîð, 1759.

**ge-beorgan** (w. dat. of person or thing to be saved), *to save, to protect*: pret. sg. þát gebearh feore, *protected the life*, 1549; scyld wel gebearg lfe and lice, 2571.

**ymb-beorgan**, *to surround pro*

*tectingly* pret. sg. hring utan ymb-beareh, 1504.

**beorht, byrht**, adj.: 1) *gleaming, shining, radiant, shimmering*: nom. sg. beorht, of the sun, 570, 1803; beorhta, of Heorot, 1178; þat beorhte bold, 998; acc. sg. beorhtne, of Beowulf's grave-mound, 2804; dat. sg. tō þære byrhtan (here-byrhtan, MS.) bynig, 1200; acc. pl. beorhte frātwe, 214, 897; beorhte randas, 231; bord-wudu beorhtan, 1244; n. beorht hofu, 2314. Superl.: beáena beorhtost, 2778.—2) *excellent, remarkable*: gen. sg. beorhtre bōte, 158.

—Comp.: sadol-, wlite-beorht.

**beorhte**, adv., *brilliantly, brightly, radiantly*, 1518.

**beorhtian**, w. v., *to sound clearly*: pret. sg. beorhtode benc-swēg, 1162.

**beorn**, st. m., *hero, warrior, noble man*: nom. sg. (Hrōðgār), 1881, (Beowulf), 2434, etc.; acc. sg. (Beow.), 1025, (Äschere), 1300; dat. sg. beorne, 2261; nom. pl. beornas (Beowulf and his companions), 211, (Hrōðgār's guests), 857; gen. pl. biorna (Beowulf's liege-men), 2405.—Comp.: folc-, gūð-beorn.

**beornan**, st. v., *to burn*: pres. part. dyrnende (of the drake), 2273.—Comp. un-byrnende.

**for-beorhan**, *to be consumed, to burn*: pret. sg. for-harn, 1617, 1668; for-born, 2673.

**ge-beorhan**, *to be burned*: pret. gebarn, 2698.

**beorn-cyning**, st. m., *king of warriors, king of heroes*: nom. sg. (as voc.), 2149.

**beōdan**, st. v.: 1) *to announce, to inform, to make known*: inf. biō-

dan, 2893.—2) *to offer, to proffer* (as the notifying of a transaction in direct reference to the person concerned in it): pret. pl. him geþingo budon, *offered them an agreement*, 1086; pret. part. þā wās æht boden Sweona leodum, *then was pursuit offered the Swedish people*, 2958, inf. ic þam gōðan sceal māðmas beōdan, *I shall offer the excellent man treasures*, 385

ā-beōdan, *to present, to announce* pret. word inne ābeād, *made known the words within*, 390; *to offer, to tender, to wish* · pret. him hal ābeād, *wished him health (greeted him)*, 654. Similarly, hælo ābeād, 2419; eoton weard ābeād, *offered the giant a watcher*, 669.

**be-beōdan**, *to command, to order*: piet. swā him se hearda bebeād, *as the strong man commanded them*, 401. Similarly, swā se rica bebeād, 1976.

**ge-beōdan**: 1) *to command, to order*: inf. hēt þā gebeōdan byre Wihstānes hāleða monegum, *at hie . . ., the son of Wihstan caused orders to be given to many of the men . . .*, 3111.—2) *to offer*: him Hygd gebeād hord and rice, *offered him the treasure and the chief power*, 2370; inf. gūðe gebeōdan, *to offer battle*, 604.

**beōd-geneāt**, st. m., *table-companion*: nom. and acc. pl. geneātas, 343, 1714.

**beōn**, verb, *to be*, generally in the future sense, *will be*: pres. sg. I. gūðgeworca ic beō gearo sōna, *I shall immediately be ready for warlike deeds*, 1826; sg. III. wā bið þām be sceal . . ., *woe to him who . . .!* 183; so, 186; gifeðe bið is given, 299; ne bið be wilna

gåd (*no wish will be denied thee*), 661; þær þe bið manna bearf, *if thou shalt need the warriors*, 1836; ne bið swyld cwēnlic þeaw, *is not becoming, honorable to a woman*, 1941; eft sôna bið, *will happen directly*, 1763; similarly, 1768, etc.; pl. bonne bið brocene, *then are broken*, 2064; feor cýððe beðð sêlran gesôhte þam þe . . ., “terrace longinquae meliores sunt visitatu ei qui . . .” (Grein), 1839; imp. beð (bið) þu on ðfeste, *hasten!* 386, 2748; beð wið Geatas gläd, *be gracious to the Geatas*, 1174.

beór, st. n., *beer*: dat. sg. át beóre, *at beer-drinking*, 2042; instr. sg. beóre druncen, 531; beóre druncene, 480.

beór-scealc, st. m., *keeper of the beer, cup-bearer*: gen. pl. beór-scealc sum (one of Hrôðgár's followers, because they served the Geatas at meals), 1241.

beór-sele, st. m., *beer-hall, hall in which beer is drunk*: dat. sg. in (on) beórsele, 482, 492, 1095; biórsele, 2636.

beór-þegu, st. f., *beer-drinking, beer-banquet*: dat. sg. áfter beór-þege, 117; át þære beór-þege, 618.

beót, st. n., *promise, binding agreement to something that is to be undertaken*: acc. sg. he beót ne álléh, *did not break his pledge*, 80; beót eal . . . gelæste, *performed all that he had pledged himself to*, 523. ge-beótian, w. v., *to pledge one's self to an undertaking, to bind one's self*: pret. gebeóteton, 480, 536.

beót-word, st. n., same as beót: dat. pl. beót-wordum spräc, 2511.

biddan, st. v., *to beg, to ask, to pray*: pres. sg. I. dôð swâ ic bidde! 1232;

inf. (w. acc. of the pers. and gen. of the thing asked for) ic þe bid-dan wille ánre bêne, *beg thee for one*, 427; pret. swâ he selfa bâd, *as he himself had requested*, 29; bâd hine bliðne (supply wesan) át þære beörþege, *begged him to be cheerful at the beer-banquet*, 618; ic þe lange bâd þat þu . . . *begged you a long time that you*, 1995; froðowære bâd hâlford sinne, *begged his lord for protection* (acc. of pers. and gen. of thing), 2283; bâd þat ge geworhton, *asked that you . . .*, 3097; pl. wor-dum bædon þat . . ., 176.

on-bidian, w. v., *to await*: inf. lætað hilde-bord her onbidian . . . worda gebinges, *let the shields await here the result of the conference* (lay the shields aside here), 397.

bill, st. n. *sword*: nom. sg. bil, 1568; bill, 2778; acc. sg. bil, 1558; instr. sg. bille, 2360; gen. sg. billes, 2061, etc.; instr. pl. billum, 40; gen. pl. billa, 583, 1145.—Comp.: gûð, hilde-, wig-bil.

bindan, st. v., *to bind, to tie*: pret. part. acc. sg. wudu bundenne, *the bound wood*, i.e. the built ship, 216; bunden goldeswurd, *a sword bound with gold*, i.e. either having its hilt inlaid with gold, or having gold chains upon the hilt (swords of both kinds have been found), 1901; nom. sg. heoru bunden, 1286, has probably a similar meaning.

ge-bindan, *to bind*: pret. sg. þær ic fife geband, *where I had bound five* (?), 420; pret. part. cyninges þegn word ððer fand sôðe gebunden, *the king's man found* (after many had already praised Beowulf's

deed) *other words* (also referring to Beowulf, but in connection with Sigemund) *rightly bound together*, i.e. in good alliterative verses, as are becoming to a *gíd*, 872; *wundemæl wráttum gebunden*, *sword bound with ornaments*, i.e. inlaid, 1532; *bisgum gebunden*, *bound together by sorrow*, 1744; *gomel gúðwiga eldo gebunden*, *hoary hero bound by old age* (fettered, oppressed), 2112.

**on**-bindan, *to unbind, to untie, to loose* · pret. onband, 501.

**ge-bind**, st. n. coll., *that which binds, fetters* · in comp. *is-gebind*. bite, st. m., *bite*, figuratively of the cut of the sword: acc. sg. *bite siena, the sword's bite*, 2260; dat. sg. *áfter billes bite*, 2061. — Comp. *lás-bite*.

**biter** (primary meaning that of biting), adj.: 1) *sharp, cutting, cutting in*: acc. sg. *biter* (of a short sword), 2705; instr. sg. *biteran strále*, 1747; instr. pl. *biteran bánum, with sharp teeth*, 2693 — 2) *irritated, furious*: nom. pl. *bitere*, 1432.

**bitre**, adv., *bitterly* (in a moral sense), 2332

**bí**, **big** (fuller form of the prep. *be*, which see), prep. w. dat.: 1) *near, at, on, about, by* (as under *be*, No 1): *bí sæm tweónum, in the circuit of both seas*, 1957; *áras bí ronde, raised himself up by the shield*, 2539; *bí wealle gesät, sat by the wall*, 2718. With a freer position: *him big stódan bunan and orcas, round about him*, 3048. — 2) *to, towards* (motion): *hwearf bí bý, bý bý, turned then towards the bench*, 1189; *geóng bí sesse, went to the seat*, 2757.

**bíð** (see *bídan*), st. n., *tarrying, hesitation*: *þer wearð Ongenþíð on bíð wrecen, forced to tarry, 2963*.

**bídan**, st. v.: 1) *to delay, to stay, to remain, to wait*: inf. *nô on wealle leng bidan wolde, would not stay longer within the wall* (the drake), 2309; pret. in *hýstrum bíð, remained in darkness*, 87; *flota stille bíð, the craft lay still*, 301; *receda... on þám se rica bíð, where the mighty one dwelt*, 310; *þer se snottra bíð, where the wise man (Hróðgár) waited*, 1314; he on *searwum bíð, he (Beowulf) stood there armed*, 2569; *ic on earde bíð mælgesceafta, lived upon the paternal ground the time appointed me by fate*, 2737; pret. pl. *sume þer bidon, some remained, waited there*, 400. — 2) *to await, to wait for*, with the gen. of that which is awaited: inf. *bídan woldon Grendles gútne, wished to await the combat with Grendel, to undertake it*, 482; similarly, 528; *wiges bídan, await the combat*, 1269; *nalas and-sware bídan wolde, would await no answer*, 1495; pret. *bíð headwa gebinges, awaited the event of the battle*, 710; *sægenga bíð ágendl-freán, the sea-goer (boat) awaited its owner*, 1883; *sele... heaðowylma bíð, lásban liges* (the poet probably means to indicate by these words that the hall Heorot was destroyed later in a fight by fire; an occurrence, indeed, about which we know nothing, but which 1165 and 1166, and again 2068 ff. seem to indicate), 82.

**a-bídan**, *to await, with the gen.*: inf., 978.

**ge-bídan**: 1) *to tarry, to wait*.

**imp. gebide ge on beorge, wait ye on the mountain,** 2530; **pret. part. þeah þe wintra lyt under burhlocan gebiden habbe Háiæðes dðhtor, although H.'s daughter had dwell only a few years in the castle,** 1929. — 2) **to live through, to experience, to expect** (w. acc.): **inf. sceal endedag minne gebidan, shall live my last day,** 639; **ne wende . . . bðte gebidan, did not hope . . . to live to see reparation,** 935; **fela sceal gebidan leðfes and lāðes, experience much good and much affliction,** 1061; **ende gebidan,** 1387, 2343; **pret. he þás frófie gebád, received consolation (compensation) therefor,** 7; **gebád wintra worn, lived a great number of years,** 264; **in a similar construction,** 816, 930, 1619, 2259, 3117. **With gen.:** **inf. tð gebidanne ððres yrfewarde, to await another heir,** 2453. **With depend. clause:** **inf. tð gebidanne þát his byre ride on galgan, to live to see it, that his son hang upon the gallows,** 2446; **pret. dreám-leás gebád þát he . . . , joyless he experienced it, that he . . . ,** 1721; **þás he ic on aldre gebád þát ic . . . , for this, that I, in my old age, lived to see that . . . ,** 1780.

**or.-bida, to wait, to await:** **pret. hordweard onbád earfððlice ðð þát æfen cwom, scarcely waited, could scarcely delay till it was evening,** 2303.

**bitan, st. v., to bite, of the cutting of swords:** **inf. bitan, 1455, 1524;** **pret. bát báhlocan, bit into his body (Grendel),** 743; **bát unswiðor, cut with less force** (Beowulf's sword), 2579.

**blanca, w. m., properly that which shines here of the horse, not so**

much of the white horse as the dappled: **dat. pl. on blancum,** 857. **ge-bland, ge-blond, st. n., mixture, heaving mass, a turning.** — **Comp.:** **sund-, yð-geblond, wind-blond.**

**blanden-feax, blonden-feax, adj., mixed, i.e. having gray hair, gray-headed, as epithet of an old man:** **nom. sg. blondenfeax, 1792; blondenfeaxa, 2963; dat. sg. blondenfeaxum, 1874; nom. pl. blondenfeaxe, 1595.**

**blæc, adj., dark, black:** **nom. sg. hrefn blaca,** 1802.

**blæc, adj.:** 1) **gleaming, shining:** **acc. sg. blâcne lóman, a brilliant gleame,** 1518. — 2) **of the white death-color, pale;** **in comp. heoroblâc**

**blæd, st. m.:** 1) **strength, force, vigor:** **nom. sg. wás hira blæd scacen** (of both tribes), **strength was gone,** i.e. the bravest of both tribes lay slain, 1125; **nu is þines mágnes blæd áne hwile, now the fulness of thy strength lasts for a time,** 1762. — 2) **reputation, renown, knowledge** (with stress upon the idea of filling up, spreading out): **nom. sg. blæd,** 18; **(bin) blæd is áræred, thy renown is spread abroad,** 1704.

**blæd-ágend, pt., having renown, renowned:** **nom. pl. blæd-ágende,** 1014.

**blæd-fäst, adj., firm in renown, renowned, known afar:** **acc. sg. blædfästne beorn** (of Áschere, with reference to 1329), 1300.

**bleát, adj., miserable, helpless; only in comp. wäl-bleát.**

**bleáte, adv., miserably, helplessly,** 2825.

**blícan, st. v., shine, gleam:** **inf. 222** **blíðe, adj.:** 1) **blithe, joyous, happy**

acc. sg. blīðne, 618. — 2) *gracious, pleasing*: nom. sg. blīðe, 436. — Comp. un-blīðe.

**blīð-heort**, adj., *joyous in heart, happy*: nom. sg., 1803.

**blōð**, st. n., *blood*: nom. sg., 1122; acc. sg., 743; dat. sg. blōðe, 848; *äfter debrum men him langað beorn wið blōðe, the hero (Hrōðgār) longs for the beloved man contrary to blood*, i.e. he loves him although he is not related to him by blood, 1881; dat. as instr. blōðe, 486, 935, 1595, etc.

**blōð-fág**, adj., *spotted with blood, bloody*, 2061.

**blōðig**, adj., *bloody*: acc. sg. f. blōðge, 991; acc. sg. n. blōðig, 448; instr. sg. blōðigan gāre, 2441.

**ge-blōðian**, w. v., *to make bloody, to sprinkle with blood*: pret. part. ge-blōðegod, 2693.

**blōðig-tōð**, adj., *with bloody teeth*: nom. sg. bona blōðig-tōð (of Gren-del, because he bites his victims to death), 2083.

**blōð-reów**, adj., *bloodthirsty, bloody-minded*: nom. sg. him on ferhōðe greōw breōst-hoīd blōð-reów, *in his bosom there grew a bloodthirsty feeling*, 1720.

**be-bod**, st. n., *command, order*; in comp. wundor-bebod.

**bodian**, w. v., *(to be a messenger), to announce, to make known*: pret. hrefn blaca heofones wynne blīð-heort bodode, *the black raven announced joyfully heaven's delight (the rising sun)*, 1803.

**boga**, w. m., *bow*, of the bended form; here of the dragon, in comp. hring-boga; as an instrument for shooting, in the comp. flān-, horn-boga; bow of the arch, in comp. stān-boga.

**bolca**, w. m., "forus navis" (Grein), *gangway*; here probably the planks which at landing are laid from the ship to the shore: acc. sg. ofer bolcan, 231.

**bold**, st. n., *building, house, edifice*: nom. sg. (Heorot), 998; (Hygelāc's residence), 1926; (Beowulf's residence), 2197, 2327. — Comp. fold-bold.

**bold-ägend**, pt., *house-owner, property-holder*: gen. pl. monegum boldägendra, 3113.

**bolgen-mōð**, adj., *angry at heart, angry*, 710, 1714.

**bolster**, st. m., *bolster, cushion, pillow*: dat. pl. (reced) geond-brædded wearð beddum and bolstrum, *was covered with beds and bolsters*, 1241. — Comp. hleōr-bolster.

**bon-**. See **ban-**.

**bora**, w. m., *carrier, bringer, leader*: in the comp. mund-, ræd-, wæg-bora

**bord**, st. n., *shield*: nom. sg., 2674; acc. sg., 2525; gen. pl. ofer borda gebrāc, *over the crashing of the shields*, 2260. — Comp.: hilde-, wīg-bord.

**bord-häbbend**, pt., *one having a shield, shield-bearer*: nom. pl. häbbende, 2896.

**bord-hreōða**, w. m., *shield-cover, shield with particular reference to its cover (of hides or linden bark)*: dat. sg. -hreōðan, 2204.

**bord-rand**, st. m., *shield*: acc. sg., 2560.

**bord-weall**, st. m., *shield-wall, wall of shields*: acc. sg., 2981.

**bord-wudu**, st. m., *shield-wood, shield*: acc. pl. beorhtan beord-wudu, 1244.

**botm**, st. m., *bottom*: dat. sg. tō botme (*here of the bottom of the fen-lake*), 1507.

**bôt** (emendation, cf. bêtan), st. f. : 1)

*rehoſ, remedy* : nom. sg., 281; acc.

sg. bôte, 935; acc. sg. bôte, 910. —

2) *a performance in expiation, a*

*giving satisfaction, tribute* : gen.

sg. bôte, 158.

**brand, brond**, st. m. : 1) *burning,*

*fire* : nom. sg. þâ sceal brond fre-

*tan (the burning of the body)*, 3015;

instr. sg. hy hine ne môston . . .

bronde forbärnan (*could not be-*

*stow upon him the solemn burning*),

2127; hâfde landwara lige befan-

gen, bæle and bronde, *with glow,*

*fire, and flame*, 2323 — 2) *in the*

*passage, bät hine nô brond ne bea-*

*domâcas bitan ne meahton*, 1455;

brond has been translated *sword,*

*brand* (after the O.N. brand-r).

The meaning *fire* may be justified

as well, if we consider that the old

helmets were generally made of

leather, and only the principal

parts were mounted with bronze.

The poet wishes here to emphasize

the fact that the helmet was made

entirely of metal, a thing which was

very unusual. — 3) *in the passage,*

forgeaf þâ Beowulf's biaud Healf-

denes segen gyldenne, 1021, our

text, with other editions, has emen-

dated, bearñ, since *brand*, if it

be intended as a designation of

Hrðögár (perhaps *son*), has not

up to this time been found in this

sense in A.-S.

**brant, bront**, adj., *raging, foaming,*

*going high*, of ships and of waves:

acc. sg. brontne, 238, 568.

**brâd**, adj. : 1) *extended, wide* : nom.

pl. brâde rice, 2208. — 2) *broad*:

nom. sg. heâh and brâd (of Beô-

wulf's grave-mound), 3159; acc.

sg. brâdne mêce, 2979; (seax)

brâd [and] brûnecg, *the broad,*

*short sword with bright edge*, 1547.

— 3) *massive, in abundance*. acc.

sg. brâd gold, 3106.

**ge-brâc**, st. n., *noise, crash* : acc

sg. borda gebrâc, 2260.

**geond-brædan**, w. v., *to spread*

*over, to cover entirely* : pret. part.

geond-bræded, 1240.

**brecan**, st. v. : 1) *to break, to break*

*to pieces* : pret. bânningas brâc,

(the sword) *broke the joints*, 1568.

In a moral sense : pret. subj. bät

þær ænig mon wære ne bræce, *that*

*no one should break the agreement*,

1101; pret. part. honne biôð bro-

cene . . . 2ð-sword eorla, *then are*

*the oaths of the men broken*, 2064.

— 2) *probably also simply to break*

*in upon something, to press upon*,

w. acc. : pret. sg. seedeôr monig

hildetuxum heresyrkan brâc, *many*

*a sea-animal pressed with his bat-*

*tle-teeth upon the shirt of mail* (did

not break it, for, according to 1549

f., 1553 f., it was still unharmed).

1512. — 3) *to break out, to spring*

*out* : inf. geseah . . . streâm út bre-

can of beorge, *saw a stream break*

*out from the rocks*, 2547; lêtdse

hearda Higelâces þegen brâdne

mêce . . . brecan ofer bordweal,

*caused the broadsword to spring out*

*over the wall of shields*, 2081. —

4) *figuratively, to vex, not to let*

*rest* : pret. hine fyrwyt brâc, *curi-*

*osity tormented* (N.H.G. bâchte

die Neugier um), 232, 1986, 2785.

**ge-brêcan**, *to break to pieces* : pret.

bânhus gebrâc, *broke in pieces his*

*body* (Beowulf in combat with

Dâghrefn), 2509.

**tô-brêcan**, *to break in pieces* : inf.

781; pret. part. tô-brocen, 998.

**burh-brêcan**, *to break through*.

pret. wordes ord brefsthord þurh-

brāc, *the word's point broke through his closed breast*, i.e. a word burst out from his breast, 2793.

brecð, st. f., *condition of being broken, breach*: nom. pl. mōdes brecða (*sorrow of heart*), 171.

â-bredwian, w. v. w. acc., *to fall to the ground, to kill (?)*: pret. âbredwade, 2620.

bregdan, st. v., *properly to swing round, hence: 1) to swing*: inf. underscædabregdan, *swing among the shadows, to send into the realm of shadows*, 708; pret. biâgd ealde lâfe, *swung the old weapon*, 796; brâgd feorh-genfðlan, *swung his mortal enemy (Grendel's mother)*, thiew her down, 1540; pl. git eâgoistreám . . . mundum brugdon, *stirred the sea with your hands (of the movement of the hands in swimming)*, 514; pret. part. broden (brogden) mæl, *the drawn sword*, 1617, 1668 — 2) *to knit, to knot, to plait*: inf., figuratively, inwitnet ððrum bregdan, *to weave a way-laying net for another (as we say in the same way, to lay a trap for another, to dig a pit for another)*, 2168; pret. part. beadohrâgl broden, *a woven shirt of mail (because it consisted of metal rings joined together)*, 552; similarly, 1549; brogdne beadusercean, 2756.

â-bregdan, *to swing*: pret. hond up â-brâd, *swung, raised his hand*, 2576.

ge-bregdan: 1) *swing*: pret. hring-mæl gebiâgd, *swung the ringed sword*, 1565; eald sward eâcen . . . bât ic bŷ wæpne gebrâd, *an old heavy sword that I swung as my weapon*, 1665; with interchanging instr. and acc. wâllseaxe gebrâd, biter and beadu-scearp, 2704; also,

to draw out of the sheath · sweord ær gebrâd, *had drawn the sword before*, 2563. — 2) *to knit, to knot, to plait*: pret. part. here-byrne hondum gebrôden, 1444.

on-bregdan, *to tear open, to throw open*: pret. onbrâd bâ recedes mûðan, *had then thrown open the entrance of the hall* (onbregdan is used because the opening door swings upon its hinges), 724.

brego, st. m., *prince, ruler*: nom. sg. 427, 610.

brego-rôf, adj., *powerful, like a ruler, of heroic strength*: nom. sg. m., 1926.

brego-stôl, st. m., *throne, figuratively for rule*: acc. sg him ge-sealde seofon þûsendo, bold and brego-stôl, *gave him seven thousand (see under sceat), a country-seat, and the dignity of a prince*, 2197; þær him Hygd gebeâd . . . brego-stôl, *where H. offered him the chief power*, 2371; lêt bone bregostôl Beowulf healdan, *gave over to Beowulf the chief power (did not prevent Beowulf from entering upon the government)*, 2390.

breme, adj., *known afar, renowned*: nom. sg., 18.

brenting (see brant), st. m., *ship craft*: nom. pl. bretingas, 2808.

â-breâtan, st. v., *to break, to break in pieces, to kill*: pret. âbreât brim-wisan, *killed the sea-king (King Hæðcyn)*, 2931. See breótan.

breôst, st. n.: 1) *breast*: nom. sg., 2177; often used in the pl. so acc bât mine breôst wereð, *which protects my breast*, 453; dat. pl. beadohrâgl broden on breôstum lâg, 552. — 2) *the inmost thoughts, the mind, the heart, the bosom*: nom.

sg. *breōst innan weōll beōstrum ge-boncum*, *his breast heaved with troubled thoughts*, 2332; dat pl. lēt þā of *breōstum word* ðt faran, *caused the words to come out from his bosom*, 2551.

**breōst-gehygd**, st. n. f., *breast-thought, secret thought*: instr. pl. -gehygdum, 2819.

**breōst-gewædu**, st. n. pl., *breast-clothing, garment covering the breast, of the coat of mail*: nom., 1212; acc., 2163.

**breōst-hord**, st. m., *breast-hoard, that which is locked in the breast, heart, mind, thought, soul*: nom. sg., 1720; acc. sg., 2793.

**breōst-net**, st. n., *breast-net, shirt of chain-mail, coat of mail*: nom. sg. *breōst-net biððen*, 1549

**breōst-weorðung**, st. f., *ornament that is worn upon the breast*: acc. sg. *breōst-weorðunge*, 2505: here the collar is meant which Beowulf receives from Wealhþeów (1196, 2174) as a present, and which B., according to 2173, presents to Hygd, while, according to 1203, it is in the possession of her husband

Hygelac. In front the collar is trimmed with ornaments (frätwe), which hang down upon the breast, hence the name *breōst-weorðung*.

**breōst-wylm**, st. m., *heaving of the breast, emotion of the bosom*: acc. sg., 1878.

**breōtan**, st. v., *to break, to break in pieces, to kill*: pret. *breāt beōdgenéatas, killed his table-companions (courtiers)*, 1714.

**þ-breōtan**, same as above: pret. *bone þe heō on rāste ábreāt, whom she killed upon his couch*, 1299; pret. part. þā þāt monige gewearð, *þat hine seō brimwylf ábroten hāf-*

*de, many believed that the sea-wolf (Grendel's mother) had killed him, 1600; hi hyne . . . ábroten hāfdon, had killed him (the dragon), 2708.*

**brim**, st. n., *flood, the sea*: nom. sg., 848, 1595; gen. sg. tō brimes faroðe, *to the sea*, 28; át brimes nosan, *at the sea's promontory*, 2804; nom. pl. *brimu swaðredon, the waves subsided*, 570.

**brim-clif**, st. n., *sea-cliff, cliff washed by the sea*: acc. pl. -clifu, 222.

**brim-lād**, st. f., *flood-way, sea-way*: acc. sg. þāra be mid Beowulfs brim-lāde teāh, *who had travelled the sea-way with B.*, 1052.

**brim-liðend**, pl., *sea-farer, sailor*: acc. pl. -liðende, 568.

**brim-streām**, st. m., *sea-stream, the flood of the sea*: acc. pl. ofer brim-streāmas, 1911.

**brim-wīsa**, w. m., *sea-king*: acc. sg. *brimwisan, of Hæðcyn, king of the Geatas*, 2931.

**brim-wylf**, st. f., *sea-wolf* (designation of Grendel's mother): nom. sg. seō brimwylf, 1507, 1600.

**brim-wylm**, st. m., *sea-wave*: nom. sg., 1495.

**bringan**, anom. v., *to bring, to bear*: prs. sg. I. ic þe þūsenda begna bringe tō helpe, *bring to your assistance thousands of warriors*, 1830; inf. sceal hringnaca ofer heāðu bringan lāc and luftācen, *shall bring gifts and love-tokens over the high sea*, 1863; similarly, 2149, 2505; pret. pl. we þās selāc . . . brōhton, *brought this sea-offering (Grendel's head)*, 1654.

**ge-bringan**, *to bring*: pres. subj. pl. þāt we bone gebringan . . . on ádfāre, *that we bring him upon the funeral-pile*, 3010.

**brosnian**, w. v., *to crumble, to be-*

*come rotten, to fall to pieces*: prs. sg. III. herepâd . . . brosnað æfter beorne, *the coat of mail falls to pieces after (the death of) the hero*, 2261.

**brôðor**, st. m., *brother* · nom. sg., 1325, 2441; dat sg. brêðer, 1263; gen. sg. his brôðor bearn, 2620; dat. pl. brôðrum, 588, 1075.

**ge-brôðru**, pl., *brethren, brothers* · dat. pl. sât be þæm gebrôðrum twæm, *sat by the two brothers*, 1192.

**brôga**, w. m., *terror, horror* : nom. sg., 1292, 2325, 2566, acc sg billa brôgan, 583. — Comp.: gryre-, here-hrôga.

**brûcan**, st v. w. gen., *to use, to make use of* prs sg. III. se he longe her worlde brûc, *who here long makes use of the world*, i.e. lives long, 1063; imp. brûc manigra mîda, *make use of many rewards, give good rewards*, 1179; *to enjoy* · inf. þât he bêähordes brûcan môste, *could enjoy the ring-hoard*, 895; similarly, 2242, 3101; pret. breác lifgesceafta, *enjoyed the appointed life, lived the appointed time*, 1954. With the genitive to be supplied: breác þonne môste, 1488; imp. brûc þisses bêágæs, *enjoy this ring, take this ring*, 1217. Upon this meaning depends the form of the wish, wel brûcan (compare the German geniesze froh!): inf. hêt hine wel brûcan, 1046; hêt hine brûcan well, 2813; imp. brûc ealles well, 2163.

**brûn**, adj. *having a brown lustre, shining* · nom sg siðecgbrûn, 2579.

**brûn-ecg**, adj., *having a gleaming blade* acc. sg n (hve seale) brâð [and] brûnecg, *her broad sword with gleaming blade*, 1547.

**brûn-fag**, adj., *gleaming like metal*: acc. sg. brûnfâgne helm, 2616.

**bryne-leôma**, w. m., *light of a conflagration, gleam of fire* : nom. sg., 2314.

**bryne-wylm**, st. m., *wave of fire* · dat pl. -wylmum, 2327.

**brytnian** (*properly to break in small pieces*, cf. breótan), w. v., *to bestow, to distribute* · pret. sinc brytnade, *distributed presents*, i.e. ruled (since the giving of gifts belongs especially to rulers), 2384.

**brytta**, w. m., *giver, distributer*, always designating the king: nom. sg. since brytta, 608, 1171, 2072; acc. sg. beága bryttan, 35, 352, 1488; since bryttan, 1923.

**bryttian** (*to be a dispenser*), w. v., *to distribute, to confer*: prs sg. III god manna cynne snytru bryttað, *bestows wisdom upon the human race*, 1727.

**brýd**, st f.: 1) *wife, consort* · acc. sg. brýd, 2931; brýde, 2957, both times of the consort of Ongeneþeow (?). — 2) *betrothed, bride* nom. sg. of Hrôðgâr's daughter, Freâware, 2032.

**brýd-bûr**, st. n., *woman's apartment* · dat. sg eode . . . cyning of brýdbûre, *the king came out of the apartment of his wife* (into which, according to 666, he had gone), 922.

**bunden-stefna**, w. m., *(that which has a bound prov), the frameship* · nom sg., 1911.

**bune**, w. f., *can or cup, drinking-vessel* : nom. pl. bunan, 3048; acc. pl. bunan, 2776.

**burh, burg**, st. f., *castle, city, fortified house* : acc. sg. burh, 523; dat. sg byrig, 1200; dat. pl. burgum, 53, 1969, 2434. — Comp.: freð-, freððo-, heá-, hleð-, hord-, leðd-, mæg-burg.

**burh-loca**, w. m., *castle-bars* : dat. sg. under burh-locan, *under the castle-bars*, i.e. in the castle (Hygelac's), 1929

**burh-stede**, st. m., *castle-place, place where the castle or city stands*. acc. sg. burhstede, 2266.

**burh-wela**, w. m., *riches, treasure of a castle or city* : gen. sg. bēden he burh-welan brūcan mōste, 3101.

**burne**, w. f., *spring, fountain* : gen. bare burnan wālm, *the bubbling of the spring*, 2547.

**būan**, st. v.: 1) *to stay, to remain, to dwell* inf. gif he weard on-funde būan on beorge, if he had found the watchman dwelling on the mountain, 2843 — 2) *to inhabit*, w. acc. meduseld būan, *to inhabit the mead-house*, 3066.

**ge-būan**, w. acc., *to occupy a house, to take possession* pret. part. heán hūsēs, hū hit Hring Dene after beörpege gebūm haſdon, *how the Danes, after their beer-carouse, had occupied it* (had made their beds in it), 117. — With the pres. part. būend are the compounds ceaster-fold-, grund-, lond-būend.

**būgan**, st. v., *to bend, to bow, to sink; to turn, to flee* · pis sg. III. bon-gār būgeð, *the fatal spear sink*, i.e. its deadly point is turned down, it rests, 2032; inf. bāt se byrnwiga būgan sceolde, *that the armed hero had to sink down* (having received a deadly blow), 2919; similarly, 2975; pret. sg. bēah eft under eorðweall, *turned, fled again behind the earth-wall*, 2957; pret. pl. bugon tō bence, *turned to the bench*, 327, 1014; hy on holt bugon, *fled to the wood*, 2599.

**ā-būgan**, *to bend off, to curve away from* : pret. fram sylle ābeág me-

dubenc monig, *from the threshold curved away many a mead-bench*, 776.

**be-būgan**, w. acc., *to surround, to encircle* · pis swā (which) water bebūgeð, 93; efne swā side swā se bebūgeð windige weallas, *as far as the sea encircles windy shores*, 1224.

**ge-būgan**, *to bend, to bow, to sink*. a) intrans.: heō on flet gebeāh, *sank on the floor*, 1541; þā gebeāh cyning, *then sank the king*, 2981; þā se wyrn gebeāh snūde tōsonne (when the drake at once coiled itself up), 2568; gewāt þā gebogen scriðan tō, *advanced with curved body* (the drake), 2570.—b) w. acc. of the thing to which one bends or sinks: pret. seleieste gebeāh, *sank upon the couch in the hall*, 691; similarly gebeág, 1242

**būr**, st. n., *apartment, room* · dat sg. būie, 1311, 2456, dat. pl. būrum, 140. — Comp. brýd-būr..

**būtan, būton** (from be and ðutan, hence in its meaning referring to what is without, excluded) · 1) conj. with subjunctive following, *lest* : būtan his lic swice, *lest his body escape*, 967. With ind. following, *but* · būton hit wās māie þonne ænig mon ðōer tō beadulāce átbeian meahte, *but it (the sword) was greater than any other man could have carried to battle*, 1561. After a preceding negative verb, *except* : þāra be gu-mena bearn gearwe ne wiston būton Fitela mid hine, *which the children of men did not know at all, except Fitela, who was with him*, 880; ne nom he mām-æhta mā būton þone hafclan, etc., *he took no more of the rich treasure than*

*the head alone, 1615 — 2) prep with dat, except bûton solescaie, 73; bûton þe, 658; calle bûton ȝnum, 706.*

**bycgan**, w. v., *to buy, to pay* inf ne was hât gewrixle til hât hie on bâ healfas bïcgan scoldon fieónða feorum, *that was no good transaction, that they, on both sides (as well to Grendel as to his mother), had to pay with the lives of their friends, 1306.*

**be-bycgan**, *to sell* pret. nu ic on mâðma hord mîne bebohie fûðe feorhlege (*now I, for the treasure-hoard, gave up my old life*), 2800. **ge-bycgan**, *to buy, to acquire; to pay* · pret. w. acc nô bec ænige . fûðre gebohte, *obtained no sort of help, consolation, 974; hit (hi, MS) ealdie gebohte, paid it with his life, 2482; pret. part sylfes feoie beágas [geboh]te, bought rings with his own life, 3015.*

**byldan**, w. v. (*to make beald, which see*), *to excite, to encourage to brave deeds* · inf. w. acc swâ he Fresena cyn on beôrsele byldan wolde (by distributing gifts), 1095

**ge-byrd**, st. n., “fatum destinatum” (*Grein* (?)): acc. sg. hie on gebyrd hruron gâre wunde, 1075

**ge-byrdú**, st. f., *birth*; in compound, bearne-gebyrdú.

**byrdú-scrûd**, st. n., *shield-ornament, design upon a shield* (?): nom. sg., 2661.

**byre**, st. m., *(born) son* · nom. sg., 2054, 2446, 2622, etc.; nom. pl. byre, 1189 In a broader sense, *young man, youth* · acc. pl. bædde byre geonge, *encouraged the youths (at the banquet), 2019*

**byrðen**, st. f., *burden*; in comp. magen-byrðen

**byrele**, st. m., *steward, waiter, cup-bearer* nom pl byiclas, 1162 **byrgan**, w. v., *to feast, to eat* · inf., 448.

**ge-byrgea**, w. m., *protector*, in comp leôd-geþygea

**byrht**. See **beorht**.

**byrne**, w. f., *shirt of mail, mail* nom sg. byine, 405, 1630, etc, hringed byine, *ring-shirt, consisting of interlaced rings, 1246*; acc sg byrnan, 1023, etc; side byinan, *large coat of mail, 1292*; hrингde byinan, 2616; hâre byinan, *gray coat of mail (of iron), 2154*, dat. sg on byrnan, 2705; gen sg byrnan hring, *the ring of the shirt of mail (i.e. the shirt of mail), 2261*; dat pl byrnum, 40, 238, etc; heorhtum byrnum, *with gleaming mail, 3141*. — Comp.: gûð-, here-, heaðo-, iren-, isern-byrne.

**byrnend**. See **beornan**.

**byrn-wîga**, w. m., *warrior dressed in a coat of mail* · nom sg., 2919.

**bysgu**, **bisigu**, st. f., *trouble, difficulty, opposition* · nom. sg. bisigu, 281; dat pl. bisgum, 1744, bysigum, 2581.

**bysig**, adj., *opposed, in need*, in the compounds lif-bysig, syn-bysig

**byme**, w. f., *a wind-instrument, a trumpet, a trombone* · gen. sg. býman gealdor, *the sound of the trumpet, 2944*.

**býwan**, w. v., *to ornament, to prepare* · inf þâ he beado-grifman býwan sceoldon, *who should prepare the helmets, 2258*.

## C

**camp**, st m, *combat, fight between two* · dat. sg in campe (Beowulf's with Dáglirefn; cempan, MS), 2506.

**candel**, st. f, *light, candle* nom. sg rodiores candel, of the sun, 1573 — Comp. woruld-candel

**cempa**, w m, *fighter, warrior, hero* nom sg a'le cempa, 1313, Geáta cempa, 1552, rēde cempa, 1586; māre cempa (as voc.), 1762, gyrded cempa, 2079, dat sg geongum (geongan) cempan, 1949, 2045, 2627, Huga cempan, 2503; acc pl cempan, 206 — Comp. rēde-cempa

**cennan**, w.v.: 1) *to bear*, w. acc.: **efne** swā hylc mag. nā swā hōne inagan cende, *who bore the son*, 944; pret part hām easfera was after cenned, *to him was a son born*, 12 — 2) *reflexive, to show one's self, to reveal one's self* imp cen hec mid crasfe, *prove yourself by your strength*, 1220

ā-cennan, *to bear* · pret part. nō hie fáder cunnon, hwaðer himænig wās ær ácenned dyrnra gāta, *they (the people of the country) do not know his (Grendel's) father, nor whether any evil spirit has been before born to him (whether he has begotten a son)*, 1357.

**cēnðu**, st f, *boldness* acc sg cēnðu, 2697.

**cēne**, adj, *keen, warlike, bold* gen. pl. cēnra gehwylcum, 769. Superl., acc. pl. cēnoste, 206. — Comp.: dæd-, gār-cēne.

**ceald**, adj., *cold* · acc pl cealde streámas, 1262; dat. pl cealdum cearstíðum, *with cold, sad journeys*, 2397. Superl. nom. sg. wedera

cealdost, 546. — Comp. morgen-ceald

**cearian**, w v, *to have care, to take care, to trouble one's self* · prs. sg. III nā ymb his lif cearað, *takes no care for his life*, 1537.

**cearlis**, adj., *troubled, sad* in comp. sorh-cearing

**cear-sfð**, st. m, *sorrowful way, an undertaking that brings sorrow*, i.e a warlike expedition dat pl cearstíðum (of Beowulf's expeditions against Eadgils), 2397

**cearu**, st. f, *care, sorrow, lamentation* nom sg, 1304; acc. sg. [ceare], 3173 — Comp. : ealdor-, gūð-, mæl-, mōd-cearu

**cear-walm**, st m, *care-agitation, waves of sorrow in the breast* dat pl. after cear-walnum, 2067

**cear-wylm**, st m., same as above. nom pl hā cear-wylmas, 282.

**ceaster-būend**, pt., *inhabitant of a fortified place, inhabitant of a castle* dat pl ceaster-būendum, of those established in Hrōðgār's castle, 769

**ceáp**, st m, *purchase, transaction* · figuratively, nom sg nas bāt yðe ceáp, *no easy transaction*, 2416; instr. sg hēáh bē ðer hit ealdrē gebohite, heádan ceápe, *although the one paid it with his life, a dear purchase*, 2483

**ge-ceápian**, w v, *to purchase* · pret. part. gold unrime grimme geceápod, *gold without measure, bitterly purchased (with Beowulf's life)*, 3013.

**be-ceorfan**, st. v., *to separate, to cut off* (with acc of the pers. and instr. of the thing) · pret. hine hā heáfde becearf, *cut off his head*, 1591; similarly, 2139.

**ceorl**, st. m, *man* · nom. sg. smotor

ceorl monig, *many a wise man*, 909; dat sg gomelum ceoile, *the old man* (of King Hrēsel), 2445, so, ealdum ceoile, of King Ongen-  
þeōw, 2973, nom pl snotele ceoile-  
las, *wise men*, 202, 416, 1592

**ceōl**, st. m., *keel*, figuratively for the ship. nom. sg, 1913, acc sg ceōl, 38, 238, gen sg ceōle, 1807.

**ceōsan**, st. v., *to choose, hence, to assume*: inf. þone cynedōm ciōsan wolde, *would assume the royal dignity*, 2377; *to seek*: pret. subj. ær he bœl cure, *before he sought his funeral-pile* (before he died), 2819.

**ge-ceōsan**, *to choose, to elect* gerund, tō geceōsenne cyming ſemigne (Ælian), *to choose a better king*, 1852; imp. he bat sēlre ge-  
ceōs, *choose thee the better* (of two. bealonið and ēce rredas), 1759; pret he usic on herge geccás tō byssum sīðfate, *selected us among the soldiers for this undertaking*, 2639; geccás ēcne ræd, *chose the everlasting gain*, i.e. died, 1202; similarly, godes leðht geceás, 2470, pret. part acc pl. hafle... cempan gecorone, 206

**on-cirran**, w. v., *to turn, to change* inf ne meahte .. þis wealdendas [willan] wiht on-cirren, *could not change the will of the Almighty*, 2858; pret. usor oncirde, *turned higher*, 2952; byder oncirde, *turned thither*, 2971.

**ā-cigan**, w. v., *to call hither* pret. ācigde of corðre cyninges þegnas sýfene, *called from the retinue of the king seven men*, 3122.

**clam, clom**, st. m., f. n. <sup>3</sup> *fetter*, figuratively of a strong gripe: dat. pl. heardan clammum, 964; heardum clammum, 1336; atelan clommum (horrible claws of the mother of Grendel), 1503

**clif, cleof**, st. n., *cliff, promontory* acc pl Geāta clifu, 1912 — Comp.. būm-, ēg-, holm-, stān-clif.

**ge-enāwan**, st. v., *to know, to recognize* inf. meaht þu, min wine, mēce geenāwan, *mayst thou, my friend, recognize the sword*, 2048

**on-enāwan**, *to recognize, to distinguish* hordweald onenāw mannes reoide, *distinguish the speech of a man*, 2555.

**eniht**, st. m., *boy, youth* dat pl byssum cnyhtum, *to these boys* (Hrōðgār's sons), 1220

**eniht-wesende**, p̄s part, *being a boy or a youth* acc sg ic hine cūde eniht-wesende, *knew him while still a boy*, 372; nom pl. wit bat gecwēdon eniht-wesende, *we both as young men said that*, 535

**enysan**, w. v., *to strike, to dash against each other* pret pl honne .. eoferas enysedan, *when the bold warriors dashed against each other, stormed (in battle)*, 1329

**collen-ferhð, -ferð**, adj., *(properly, of swollen mind), of uncommon thoughts, in his way of thinking, standing higher than others, high-minded* nom. sg cuma collen-ferhð, of Beowulf, 1807; collen-ferð, of Wiglaf, 2786.

**corðer**, st. n., *troop, division of an army, retinue*. dat. sg þa was .. Fin slagen, cyming on corðie, *then was Fin slain, the king in the troop (of warriors)*, 1154; of corðie cyninges, *out of the retinue of the king*, 3122.

**costian**, w. v., *to try*. pret (w. gen.) he min costode, *tried me*, 2085.

**cōfa**, w. m., *apartment, sleeping room, couch*: in comp. bān-cōfa.

**cōl**, adj., *cool*: compar. *cearwylmas* cōlran wurdāð, *the waves of sorrow become cooler*, i.e. the mind becomes quiet, 282; him wiflufan . . . cōlran weorðað, *his love for his wife cools*, 2067.

**cräft**, st. m., *the condition of being able*, hence: 1) *physical strength*: nom. sg. mágða cräft, 1284; acc. sg. mágenes cräft, 418; burh ánes cräft, 700, *craft* and cénðu, 2697; dat. (instr.) sg. crafte, 983, 1220, 2182, 2361. — 2) *art, craft, skill* · dat. sg. as instr. dyrnum crafte, *with secret (magic) art*, 2169; dyrnan cráfte, 2291; þeófes cráfte, *with thief's craft*, 2221; dat. pl. ðeófies cräftum, *by devil's art (sorcery)*, 2089. — 3) *great quantity (?)*: acc. sg. wyrn-horda craft, 2223 — Comp.: leoðo-, mágén-, nearo-, wig-craft.

**cräftig**, adj.: 1) *strong, stout* · nom. sg. easoðes cräftig, 1467; níða cräftig, 1963. Comp. wig-craftig — 2) *adroit, skilful*: in comp. lagu-cräftig. — 3) *rich* (of treasures); in comp. eácen-cräftig.

**cringan**, st. v., *to fall in combat, to fall with the writhing movement of those mortally wounded*: pret. subj. on wál crunge, *would sink into death, would fall*, 636; pret. pl. for the pluperfect, sume on wále crungon, 1114.

**ge-cringan**, same as above: pret. he under rande gecranc, *fell under his shield*, 1210; át wige gecrang, *fell in battle*, 1338; heó on flet gecrong, *fell to the ground*, 1569; in campe gecrong, *fell in single combat*, 2506.

**cuma** (*he who comes*), w. m., *new-comer, guest*: nom. sg. 1807. — Comp.: cwealm-, wil-cuma.

**cuman**, st. v., *to come*: pres. sg. II.

gyf þu on weg cymest, *if thou comest from there*, 1383; III. cymeð, 2059; pres. subj. sg. III. cume, 23; pl. þonne we át cymen, *when we come out*, 3107; inf. cuman, 244, 281, 1870; pret. sg. com, 430, 569, 826, 1134, 1507, 1601, etc.; cwom, 419, 2915; pret. subj. sg. cwōme, 732; pret. part. cumen, 376; pl. cumene, 361. Often with the inf. of a verb of motion, as, com gongan, 711, com sīðian, 721; com in gân, 1645, cwom gân, 1163, com scacan, 1803, cwōmon Ledan, 239; cwōmon sēcean, 268, cwōman scifðan, 651, etc. [pr.t. cōm, etc.]

**be-cuman**, *to come, to approach, to arrive*: pret. syððan niht becom, *after the night had come*, 115; be on þá leóde becom, *that had come over the people*, 192, þá he tō hám becom, 2993. And with inf. following: stefn in becom . . . hlynnan under hárne stân, 2553; lyt eft becwom . . . hárnes niðan, 2366; ðó þát ende becwom, 1255, similarly, 2117. With acc. of pers.: þá hyne sið þrag becwom, *when this time of battle came over him*, 2884.

**ofer-cuman**, *to overcome, to compel*: pret. þý he þone feónd ofer-cwom, *thereby he overcame the foe*, 1274; pl. hie feónd heora . . . ofer-cómon, 700; pret. part. (w. gen.) níða ofercumen, *compelled by combats*, 846.

**cumbol, cumbor**, st. m., *banner*. gen. sg. cumbles hyrde, 2506. — Comp. hilte-cumbor.

**cund**, adj., *originating in, descended from*: in comp. feorran-cund.

**cunnan**, verb pret. pres.: 1) *to know, to be acquainted with* (w. acc. or depend. clause): sg. pres. I. ic minne can glädne Hrððulf

þat he . . . wile, *I know my gracious H., that he will . . .*, 1181; II. eard git ne const, *thou knowest not yet the land*, 1378; III. he þat wyrse ne con, *knows no worse*, 1740. And reflexive: con him land geare, *knows the land well*, 2063; pl. men ne cunnon hwyder helrūnan scriðað, *men do not know whether . . .*, 162; pret. sg. ic hine cūðe, *knew him*, 372; cūðe he duguð beáwe, *knew the customs of the distinguished courtiers*, 359; so with the acc., 2013; seolfa ne cūðe burh hwät . . ., *he himself did not know through what . . .*, 3068; pl. sorge ne cūðon, 119; so with the acc., 180, 418, 1234. With both (acc. and depend clause): nō hie fader cunnon (scil. nō hie cunnon) hwāðei him ænig was ær ácenned dyrnia gāsta, 1356.—2) with inf. following, *can, to be able*: prs. sg. him bebeorgan ne con, *cannot defend himself*, 1747; prs. pl. men ne cunnon secgan, *cannot say*, 50; pret. sg. cūðe reccan, 90; beorgan cūðe, 1446; pret. pl. hērian ne cūðon, *could not praise*, 182; pret. subj. healdan cūðe, 2373.

cunnian, w. v., *to inquire into, to try*, w. gen. or acc.: inf. sund cunnian (figurative for *roam over the sea*), 1427, 1445; geongne cempan higes cunnian, *to try the young warrior's mind*, 2046; pret. eaid cunnode, *tried the home*, i.e. came to it, 1501; pl. wada cunnedon, *tried the flood*, i.e. swam through the sea, 508.

cūð, adj.: 1) *known, well known; manifest, certain*: nom. sg. undyrne cūð, 150, 410; wide cūð, 2924; acc. sg. fem. cūðe folme, 1304; cūðe stræte, 1635; nom. pl.

ecge cūðe, 1146; acc. pl. cūðe nääsas, 1913.—2) *renowned*: nom. sg. gūðum cūð, 2179; nom. pl. cystum cūðe, 868.—3) also, *friendly, dear, good* (see **un-cūð**).—Comp.: un-, wið-cūð

cūð-līce, adv., *openly, publicly*: comp. nō her cūðlicor cuman on-gunnon lind-häbbende, *no shield-bearing men undertook more boldly to come hither* (the coast-watchman means by this the secret landing of the Vikings), 244.

cwalu, st. f., *murder, fall* · in comp. deað-cwalu.

cweecan (*to make alive*, see **cwic**), w. v., *to move, to swing* · pret. cweecan mägen-wudu, *swung the wood of strength* (= spear), 235.

cweðan, st. v., *to say, to speak* · a) absolutely: prs. sg. III. cwið át beóre, *speaks at beer-drinking*, 2042.—b) w. acc.: pret. word áfter cwāð, 315; feá worda cwað, 2247, 2663.—c) with þat following: pret. sg. cwāð, 92, 2159; pl. cwædon, 3182.—d) with þat omitted: pret. cwāt he gūð-cyning sēcean wolde, *said he would seek out the war-king*, 199; similarly, 1811, 2940.

á- cweðan, *to say, to speak*, w. acc.: prs. þat word ácwyð, *speaks the word*, 2047; pret. þat word ácwāð, 655.

ge-cweðan, *to say, to speak* : a) absolutely: pret. sg. II. swā þu ge-cwæde, 2665.—b) w. acc.: pret. wel-hwylc gecwāð, *spoke everything*, 875; pl. wit þat gecwædon, 535.—c) w. þat following: pret. gecwāð, 858, 988.

cwellan, w. v., (*to make die*), *to kill to murder* : pret. sg. II. þu Gren-del cwealdest, 1335.

á-cwellan, *to kill* · pret. sg. (he)

wyrm ácwealde, 887; bone be Gren-delær mâne ácwealde, *whom Grendel had before wickedly murdered*, 1056; beorn ácwealde, 2122

**cwên**, st. f.: 1) *wife, consort (of noble birth)*: nom. sg. cwên, 62, (Hrðögár's), 614, 924, (Finn's), 1154.—2) *particularly denoting the queen*: nom. sg. beághroden cwên (Wealhþeów), 624; mæru cwên, 2017; fremu folces cwên (þryðo), 1933; acc. sg. cwên (Wealhþeów), 666 — Comp. folc-cwên.

**cwên-lfe**, adj., *feminine, womanly* . nom. sg. ne bið swyld cwênlíc þeáw (*such is not the custom of women, does not become a woman*), 1941.

**cwealm**, st. m., *violent death, murder, destruction*: acc. sg. bone cwealm gewiāc, *avenged the death (of Abel by Cain)*, 107; mændon mondrihtnes cwealm, *lamented the ruler's fall*, 3150.—Comp.: bealo-, deáð-, gár-cwealm.

**cwealm-bealu**, st. n, *the evil of murder* : acc. sg, 1941.

**cwealm-cuma**, w. m., *one coming for murder, a new-comer who contemplates murder* : acc. sg. bone cwealm-cuman (of Grendel), 793.

**cwic and cwico**, adj., *quick, having life, alive* : acc. sg. cwicne, 793, 2786; gen. sg. áht cwices, *something living*, 2315; nom. pl. cwice, 98; cwico wás þá gena, *was still alive*, 3094.

**cwide**, st. m., *word, speech, saying* in comp. geagn-, galp-, hleó-, ȝoi-, word-cwide.

**cwiðan**, st. v., *to complain, to lament* : inf. w. acc. ongan . . . gioguðe cwiðan hilde-strengō, *began to lament the (departed) battle-*

*strength of his youth*, 2113 [teare] cwiðan, *lament their cares*, 3173.

**cyme**, st. m., *coming, arrival* : nom. pl. hwanan eówre cyme syndon, *whence your coming is*, i.e. whence ye aie, 257 — Comp. eft-cyme.

**cymlice**, adv., *(convenienter), splendidly, grandly* : comp. cymlicor, 38.

**cyn**, st. n, *race, both in the general sense, and denoting noble lineage* : nom. sg. Fresena cyn, 1094, Wædera (gara, MS.) cyn, 461; acc. sg. eotena cyn, 421; giganta cyn, 1691; dat. sg Caines cynne, 107; manna cynne, 811, 915, 1726; eówrum (of those who desert Beowulf in battle) cynne, 2886; gen. sg. manna (gumena) cynes, 702, etc.; mæran cynnes, 1730; lâðan cynnes, 2009, 2355; ȝusses cynnes Wægmundunga, 2814; gen. pl. cynna gehwylcum, 98.—Comp.: eorlmen-, feorh-, fiuim-, gum-, man-, wyrmcyn.

**cyn**, st. n, *that which is suitable or proper* : gen. pl. cynna (of etiquette) gemyndig, 614.

**ge-cynde**, adj., *innate, peculiar, natural* : nom. sg, 2198, 2697.

**cyne-dóm**, st. m., *kingdom, royal dignity* : acc. sg, 2377

**cyning**, st. m., *king*: nom acc sg. cyning, 11, 864, 921, etc.; kyning, 620, 3173, dat. sg. cyninge, 3094; gen. sg. cyninges, 868, 1211; gen. pl. kyning[a] wuldor, of God, 666. —Comp. beorn-, eorð-, folc-, gáð-, heáh-, leóð-, ȝee-, sôð-, þeóð-, worold-, wuldor-cyning.

**cyning-beald**, adj., *"nobly bold" (Thorpe), excellently brave (?)* : nom. pl. cyning-balde men, 1635.

**ge-cyssan**, w. v., *to kiss* : pret. ge-cyste þá cynning . . . þegen betstan

*kissed the best thane* (Beowulf), 1871.

**cyst** (*choosing, see ceósan*), st. f., *the select, the best of a thing, good quality, excellence* : nom. sg. irenna cyst, *of the swords*, 803, 1698; wæpna cyst, 1560; symbla cyst, *choice banquet*, 1233; acc. sg. irena cyst, 674; dat. pl. foldwegas . . . cystum cūðe, *known through excellent qualities*, 868; (cyning) cystum gecyðed, 924. — Comp. gum-, hilde-cyst.

**cf. See on-cyð.**

**cyðan** (see cūð), w. v., *to make known, to manifest, to show* : imp. sg. mágæn-ellen cyð, *show thy heroic strength*, 660; inf. cwealmbealu cyðan, 1941; ellen cyðan, 2696.

**ge-cyðan** (*to make known, hence*) : 1) *to give information, to announce*: inf andswaie gecyðan, *to give answer*, 354; gerund, tō gecyðanne hwanan eowre cyme syndon (*to show whence ye come*), 257; pret. part. sōð is gecyðed þat . . . (*the truth has become known, it has shown itself to be true*), 701; Iligelæce wás stō Beowulfes snūðe gecyðed, *the arrival of B. was quickly announced*, 1972; similarly, 2325. — 2) *to make celebrated*, in pret. part. : wás mīn fäder folcum gecyðed (*my father was known to warriors*), 262; was his mōdsefa manegum gecyðed, 349; cystum gecyðed, 924.

**cyððu** (*properly, condition of being known, hence relationship*), st. f., *home, country, land* : in comp. feor-cyððu.

**ge-cypan**, w. v., *to purchase* : inf. nás him ænig þearf bät he . . . þurfe wyrsan wigfrecan weorðe gecypan, *had need to buy with treasures no inferior warrior*, 2497.

## D

**daroð**, st. m., *spear* : dat. pl. dare. ðum lācan (*to fight*), 2849.

**ge-däl**, st. n., *parting, separation* : nom. sg. his worulde gedäl, *his separation from the world* (nis death), 3069 — Comp. ealdor-, lif- gedäl.

**dág**, st. m., *day* : nom. sg. dag, 485, 732, 2647; acc. sg. dág, 2400; andlangne dág, *the whole day*, 2116; morgenlongne dág (*the whole morning*), 2895; ðð dōmes dag, *till judgment-day*, 3070, dat. sg. on þam däge þyses lifes (eo tempore, tunc), 197, 791, 807; gen. sg. dāges, 1601, 2321; hwil dages, *a day's time, a whole day*, 1496; dāges and nihtes, *day and night*, 2270; dāges, *by day*, 1936, dat. pl. on tyn dagum, *in ten days*, 3161. — Comp. æi-, deáð, ende-, ealdor-, fyrn-, geár-, lœn-, lif-, swylt-, win-dág, anddágues.

**dág-hwíl**, st. f., *day-time* : acc. pl. þat he dāghwila gedrogen hāfde eorðan wynne, *that he had enjoyed earth's pleasures during the days (appointed to him)*, i.e. that his life was finished, 2727. — (After Grein.)

**dág-rím**, st. n., *series of days, fixed number of days* : nom. sg. dōgera dāgrím (*number of the days of his life*), 824.

**dæd**, st. f., *deed, action* : acc. sg. deórlīce dæd, 585; dōmleásan dæd, 2891; fiēcne dæde, 890; dæd, 941; acc. pl. Grendles dæda, 195; gen. pl. dæda, 181, 479, 2455, etc.; dat. pl. dædum, 1228, 2437, etc. — Comp. ellen-, fyren-, lof-dæd.

**dæd-cène**, adj., *bold in deed* : nom. sg. dæd-cène mon, 1646.

**dæd-fruma**, w. m., *doer of deeds*,  
doer: nom. sg., of Grendel, 2091.

**dæd-hata**, w. m., *he who pursues  
with his deeds*: nom. sg., of Grendel, 275.

**dædla**, w. m., *doer*: in comp. mān-for-dædla.

**dæl**, st. m., *part, portion* · acc. sg dæl, 622, 2246, 3128; acc. pl dælas, 1733. — Often dæl designates the portion of a thing or of a quality which belongs in general to an individual, as, ðð hāt him on innan oferhygda dæl weaxeð, *till in his bosom his portion of arrogance increases* i.e. whatever arrogance he has, his arrogance, 1741. Biōwulfe weat ð dryhīmāðma dæl deāðe, *forgolden, to Beowulf his part of the splendid treasures was paid with death*, i.e. whatever splendid treasures weie allotted to him, whatever part of them he could win in the fight with the dragon, 2844; similarly, 1151, 1753, 2029, 2069, 3128.

**dælan**, w. v., *to divide, to bestow, to share with*, w. acc.: pres. sg. III. mādmas dæleð, 1757; pres. subj þāt he wið aglæcean efoðo dæle, *that he bestow his strength upon* (strive with) *the bringer of misery* (the drake), 2535; inf. hrings dælan, 1971; pret. beágas dælde, 80; sceattas dælde, 1687.

**be-dælan**, w. instr., *(to divide), to tear away from, to strip of*: pret. part. dreáumum (dreáme) bedæled, *deprived of the heavenly joys* (of Grendel), 722, 1276.

**ge-dælan**: 1) *to distribute*: inf. (w. acc. of the thing distributed); þær on innan eall gedælan geon-gum and ealdum swylc him god sealde, *distribute therein to young*

*and old all that God had given him,*  
71. — 2) *to divide, to separate*, with acc.: inf. sundur gedælan lif wið lice, *separate life from the body*, 2423; so pret. subj. hāt he gedæde ... ãnra gehwylces lif wið lice, 732.

**denn** (cf. denu, dene, vallis), st. n., *den, cave*: acc. sg. þās wyrmes denn, 2761; gen. sg. (draca) ge-wāt dennes nōsian, 3046

**ge-dēfē**, adj.: 1) *(impersonal) proper, appropriate* · nom. sg. swā hit gedēfē wās (bið), *as was appropriate, proper*, 561, 1671, 3176. — 2) *good, kind, friendly*; nom. sg. beō þu suna mīnum dædum gedēfē, *be friendly to my son by deeds* (support my son in deed, namely, when he shall have attained to the government), 1228. — Comp. un-ge-dēfēlice.

**dēman** (see dōm), w. v.: 1) *to judge, to avert justly* · pres. subj. mārðo dēme, 688. — 2) *to judge favorably, to praise, to glorify*: pret. pl. his ellenweorc duguðum dēmon, *praised his heroic deed with all their might*, 3176.

dēmend, *judge* dæla dēmend (of God), 181.

**deal**, adj., *“superbus, clarus, fretus”* (Grimm): nom. pl. þryðum dealle, 494.

**deāð**, adj., *dead*: nom. sg. 467, 1324, 2373; acc. sg. deáðne, 1310.

**deāð**, st. m., *death, dying*: nom. sg. deāð, 441, 447, etc.; acc. sg. deāð, 2169; dat. sg. deāðe, 1389, 1590, (as instr.) 2844, 3046; gen. sg. deāðes wylm, 2270; deāðes nýd, 2455. — Comp. gūð, wāl-, wundor-deāð.

**deāð-bed**, st. n., *death-bed*: dat. sg. deāð-bedde fāst, 2902.

**deāð-cwalu**, st. f., *violent death*,

*ruin and death* : dat. pl. tō deáð-cwalam, 1713.

**deáð-cwealm**, st. m., *violent death, murder* : nom. sg. 1671.

**deáð-dág**, st. m., *death-day, dying day* : dat. sg. äfter deáð-dáge (*after his death*), 187, 886.

**deáð-fæge**, adj., *given over to death* : nom. sg. (Grendel) deáð-fæge deóg, *had hidden himself, being given over to death (mortally wounded)*, 851.

**deáð-scúla**, w. m., *death-shadow, ghostly being, demon of death* : nom. sg. deorc deáð-scúla (of Grendel), 160.

**deáð-wêrig**, adj., *weakened by death, i.e. dead* : acc. sg. deáð-wêigne, 2126. See **wêrig**.

**deáð-wic**, st. n. *death's house, home of death* : acc. sg. gewât deáðwfc seón (*had died*), 1276.

**deágan** (O.H.G. pret. part. *to uagan, hidden*), *to conceal one's self, to hide* : pret. (for pluperf.) deóg, 851. — Leo.

**deorc**, adj., *dark* : of the night, nom. sg. (nihthelm) deorc, 1791; dat. pl. deorcum nihtum, 275, 2212; of the terrible Grendel, nom. sg. deorc deáð-scúla, 160.

**deófol**, st. m. n., *devil* : gen. sg. deófles, 2089; gen. pl. deófla, of Grendel and his troop, 757, 1681.

**deógol, dýgol**, adj., *concealed, hidden, inaccessible, beyond information, unknown* : nom. sg. deógol dædhata (of Grendel), 275; acc. sg. dýgel lond, *inaccessible land*, 1358.

**deóp**, st. n., *deep, abyss* : acc. sg., 2550.

**deóp**, adv., *deeply* : acc. sg. deóp wä-ter, 509, 1905.

**diópe**, adj., *deep* : hit ðð dômes dág diópe benemdon þeódnas mære, *the illustrious rulers had charmed* it deeply till the judgment-day, had laid a solemn spell upon it, 3070.

**deór**, st. n., *animal, wild animal* in comp. mere-, scé-deór.

**deór**, adj. : 1) *wild, terrible* : nom. sg. diór dæd-fruma (of Grendel), 2091. — 2) *bold, brave* : nom. næ-nig . . . deór, 1934. — Comp. : hea-ðu-, hilde-deór.

**deóre, dýre**, adj. : 1) *dear, costly* (high in price) : acc. sg. dýre ïren, 2051; drincfát dýre (deóre), 2307, 2255; instr. sg. deóran sweorde, 561; dat. sg. deórum mâðme, 1529; nom. pl. dýre swyrd, 3049; acc. pl. deóre (dýre) mâðmas, 2237, 3132. — 2) *dear, beloved, worthy* : nom. sg. f. aðelum dióre, *worthy by reason of origin*, 1950; dat. sg. äfter deórum men, 1880; gen. sg. deórra duguðe, 488; superl. acc. sg. aldoþegen þone deórestan, 1310.

**deór-líc**, adj., *bold, brave* : acc. sg. deórlice dæd, 585. See **deór**.

**disc**, st. m., *disc, plate, flat dish* : nom. acc. pl. discas, 2776, 3049.

**ge-dýgan**. See **ge-dýgan**.

**dol-gilp**, st. m., *mad boast, foolish pride, vain-glory, thoughtless audacity* : dat. sg. for dolgilpe, 509.

**dol-líc**, adj., *audacious* : gen. pl. mæst . . . dæda dollicra, 2647.

**dol-sceaða**, w. m., *bold enemy* : acc. sg. þone dol-sceaðan (Grendel), 479.

**dôgor**, st. m. n., *day* : 1) *day as a period of 24 hours* : gen. sg. ymb ántid ððres dôgores, *at the same time of the next day*, 219; morgen-leóht ððres dôgores, *the morning-light of the second day*, 606. — 2) *day in the usual sense* : acc. sg. n. þys dôgor, *during this day*, 1396; instr. þy dôgore, 1798; for-man dôgore, 2574; gen. pl. dôgora

gehewam, 88, dôgra gehwylce, 1091, dôgera dägrim, *the number of his days* (the days of his life), 824. — 3) *day* in the wider sense of time: dat. pl. usaran dôgum, *in later days, times*, 2201, 2393. — Comp. ende-dôgor.

dôgor-gerim, st n, *series of days* · gen. sg was eall sceacen dôgor-gerimes, *the whole number of his days* (his life) *was past*, 2729.

dôhtor, st f, *daughter*: nom. acc. sg. dôhtor, 375, 1077, 1930, 1982, etc. dôm, st. m.: I., *condition, state in general*; in comp. cyne-, wis-dôm — II., *having reference to justice, hence*: 1) *judgment, judicial opinion* instr sg weotena dôme, *according to the judgment of the Witan*, 1099. 2) *custom*: aster dôme, *according to custom*, 1721. 3) *court, tribunal*: gen. sg. miclan dômes, 979; 8ð dômes dâg, 3070, both times of the last judgment. — III., *condition of freedom or superiority, hence*: 4) *choice, free will*: acc. sg on sinne sylfes dôm, *according to his own choice*, 2148; instr. sg. selfes dôme, 896, 2777. 5) *might, power*: nom. sg. dôm godes, 2859; acc. sg. Eofores ânne dôm, 2965; dat. sg. drihtnes dôme, 441. 6) *glory, honor, renown*: nom. sg. [dôm], 955; dôm unlytel, *not a little glory*, 886; þât wâs forma sið deôrum mâðme þât his dôm âlæg, *it was the first time to the dear treasure (the sword Hrunting) that its fame was not made good*, 1529; acc. sg. ic me dôm gewyrce, *make renown for myself*, 1492; þât bu ne âlæte dôm gedreôsan, *that thou let not honor fall*, 2667; dat. instr. sg. þær he dôme forleás, *here he lost his repu-*

*tation, 1471; dôme gewurðad, adorned with glory, 1646; gen. sg. wyrce se be môte dômes, let him make himself reputation, whoever is able, 1389. 7) *splendor (in heaven)*: acc. sôð-fâstra dôm, *the glory of the saints*, 2821.*

dôm-leás, adj., *without reputation, inglorious*: acc. sg. f. dômleásan dæd, 2891.

dôn, red. v, *to do, to make, to treat*: 1) absolutely: imp. dôð swâic bidde, *do as I beg*, 1232. — 2) w. acc.: inf. hêt hire selfre sunu on bæl dôn, 1117; pret. þâ he him of dyde isernbyrnan, *took off the iron corselet*, 672; (bonne) him Hûnlâfing, . . . billa sâlest, on bearm dyde, *when he made a present to him of Hûnlâfing, the best of swords*, 1145; dyde him of healse hring gyldenne, *took off the gold ring from his neck*, 2810; ne him þâs wyrmes wig for wiht dyde, eafod and ellen, *nor did he reckon as anything the drake's fighting, power, and strength*, 2349; pl. hi on beorg dydon bêg and siglu, *placed in the (grave-)mound rings and ornaments*, 3165 — 3) representing preceding verbs: inf. tô Geátum sprec mîldum wôrdum! swâ sceal man dôn, *as one should do*, 1173; similarly, 1535, 2167; pres. metod eallum weôld, swâ he nu git dôð, *the creator ruled over all, as he still does*, 1059; similarly, 2471, 2860, and (sg. for pl.) 1135; pret. II. swâ bu ær dydest, 1677; III. swâ he nu gyt dyde, 957; similarly, 1382, 1892, 2522; pl. swâ he oft ær dydon, 1239; similarly, 3071. With the case also which the preceding verb governs: wân' ic þât he wille . . . Geátena leôðde etan unforhþe, swâ he oft dyde

mägen Hrëðmanna, *I believe he will wish to devour the Gedt people, the fearless, as he often did (devoured) the bloom of the Hrëðmen,* 444; gif ic þat geficige . . . þat þec ymbsittend egesan hywað, swâ þec hettende hwilum dydon, *that the neighbors distress thee as once the enemy did thee* (i.e. distressed), 1829; gif ic ðwihite mág þinre mädlufan märan tilian bonne ic gyt dyde, *if I can with anything obtain thy greater love than I have yet done,* 1825, similarly, pl. bonne þâ dydon, 44

ge-dôñ, *to do, to make,* with the acc. and predicate adj.: prs. (god) gedêð him swâ gewealdene worolde dælas, *makes the parts of the world* (i.e. the whole world) *so subject that . . .*, 1733; inf. ne hyne on medo-bence uncles wyrðne drihten weredæ gedôñ wolde, *nor would the leader of the people much honor him at the mead-banquet,* 2187. With adv.: he mec þær on innan . . . gedôñ wolde, *wished to place me in there,* 2091.

draca, w. m., *drake, dragon*: nom. sg., 893, 2212; acc. sg. dracan, 2403, 3132; gen. sg., 2089, 2291, 2550.—Comp.: eorð-, fyr-, lêg-, lig-, nîð-draca.

on-dræðan, st. v., w. acc. of the thing and dat. of the pers., *to fear, to be afraid of:* inf. þât þu him on-dræðan ne þearfst . . . aldrorbealu, *needest not fear death for them,* 1675; pret. nô he him þâ sâcce ondrêð, *was not afraid of the combat,* 2348.

ge-drâg (from dragan, in the sense *segerere*), st. n., *demeanor, actions:* acc. sg. sêcan deðâa gedrâg, 757.

drepan, st. v., *to hit, to strike:* pret.

sg swoerde dreþ ferhð-genfðlan, 2881; pret. part. bið on hreðre . . . diepen biteran stræle, *struck in the breast with piercing arrow,* 1746; wâs in feorh dropen (*fatally hit*), 2982.

drepe, st. m., *blow, stroke:* acc. sg. drepe, 1590

drêfan, ge-drêfan, w. v., *to move, to agitate, to stir up:* inf. gewât . . . drêfan deðóp wâter (*to navigate*), 1905; pret. part. wâter under stôð dreórig and gedrêfed, 1418.

dreám, st. m., *rejoicing, joyous actions, joy:* nom sg hâleða dieám, 497; acc sg. dreám hlûdne, 88; þu . . . dreám healdende, *thou who livest in rejoicing* (at the drinking-carouse), *who art joyous,* 1228; dat.instr sg dreáme bedæled, 1276; gen. pl. dreáma leâs, 851, dat. pl. dreámuñ (heie adverbial) lifdon, *lived in rejoicing, joyously,* 99; dreámuñ bedæled, 722; the last may refer also to heavenly joys — Comp. gleð-, gum-, man-, sele dreám.

dreám-leâs, adj., *without rejoicing, joyless:* nom. sg. of King Iltere-môð, 1721.

dreógan, st. v.: 1) *to lead a life, to be in a certain condition* pret dreáh äfter dôme, *lived in honor, honorably,* 2180; pret. pl. fyren-bearfe ongeat, þât hie ær drugen aldrorlæse lange hwile, (*God*) had seen the great distress, (*had seen*) that they had lived long without a ruler (?), 15 — 2) *to experience, to live through, to do, to make, to enjoy:* imp. dreðh symbelwynne, *pass through the pleasure of the meal, to enjoy the meal,* 1783; inf. driht-scype dreógan (*do a heroic deed*), 1471; pret. sundnytte dreáh (*had*

*the occupation of swimming, i.e. swam through the sea), 2361; pret. pl. lie gewin drugon (sough), 799; hi sið diugon, *made the way, went, 1967.* — 3) to experience, to bear, to suffer: scealt weibðo dieðgan, *shall suffer damnation, 590, piet. begn-sorge dreáh, bore sorrow for his heroes, 131; nearobearfe dreáh, 422; pret. pl. inwidsorje þe hie ær drugon, 832; similarly, 1859.**

‡-dreðgan, to suffer, to endure: inf. wiæc ðáiðegan, 3079.

ge-dreðgan, to live through, to enjoy, pret. part. þæt he...gediogen hafde eorðan wynne, *that he had now enjoyed the pleasures of earth (i.e. that he was at his death), 2727.*

**dreór**, st. m., *blood dropping or flowing from wounds: instr. sg dreóre, 447. — Comp. heoru-, sáwul-, wäl-dreór.*

**dreór-fah**, adj., *colored with blood, spotted with blood: nom. sg. 485.*

**dreðrig**, adj., *bloody, bleeding: nom sg. wáter stôd dreðrig, 1418; acc sg. dryhten sinne dñiðrigne fand, 2790. — Comp. heoru-dreðrig*

ge-dreðosan, st. v., to fall down, to sink: pres. sg III lfc-homa læne gedreðeð, *the body, belonging to death, sinks down, 1755; inf. þæt þe ne álæte dôm gedreðosan, honor fall, sink, 2667.*

**drincan**, st. v., to drink (with and without the acc.): pres. part. nom. pl. ealo drincende, 1946; piet blôd êdrum dranc, *drank the blood in streams (?), 743; 1iet. pl. druncan wið weias, the men drank wine, 1234; þær guman dñiðun, where the men drank, 1649. The pret. part., when it stands absolutely, has an active sense: nom. pl. druncne dryhtguman, ye warriors who have*

*drunk, are drinking, 1232; acc. pl. nealles druncne slôg heorð-geneátas, slew not his hearth-companions who had drunk with him, i.e. at the banquet, 2180. With the instr it means drunken: nom. sg. beóre (wíne) druncen, 531, 1468; nom pl beóre druncne, 480.*

**drífan**, st. v., to drive. pres. pl. þâ be brentingas ofer flôda genipu feoran drífað, *who drive their ships thither from afar over the darkness of the sea, 2809; inf. (w. acc.) þeáh be he [ne] meahte on mere díffan hringedstefnan, although he could not drive the ship on the sea, 1131.*

to-drífan, to drive apart, to disperse: pret. ðð þæt unc flôd tðdrâf, 545.

**drohtoð**, st. m., mode of living or acting, calling, employment: nom sg. ne wâs his drohtoð þær swylce he ær gemête, *there was no employment for him (Grendel) there such as he had found formerly, 757.*

**drusian**, w. v. (cf. dreðsan, properly, to be ready to fall; here of water), to stagnate, to be putrid: lagu drusade (through the blood of Grendel and his mother), 1631.

**dryht, dríht**, st. f., company, troop, band of warriors; noble band in comp. mago-dríht.

**ge-dryht, ge-dríht**, st. f., troop, band of noble warriors: nom sg mñra eorla gedryht, 431; acc. sg. áðelinga gedríht, 118; mid his eorla (haleða) gedríht (gedryht), 357, 663; similarly, 634, 1673. — Comp. sibbe-gedríht.

**dryht-bearn**, st. n., youth from a noble warrior band, noble young man: nom sg. dryhtbearn Dena, 2036.

**dryhten, drihten**, st. m., *commander, lord*: a) *temporal lord*: nom. sg. dryhten, 1485, 2001, etc.; drihten, 1051; dat. diyhtne, 2483, etc.; dryhten, 1832.— b) *God*: nom. drihten, 108, etc.; diyhten, 687, etc.; dat. sg. dryhtne, 1693, etc.; drihtne, 1399, etc.; gen. sg. dryhtnes, 441; drihtnes, 941.— Comp.: fieáh-, freó-, gum-, man-, sige-, wine-dryhten.

**dryht-guma**, w. m., *one of a troop of warriors, noble warrior*: dat. sg. drihtguman, 1389; nom. pl. drihtguman, 99; dryhtguman, 1232; dat. pl. ofer dryhtgumum, 1791 (of Hrðögár's warriors).

**dryht-lísc**, adj., (*that which befits a noble troop of warriors*), *noble, excellent*: dryhtlís fren, *excellent sword*, 893; acc. sg. f. (with an acc. sg. n.) drihtlísce wíf (of Hildeburh), 1159.

**dryht-máðum**, st. m., *excellent jewel, splendid treasure*: gen. pl. dryhtmáðma, 2844.

**dryht-sceipe**, st. m., (*lordship*), *warlike virtue, bravery; heroic deed*: acc. sg. dihtsceipe dreðgan, *to do a heroic deed*, 1471.

**dryht-sele**, st. m., *excellent, splendid hall*: nom. sg. driht-sele, 485; dryhtsele, 768; acc. sg. dryhtsele, 2321.

**dryht-sib**, st. f., *peace or friendship between troops of noble warriors*: gen. sg. diyhtsibbe, 2069.

**drync**, st. m., *drink*: in comp. heorudrync.

**drync-fát**, st. n., *vessel for drink, to receive the drink*: acc. sg., 2255; drinc-fát, 2307.

**drysman**, w. v., *to become obscure, gloomy (through the falling rain)*: pres. sg. III. lyft drysmað, 1376.

**drysne**, adj. See **on-drysne**.

**dugan**, v., *to avail, to be capable, to be good*: pres. sg. III. húru se aldror deáh, *especially is the prince capable*, 369; ðonne his ellen deáh, *if his strength avails, is good*, 573; be him selfa deáh, *who is capable of himself, who can rely on himself*, 1840; pres. subj. þeáh þín wit duge, *though, indeed, your understanding be good, avail*, 590; similarly, 1661, 2032; pret. sg. bu ðu wel dohdest, *you did us good, conducted your self well towards us*, 1822; similarly, nu seó hand ligeð se be eów welhwylcra wilna dohte, *which was helpful to each one of your desires*, 1345; pret. subj. þeáh þu heaðoræsa gehwær dohte, *though thou wast everywhere strong in battle*, 526.

**duguð** (*state of being fit, capable*), st. f.: 1) *capability, strength*: dat. pl. for dugeðum, *in ability*(?), 2502; duguðum dêmdon, *praised with all their might*(?), 3176.— 2) *men capable of bearing arms, band of warriors, esp., noble warriors*: nom. sg. duguð unlytel, 498; duguð, 1791, 2255; dat. sg. for duguðe, *before the heroes*, 2021; nalles frälwe geaf ealdor duguðe, *gave the band of heroes no treasure (more)*, 2921; leóda duguðe on lást, *upon the track of the heroes of the people*, i.e. after them, 2946; gen. sg. cùðe he duguðe heáw, *the custom of the noble warriors*, 359; deórra duguðe, 488; similarly, 2239, 2659; acc. pl. duguða, 2036.— 3) *contrasted with geogoð*, duguð designates the noted warriors of noble birth (as in the Middle Ages, knights in contrast with squires): so gen. sg. duguðe and geogoðe,

160; gehwylc duguðe and iogoðe, 1675, duguðe and geogoðe, dæl æghwylcne, 622.

**durran**, v. pret. and pres. *to dare*; prs. sg. 11. þu deaſt bīdan, *darest to await*, 527; III. he gesēcean deaſ, 685; pres. subj. sēc gyf þu dyrre, *seek* (Grendel's mother), *if thou dare*, 1380; pret. dorſe, 1463, 1469, etc.; pl. dorſon, 2849.

**duru**, st. f., *door, gate, wicket*: nom. sg., 722; acc. sg. [duru], 389.

**ge-dūfan**, st. v., *to dip in, to sink into*: pret. hāt swoerd gedeāf (*the sword sank into the drake, of a blow*), 2701.

**þurh-dūfan**, *to dive through: to swim through, diving*: pret. water up þuhi deāf, *swam through the water upwards* (because he was before at the bottom), 1620.

**dwellan**, w. v., *to mislead, to hinder*: prs. III. nō hine wiht dweleð, *adl ne yldo, him nothing misleads, neither sickness nor age*, 1736.

**dyhtig**, adj., *useful, good for*: nom. sg. n. swoerd . . . ecgum dyhtig, 1288.

**dynnan**, w. v., *to sound, to groan, to roar*: pret. drytſe (healwudu, hruse) dynede, 768, 1318, 2559.

**dyrne**, adj.: 1) *concealed, secret, retired*: nom. sg. dyrne, 271; acc. sg. dryhtſe dyrnne (*of the drake's cave-hall*), 2321. — 2) *secret, malicious, hidden by sorcery*: dat. instr. sg. dyrnan crāſte, *with secret magic art*, 2291; dyrnum crāſte, 2169; gen. pl. dyrnra gāſta, *of malicious spirits* (of Grendel's kin), 1358. — Comp. un-dyrne.

**dyrne, adv.**, *in secret, secretly*: him . . . āſter deōrum men dyrne lan-gað, *longs in secret for the dear man*, 1880.

**dyrstig**, adj., *bold, daring*: bēah he he dæda gehwās dyrstig wære, *although he had been courageous for every deed*, 2839.

**ge-dýgan**, ge-dýgan, w. v., *to endure, to overcome*, with the acc. of the thing endured: pres. sg. II. gyf þu bāt ellenweorc aldre gedigest, *if thou survivest the heroic work with thy life*, 662; III. hāt þone hilderes hāl gediged, *that he survives the battle in safety*, 300; similarly, inf. unſege gedigan weān and wrácið, 2293; hwālder sēl mæge wunde gedýgan, *which of the two can stand the wounds better (come off with life)*, 2532; ne meah-te unbyrnende deōp gedýgan, *could not endure the deep without burning (could not hold out in the deep)*, 2550; pret. sg. I. III. gedigde, 578, 1656, 2351, 2544.

**dýgol**. See deōgol.  
**dýre**. See deōre.

## E

**ecg**, st. f., *edge of the sword, point*: nom. sg. swoides ecg, 1107; ecg, 1525, etc.; acc. sg. wið ord and wið ecg ingang forstōd, *defended the entrance against point and edge* (i.e. against spear and sword), 1550; mēces ecge, 1813; nom. pl. ecge, 1146. — *Sword, battle-axe, any cutting weapon*: nom. sg. ne wās ecg bona (*not the sword killed him*), 2507; sið ecg brān (Beōwulf's sword Nāgling), 2578; hyne ecg fornām, *the sword snatched him away*, 2773, etc.; nom. pl. ecga, 2829; dat. pl. āſcum and ecgum, 1773; dat. pl. (but denoting only one sword) eácnūm ecgum, 2141;

gen. pl. *ecga*, 483, 806, 1169; — *blade* · *ecg* was *iren*, 1460. — Comp.: *brûn*-, heard-, *stîl*-*ecg*, adj. **ecg-bana**, w. m., *murderer by the sword* · dat. sg. Cain *wealð* to *ecg-banan* *ângan* *brêðer*, 1263. **ecg-hete**, st. m.. *sword-hate, enmity which the sword carries out*. nom sg., 84, 1739. **ecg-þracu**, st. f., *sword-storm (of violent combat)*: acc. atole *ecg-þrâce*, 597. **ed-hwyrft**, st. m., *return (of a former condition)*: *þa þer sôna wearð edhwyrft eorlum, siððan inne fealh Grendles môdor* (i.e. after Grendel's mother had penetrated into the hall, the former perilous condition, of the time of the visits of Grendel, returned to the men), 1282. **ed-wendan**, w. v., *to turn back, to yield, to leave off*: inf. *gyf him edwendan æfre scolde bealuwa bisigu, if for him the affliction of evil should ever cease*, 280. **ed-wenden**, st. f., *turning, change*: nom. sg. *edwendan*, 1775; *ed-wenden torna gehwylces (reparation for former neglect)*, 2189. **edwît-lif**, st. n., *life in disgrace*: nom. sg., 2892. **efn**, adj., *even, like, with preceding on, and with depend. dat, upon the same level, near*: him on *efn ligeð ealdorgewinna, lies near him*, 2904. **efnan** (see *äfuan*) w. v., *to carry out, to perform, to accomplish*: pres. subj. *eorlscype efne (accomplish knightly deeds)*, 2536; inf. *eorlscype efnan*, 2623; *sweorda gelâc efnan (to battle)*, 1042; gerund. to *efnanne*, 1942; pret. *eorlscype efnde*, 2134, 3008.

**efne**, adv., *even, exactly, precisely, just, united with swâ or swylc*: *efne swâ swiðe swâ, just so much as*, 1093; *efne swâ side swâ, 1224; wâs se gryre lässa efne swâ micle swâ, by so much the less as . . .*, 1284; *leðt inne stôd efne swâ . . . scineð, a glam stood therem (in the sword) just as when . . . shines*, 1572; *efne swâ hwylc magða swâ þone magan cende (a woman who has borne such a son)*, 944; *efne swâ hwylcum manna swâ him gemet þulhte, to just such a man as seemed good to him*, 3058; *efne swylce meela swylce . . . bearf gesælde, just at the times at which necessity commanded it*, 1250. **eft**, adv.: 1) *thereupon, afterwards*: 56, 1147, 2112, 3047, etc.; *eft sôna bið, then it happens immediately*, 1763; *bôt eft cuman, help come again*, 281. — 2) *again, on the other side* · *þât hine on ylde eft gewunigen wilgesiða, that in old age again (also on their side) willing companions should be attached to him*, 22; — *anew, again*: 135, 604, 693, 1557, etc.; *eft swâ ær, again as formerly*, 643. — 3) *re-tro, rursus, back*: 123, 296, 854, etc.; *þât hig äðelinges eft ne wêndon (did not believe that he would come back)*, 1597. **eft-cyme**, st. m., *return*: gen. sg. *eftcymes*, 2897. **eft-sið**, st. m., *journey back, return*: acc. sg. 1892; gen. sg. *eft-siðes georn*, 2784; acc. pl. *eftsiðas teâh, went the road back*, i.e. returned, 1333. **egesa, egsa** (*state of terror, active or passive*): 1) *frightfulness*: acc. sg. *þurh egsan*, 276; gen. *egesan ne gýmed, cares for nothing ter*

rible, is not troubled about future terrors (?), 1758. — 2) terror, horror, fear: nom. sg. *egesa*, 785; instr. sg. *egesan*, 1828, 2737. — Comp.: *gläd*, *lfg*, *wäter-egesa*.  
eges-full, adj., horrible (full of fear, fearful), 2930.

**eges-lic**, *adj*, *terrible, bringing terror*. of Giendel's head, 1650; of the beginning of the fight with the drake, 2310; of the drake, 2826.  
**egle**, *adj*, *causing aversion, hideous*: nom. pl. neut., or, more probably, perhaps, adverbial, egle (MS. egl), 988.

**eglan**, (denominative from *egesa*),  
w. v., *to have terror, distress*: pret.  
(as pluperf.) *egsode eorl(?)*, 6.  
**ehlian**, w. v., *to esteem, to make*  
*prominent with praise* · III. pl.  
pres. þat he . weras ehtigað,  
*that thee men shall esteem, praise,*  
I223.

elde (*those who generate*, cf. O.N. al-a, *generare*), st. m. only in the pl., *men*: dat. pl. *eldum*, 2215; mid. *eldum*, *among men*, 2612. — See *ylde*.

eldo, st. f., *age*: instr. sg. eldo gebunden, 2112.

el-land, st. n., *foreign land, exile*:  
acc. sg. sceall . . . elland tredan,  
(*shall be banished*), 3020.

ellen, st. n., *strength, heroic strength, bravery*: nom. sg. ellen, 573; eafoð and ellen, 903; Geáta . . . eafoð and ellen, 603; acc. sg. eafoð and ellen, 2350; ellen cýðan, *show bravery*, 2606; ellen fremdon, *exercised heroic strength, did heroic deeds*, 3; similarly, ic gefremman sceal eorlic ellen, 638; ferh ellen wräc, *life drove out the strength, i.e. with the departing life (of the dragon) his strength left him*, 2707;

dat. sg. on elne, 2507, 2817; as  
instr. þā was at þam geongum grimm  
andswaru ðe ðegéte þām he ær his  
elne forleás, *then it was easy for*  
(every one of) *those who before had*  
*lost his hero-courage, to obtain*  
*rough words from the young man*  
(Wigláf), 2862; mid elne, 1494,  
2536; elne, alone, in adverbial  
sense, *strongly, zealously*, and with  
the nearly related meaning, *hur-  
riedly, transiently*, 894, 1098, 1968,  
2677, 2918; gen. sg. elnes lät, 1530;  
þa him wäs elnes bearf, 2877.—  
Comp. mágen-ellen.

ellen-dæd, st. f., *heroic deed*: dat.  
pl. -dædum, 877, 901.

ellen-gæst, st m., strength-spirit,  
demon with heroic strength: nom.  
sg. of Grendel, 86.

**ellen-lice**, *adv.*, *strongly, with heroic strength*, 2123.

ellen-mærðu, st. f., *renown of heroic strength*, dat. pl. -mærðum, 829, 1472.

**ellen-rôf**, *adj.*, *renowned for strength*: nom. sg 340, 358, 3064; dat. pl. -rôfum, 1788.

**ellen-seōc**, adj., *infirm in strength*:  
acc. sg. *þeoden ellensiōcne* (*the mortally wounded king, Beowulf*), 2788.

**ellen-weorc**, st n., (*strength-work*),  
*heroic deed, achievement in battle*:  
acc. sg. 662, 959, 1465, etc.; gen.  
pl. *ellen-wearca*, 2400.

elles, *adv.*, *else, otherwise*: a (modal),  
in another manner, 2521. — b  
(local), elles *hwær, somewhere else*,  
138; elles *hwergen*, 2591.

*ellor, adv., to some other place, 55.*  
2255.

**ellor-gäst**, -gæst, st. m., *spirit living elsewhere (standing outside of the community of mankind) : nom.*

sg. se ellorgåst (Grendel), 808, (Grendel's mother), 1622; ellor-gæst (Grendel's mother), 1618; acc. pl. ellorgæstas, 1350.

**ellor-sfôð**, st. m., *departure, death*: nom. sg. 2452.

**elra**, adj. (comparative of a not existing form, ele, Goth. aljis, alias), *another*: dat. sg. on elran men, 753.

**el-beôdig**, adj., *of another people*: *foreign*: acc. pl. el-beôdige men, 336.

**ende**, st. m., *the extreme*: hence, 1) *end*: nom. sg. aldres (lifes) ende, 823, 2845; ðð þât ende becjom (scil. unrihtes), 1255; acc. sg. ende lifgesceafta (lifes, lén-daga), 3064, 1387, 2343; hâfde eorðscrâfa ende genyttd, *had used the end of the earth-caves* (had made use of the caves for the last time), 3047; dat. sg. ealdies (lifes) át ende, 2791, 2824; eoletes át ende, 224. — 2) *boundary*: acc. sg. sfôðe rîce þât he his selfa ne mág . . . ende geþecean, *the wide realm, so that he himself cannot comprehend its boundaries*, 1735. — 3) *summit, head*: dat. sg. eorlum on ende, *to the nobles at the end* (the highest courtiers), 2022. — Comp. woruld-ende.

**ende-dâg**, st. m., *last day, day of death*: nom. sg. 3036; acc. sg. 638.

**ende-dôgor**, st. m., *last day, day of death*: gen. sg. bega on wênum endedôgores and eftcymes leôfes monnes (*hesitating between the belief in the death and in the return of the dear man*), 2897.

**ende-lâf**, st. f., *last remnant*: nom. sg. þu cart enðc lâf lisses, cynnes, *art the last of our race*, 2814.

**ende-leán**, st. n., *final reparation*: acc. sg. 1693.

**ende-sæta**, w. m., *he who sits on the border, boundary-guard*: nom sg. (here of the strand-watchman), 241.

**ende-stâf**, st. m. (elementum finis), end. acc. sg. hit on endestâf eft gelumpeð, *then it draws near to the end*, 1754

**ge-endian**, w. v., *to end*: pret. part. ge-endod, 2312.

**enge**, adj., *narrow*: acc. pl. enge ânpaðas, *narrow paths*, 1411.

**ent**, st. m., *giant*: gen. pl. enta ær-gewoerc (the sword-hilt out of the dwelling-place of Grendel), 1680; enta gewoerc (the dragon's cave), 2718; eald-enta ær-gewoerc (the costly things in the dragon's cave), 2775.

**entise**, adj., *coming from giants*: acc. sg. entiscne helm, 2980.

**etan**, st. v., *to eat, to consume*: pres. sg. III. blôdig wâl . . . eteð ângenga, *he that goes alone (Grendel) will devour the bloody corpse*, 448; inf. Geátena leôde . . . etan, 444.

**þurh-étan**, *to eat through*: pret. part. pl. nom. swyrd . . . þurhetone, *swords eaten through (by rust)*, 3050.

## E

**êc**. See **éac**.

**êce**, adj., *everlasting*: nom. êce drihten (God), 108; acc. sg. êce eorðreced, *the everlasting earth-hall* (the dragon's cave), 2720; geceás êcne ræd, *chose the everlasting gain (died)*, 1202; dat. sg. êcean dryhtne, 1693, 1780, 2331; acc. pl. geceôs êce redas, 1761.

**êdre**. See **ædre**.

**êð-begête**, adj., *easy to obtain, ready*: nom. sg. þâ wâs át þam geongum

grim andswaru ǣð-begēte, *then from the young man (Wiglaf) it was an easy thing to get a gruff answer*, 2862.

ǣðe. See eāðe.

ǣðel, st. m., *hereditary possessions, hereditary estate*: acc. sg. swæsne ǣðel, 520; dat. sg. on ǣðle, 1731.—In royal families the hereditary possession is the whole realm: hence, acc. sg. ǣðel Scyldinga, *of the kingdom of the Scyldings*, 914; (Offa) wīsdōmē heōld ǣðel sñne, *ruled with wisdom his inherited kingdom*, 1961.

ǣðel-riht, st. n., *hereditary privileges* (rights that belong to a hereditary estate): nom. sg. eard ǣðel-riht, *estate and inherited privileges*, 2199.

ǣðel-stōl, st. m., *hereditary seat, inherited throne*: acc. pl. ǣðel-stōlas, 2372

ǣðel-turf, st. f., *inherited ground, hereditary estate*: dat. sg. on mñnre ǣðeltyrf, 410

ǣðel-weard, st. m., *lord of the hereditary estate (realm)*: nom. sg. ǣðelweard (*king*), 1703, 2211; dat. sg. Eāst-Dena ǣðel wearde (*King Hrðögår*), 617.

ǣðel-wyn, st. f., *joy in, or enjoyment of, hereditary possessions*: nom. sg. nu sceal ... eall ǣðelwyn eówrum cynne, lufem ǣlicean, *now shall your race want all home-joy, and subsistence?* (*your race shall be banished from its hereditary abode*), 2886; acc. sg. he me lond forgeaf, eard ǣðelwyn, *presented me with land, abode, and the enjoyment of home*, 2494

ǣð-gesyne, ȳð-gesēne, adj., *easy to see, visible to all*: nom. sg. IIII, 1245.

ǣfstan, w. v., *to be in haste, to hasten*: inf. uton nu ǣfstan, *let us hurry now*, 3102; pret. ǣfste mid elne, *hastened with heroic strength*, 1494. ǣg-clif, st. n., *sea-cliff*: acc. sg. ofer ǣg-clif (ecg clif, MS.), 2894.

ǣg-streáum, st. m., *sea-stream, sea-flood*: dat. pl. on ǣg-streáum, *in the sea-floods*, 577. See eágor-streáum.

ǣhtan (M H.G. æchten; cf. æht and ge-æhtla), w. v. w. gen., *to be a pursuer, to pursue*: pres. part. ǣglæca ǣhtende wás duguñe and geogoðe, 159; pret. pl. ǣhton aglæcan, *they pursued the bringer of sorrow* (Beowulf) (?), 1513.

ǣst, st. m. f., *favor, grace, kindness*: acc. sg. he him ǣst geteāh meara and māðma (*honored him with horses and jewels*), 2166; gearworf hafde ǣgndes ǣst ær geseáwod, *would rather have seen the grace of the Lord (of God) sooner*, 3076.—dat. pl., adverbial, libenter: him on folce heōld, ǣstum mid ǣre, 2379; ǣstum geýwan (*to present*), 2150; him was ... wunden gold ǣstum geseáwed (*presented*), 1195; we bát ellenweorc ǣstum mīclum fre-medon, 959.

ǣste, adj., *gracious*: w. gen. ǣste bearn-gebyrdo, *gracious through the birth* (of such a son as Beowulf), 946.

## EA

eafoð, st. n., *power, strength*: nom. sg. eafoð and ellen, 603, 903; acc. sg. eafoð and ellen, 2350; we frēcne genēðdon eafoð unclūðes, *we have boldly ventured against the strength of the enemy* (Grendel)

*have withstood him, 961; gen. sg eafoðes craftig, 1467; þat hec ȝndl oððe ecg eafoðes getwæfed, shall rob of strength, 1764, acc. pl. easeðo (MS. earseðo), 534, dat. pl. hine mihtig god . . . eafeðum stêpte, made him great through strength, 1718. See Note for l. 534.*

**eafor**, st. m., *boar*; here the image of the boar as banner: acc. sg. eafor, 2153.

**eafora** (*offspring*), w. m.: 1) *son*: nom. sg. eafera, 12, 898; eafora, 375; acc. sg. eaferan, 1548, 1848; gen. sg. eafera, 19; nom. pl. eaferan, 2476; dat. pl. eaferum, 1069, 2471; uncran eaferan, 1186.—2) in broader sense, *successor*: dat. pl. eaforum, 1711.

**eahta**, num., *eight*: acc. pl. eahta mearas, 1036; eode eahta sum, went as one of eight, with seven others, 3124.

**eahtian**, w. v.: 1) *to consider, to deliberate*: pret. pl. w. acc. ræd eahtedon, *consulted about help*, 172; pret. sg. (for the plural) bone sêlestan þâra be mid Hîðögâre hâm eahtode, *the best one of those who with Hrîðögâr deliberated about their home (ruled)*, 1408.—2) *to speak with reflection of (along with the idea of praise)*: pret. pl. ea todan eorlscipe, *spoke of his noble character*, 3175.

**eal**, **eall**, adj., *all, whole*: nom. sg. werod eall, 652; pl. eal bencþelu, 486, sg. eall è Nolwyn, 2886; eal wôruld, 1739, etc.; þat hit wearð eal gearo, healarna mæst, 77; þat hit (wtgbil) eal gmealt, 1609. And with a following genitive: þær wâs eal geador Grendles grâpe, *there was all together Grendel's hand*, the whole hand of Grendel, 836;

eall . . . lissa, *all favor*, 2150; wâs eall sceacen dâgorgerimes, 2728. With apposition: þûhte him eall tô rûm, wongas and wicstede, 2462; acc. sg. beôt eal, 523; similarly, 2018, 2081; oncyððe ealle, *all distress*, 831; heals ealne, 2692; hlæw . . . ealne ûtan-weardne, 2298; gif he þat eal gemon, 1186, 2428; þat eall geondsreh, recedes geatwa, 3089; ealne wide-ferhð, *through the whole wide life, through all time*, 1223; instr. sg. ealle mægene, with all strength, 2668; dat. sg. eallum . . . manna cynne, 914; gen. sg. ealles moncynnes, 1956. Subst. ic þâs ealles mæg . . . gefeán habban, 2740; brûc ealles well, 2163; freán ealles þanc secge, *give thanks to the Lord of all*, 2795; nom. pl. untydras ealle, 111; sceðtend . . . ealle, 706; we ealle, 942; acc. pl. feônd ealle, 700; similarly, 1081, 1797, 2815; subst. ofer ealle, 650; ealle hie deâð fornarn, 2237; lîg ealle forswaalg þâra be þær gûð fornarn, *all of those whom the war had snatched away*, 1123; dat. pl. eallum ceaster-bûendum, 768; similarly, 824, 907, 1418; subst. âna wið eallum, *one against all*, 145; with gen. eallum gumena cyndes, 1058; gen. pl. âðelinga bearn ealra twelfa, *the kinsmen of all twelve nobles* (twelve nobles hold the highest positions of the court), 3172; subst. he âh ealra geweald, *has power over all*, 1728.

Uninflected: bil eal burhwôd flæschoman, *the battle-axe clefth the body through and through*, 1568; hâfde . . . eal gefeormod fêt and folma, *had devoured entirely feet and hands*, 745: se be eall geman gâr-cwealm gumena, *who remem-*

bers thoroughly the death of the men by the spear, 2043, etc.

Adverbial: *þeāh ic eal mage, although I am entirely able*, 681, *hs on being dydon bēg and siglu eall swylice hyrsta, they placed in the grave-mound rings, and on ornaments, all such adornments*, 3165 — The gen. sg. *calles*, adverbial in the sense of *entirely*, 1001, 1130.

**eald**, adj., *old*. a) of the age of living beings nom sg *eald*, 357, 1703, 2211, etc., dat. sg *ealdum*, 2973; gen sg *ealdes uhtflogan (dragon)*, 2761; dat. sg. *ealdum*, 1875; *geongum and ealdum*, 72.—b) of things and of institutions: nom sg. *helm monig eald and ðīning*, 2761, acc. sg. *ealde lāfe (sword)*, 796, 1489; *ealde wisan*, 1866; *eald* *sweord*, 1559, 1664, etc., *eald* *ge-win*, *old* (lasting years), *distress*, 1782; *eald enta geweorc (the precious things in the drake's cave)*, 2775; acc. pl *ealde māðmas*, 472; *ofer ealde riht, against the old laws* (namely, the Ten Commandments; Beowulf believes that God has sent him the drake as a punishment, because he has unconsciously, at some time, violated one of the commandments), 2331.

**yldra**, compar. *older*: *mīn yldra mæg*, 468; *yldra brōðor*, 1325; *ðī bat he (Illeardrēd) yldia wearð*, 2379.

**yldesta**, superl. *oldest*, in the usual sense; dat. sg. *þam yldestan*, 2436; in a moral sense, *the most respected*: nom sg. *se yldesta*, 258; acc. sg. *bone yldestan*, 363, both times of Beowulf.

**eald-fader**, st m, *old-father, grandfather, ancestor* nom sg 373.

**eald-gesegen**, st. f., *traditions from*

*old times* gen pl. *eal-fela eald-ge-segna, very many of the old traditions*, 870.

**eald-gesid**, st. m., *companion ever since old times, courier for many years* · nom pl. *eald-gesidas*, 854. **eald-gestreón**, st n, *treasure out of the old times* · dat. pl. *eald-gestreónum*, 1382; gen. pl. *-gestreóna*, 1459.

**eald-gewinna**, w. m, *old-enemy, enemy for many years* · nom sg. of *Giendel*, 1777.

**eald-gewyrht**, st n, *merit on account of services rendered during many years* · nom pl. *þāt næron eald-gewyrht, þāt he ðāna scyld gnorn frowian, that has not been his desert ever since long ago, that he should bear the distress alone*, 2658

**eald-hlāford**, st. m., *lord through many years* gen sg *bill eald-hlāforde* (of the old Beowulf(?) ), 2779.

**eald-metod**, st m, *God ruling ever since ancient times* nom sg 946

**ealdor**, *aldor*, st m, *lord, chief* (king or powerful noble). nom sg. *ealdor*, 1645, 1849, 2921, *aldor*, 56, 369, 392; acc sg. *aldror*, 669; dat. sg *ealdre*, 593; *aldre*, 346.

**ealdor**, *aldor*, st. n., *life* · acc sg *aldor*, 1372; dat. sg. *aldre*, 1448, 1525, *ealdre*, 2600; *him on aldre stōd herestrāl hearda (in vitalibus)*, 1435; *nalle, for ealdre mearn, was not troubled about his life*, 1443; *of aldre gewāt, went out of life, died*, 2625; *as instr. aldre*, 662, 681, etc.; *ealdre*, 1656, 2134, etc.; gen sg *aldres*, 823; *ealdres*, 2791, 2444, *aldres orwēna, despairing of life*, 1003, 1566; *ealdres scyldig, having forfeited life*, 1339, 2062; dat

pl. aldrum nēðdon, 510, 538.—  
 Phrases: on aldie (*in life*), ever, 1780; tō aldre (*for life*), always, 2006, 2499; āwa tō aldre, *for ever and ever*, 956.

**ealdor-bealu**, st. n., *life's evil* · acc. sg. þu . . . ond iædan ne þeafst . . . aldrobealu eoilum, *thou needest not fear death for the courtiers*, 1677

**ealdor-cearu**, st. f., *trouble that endangers life, great trouble* : dat. sg. he his leðdum wearð . . . tō aldroceare, 907.

**ealdor-dagas**, st. m. pl., *days of one's life* · dat. pl. næfre on aldrodagum (*never in his life*), 719; on ealder-dagum ær (*in former days*), 758.

**ealdor-gedâl**, st. n., *severing of life, death, end* : nom. sg aldro-gedâl, 806.

**ealdor-gewinna**, w. m., *life-enemy, one who strives to take his enemy's life* (in N.H.G. the contrary conception, Tod-feind) : nom. sg ealdor-gewinna (*the dragon*), 2904.

**ealdor-leás**, adj., *without a ruler(?)* : nom. pl aldro-leáse, 15

**ealdor-leás**, adj., *lifeless, dead* : acc. sg. aldro-leásne, 1588; ealdor-leásne, 3004.

**ealdor-bégn**, st. m., *nobleman at the court, distinguished courtier* : acc sg aldro-bégn (Hrōðgár's confidential adviser, Aæchere), 1309.

**eal-fela**, adj., *very much* : with following gen., eal-fela eald-gesegen, *very many old traditions*, 870; eal-fela eotena cynnes, 884.

**ealgian**, w. v., *to shield, to defend, to protect* : inf. w. acc. feorh ealgian, 797, 2656, 2669; pret. siððan he (*Hygelâc*) under segne sinc eal-gode, walréaf werede, *while under his banner he protected the treas-*

ures, defended the spoil of battle (i.e. while he was upon the Viking expeditions), 1205.

**eal-gylden**, adj., *all golden, entirely of gold* · nom. sg. swýn ealgylden, 1112; acc. sg. segneallgylden, 2768.

**eal-írenne**, adj., *entirely of iron* : acc. sg. eall-írenne wigbord, *a wholly iron battle-shield*, 2339.

**ealu**, st. n., *ale, beer* : acc. sg. ealo drincende, 1946.

**ealu-benc**, st. f., *ale-bench, bench for those drinking ale* : dat. sg. in ealo-bence, 1030; on ealu-bence, 2868.

**ealu-scerwen**, st. f., *terror, under the figure of a mishap at an ale-drinking, probably the sudden taking away of the ale* : nom. sg. Denum eallum wearð . . . ealuscerwen, 770.

**ealu-wæge**, st. n., *ale-can, portable vessel out of which ale is poured into the cups* · acc. sg. 2022; hroden ealowæge, 495; dat. sg. ofer ealo-wæge (*at the ale-carouse*), 481.

**eal-wealda**, w. adj., *all ruling(God)* nom. sg. fader alwalda, 316, alwalda, 956, 1315; dat. sg al-wealdan, 929.

**eard**, st. m., *cultivated ground, estate, hereditary estate*; in a broader sense, *ground in general, abode, place of sojourn* : nom. sg. him wás bám . . . lond gecynde, eard ēðelriht, *the land was bequeathed to them both, the land and the privileges attached to it*, 2199; acc. sg. fifel-cynnes eard, *the ground of the giant race, place of sojourn*, 104; similarly, ālwíhta eard, 1501; eard gēmundē, *thouȝt of his native ground, his home*, 1130, eard git ne const, *thou knowest not yet the place of sojourn*, 1378; eard and eorlscipe, *prædium et nobilitatem*, 1728; eard ēðelwyn, *land and the enjoyment*

*of home*, 2494; dat. sg. ellor hwearf of earde, *went elsewhere from his place of abode*, i.e. died, 56; bät we rondas berem eft tō earde, *that we go again to our homes*, 2655, on eadle, 2737, nom. pl. eácn̄ eardas, *the broad expanses* (in the fen-sea where Grendel's home was), 1622.

**eardian**, w. v.: 1) *to have a dwelling-place, to live; to rest*: pret. pl. dýtre swyrd swā hie wið eorðan faðm þer eardodon, *costly swords, as they had rested in the earth's bosom*, 3051. — 2) also transitively, *to inhabit*: piet. sg. Heorot eardode, 166; inf. wic eardian elles hwergen, *inhabit a place elsewhere* (i.e. die), 2590.

**eard-lufa**, w. m., *the living upon one's land, home-life*: acc. sg. eard-lufan, 693.

**earfoð-lice**, adv., *with trouble, with difficulty*, 1637, 1658; *with vexation, angrily*, 86; *sorrowfully*, 2823; *with difficulty, scarcely*, 2304, 2935.

**earfoð-prag**, st. f., *time full of troubles, sorrowful time*: acc. sg. -prage, 283.

**earh**, adj., *cowardly*: gen. sg. ne bið swyld earges sið (no coward undertakes that), 2542.

**earm**, st. m., *arm*: acc. sg. earm, 836, 973; wið earm gesät, *supported himself with his arm*, 750; dat. pl. earmum, 513.

**earm**, adj., *poor, miserable, unhappy*: nom. sg. earm, 2369; earme ides, *the unhappy woman*, 1118; dat. sg. earmre teohhe, *the unhappy band*, 2939. — Comp. acc. sg. earmran mannan, *a more wretched, more forsaken man*, 577.

**earm-beág**, st. m., *arm-ring, bracelet*: gen. pl. earm-beága fela sear-

wum gesæled, *many arm-rings interlaced*, 2764.

**earm-hreád**, st. f., *arm-ornament*: nom. pl. earm-hreáde twā, 1195 (Grein's conjecture, MS. earm reade).

**earm-lie**, adj., *wretched, miserable*: nom. sg. sceolde his ealdor-gedāl earmlic wurlān, *his end should be wretched*, 808.

**earm-sceapen**, pret. part. as adj. (properly, *wretched by the decree of fate*), *wretched*: nom. sg. 1352. **earn**, st. m., *eagle* dat. sg. earne, 3027. **eatol**. See **atol**.

**eaxl**, st. f., *shoulder*: acc. sg. eaxle, 836, 973; dat. sg. on eaxle, 817, 1548; *be eaxle*, 1538; *on eaxle ides gnornode*, *the woman sobbed on the shoulder* (of her son, who has fallen and is being burnt), 1118; dat. pl. sät fréan eaxlum neáh, *sat near the shoulders of his lord* (Beowulf lies lifeless upon the earth, and Wigláf sits by his side, near his shoulder, so as to sprinkle the face of his dead lord), 2854; *he for eaxlum gestōd Deniga fréan*, *he stood before the shoulders of the lord of the Danes* (i.e. not directly before him, but somewhat to the side, as etiquette demanded), 358.

**eaxl-gestealla**, w. m., *he who has his position at the shoulder* (sc. of his lord), *trusty courtier, counsellor of a prince*: nom. sg. 1327; acc. pl. -gesteallan, 1715.

## É

**éac**, conj., *also*: 97, 388, 433, etc.; èc, 3132.

**éacen** (pret. part. of a not existing eacan, augere), adj., *wide-spread*,

*large*: nom. pl. eácne eardas, *broad plains*, 1622. — *great, heavy*: eald swéord eácen, 1664; dat. pl. eácnum ecgum, 2141, both times of the great sword in Grendel's habitation. — *great, mighty, powerful*: áðele and eácen, of Beowulf, 198.

**eácen-cräftig**, adj., *immense (of riches), enormously great*: acc. sg. hord-ärna sum eácen-cräftig, *that enormous treasure-house*, 2281; nom. sg. bát yrfe eácen-cräftig, iúmanna gold, 3052.

**eádig**, adj., *blessed with possessions, rich, happy by reason of property*: nom. sg. wes, benden bu lifige, áðeling eádig, *be, as long as thou livest, a prince blessed with riches*, 1226; eádig mon, 2471. — Comp. sige-, sigor, tir-eádig.

**eádig-líce**, adv., *in abundance, in joyous plenty*: dreáum lífdon eádiglíce, *lived in rejoicing and plenty*, 100.

**eáðe, éðe, ýðe**, adj., *easy, pleasant*: nom. pl. gode þancedon þás he him ýð-láde eáðe wurdon, *thanked God that the sea-ways (the navigation) had become easy to them*, 228; ne wás bát éðe sít, *no pleasant way*, 2587; nás bát ýðe ceáp, *no easy purchase*, 2416; nô bát ýðe byð tô befleóinne, *not easy (as milder expression for in no way, not at all)*, 1003.

**eáðe, ýðe**, adv., *easily*. eáðe, 478, 2292, 2765.

**eáð-fynde**, adj., *easy to find*: nom. sg. 138.

**eáge**, w. n., *eye*: dat. pl. him of eágum stôd leðht unfáger, *out of his eyes came a terrible gleam*, 727; bát ic . . . eágum starige, *see with eyes, behold*, 1782; similarly, 1936; gen. pl. eágena bearhtm, 1767.

**eágó-r-streám**, st. m., *sea-stream, sea*: acc. sg. 513.

**eá-land**, st. n., *land surrounded by water (of the land of the Geátas)*: acc. sg. eá-lond, 2335; *island* eám, st. m., *uncle, mother's brother*: nom. sg. 882.

**eástan**, adv., *from the east*, 569.

**eáwan**, w. v., *to disclose, to show, to prove*: pres. sg. III. eáweð . . . unclúðne níð, *shows evil enmity*, 276. See eówan, ýwan.

**ge-eáwan**, *to show, to offer*: pret. part. him wás . . . wunden gold èstum ge-eáwed, *was graciously presented*, 1195.

## EO

**eode**. See **gangan**.

**eodor**, st. m., *fence, hedge, railing*. Among the old Germans, an estate was separated by a fence from the property of others. Inside of this fence the laws of peace and protection held good, as well as in the house itself. Hence eodor is sometimes used instead of *house*. acc. pl. héht eahta mearas on flet teón, *in under eoderas, gave orders to lead eight steeds into the hall, into the house*, 1038. — 2) figuratively, *lord, prince, as protector*: nom. sg. eodor, 428, 1045; eodur, 664.

**eofoð**, st. n., *strength*: acc. pl. eafóðo, 2535. See **eafoð**.

**eofer**, st. m.: 1) *boar, here of the metal boar-image upon the helmet*: nom. sg. eofer frenheard, 1113. — 2) figuratively, *bold hero, brave fighter* (O. N. iðfur): nom. pl. bonne . . . eoferas cnyssedan, *when the heroes rushed upon each other*, 1329, where eoferas and fêðan

stand in the same relation to each other as *cnyse-dan* and *hni-ton*.  
**eofor-líc**, st. n. *boar-image* (on the helmet): nom. pl. *eofor-líc* scionon, 303.

**eofor-spreót**, st. m., *boar-spear*. dat. pl. mid *eofor-spreótum* hefro-hocytum, *with hunting-spears which were provided with sharp hooks*, 1438.

**eofuð, ioguð**. See *geogoð*.

**eolet**, st. m. n., *sea(?)*: gen. sg. *eoletes*, 224.

**eorclan-stán**, st. m., *precious stone*: acc. pl. *-stána*s, 1209.

**eorð-cyning**, st. m., *king of the land*: gen. sg. *eorð-cyninges* (Finn), 1156.

**eorð-draca**, w. m., *earth-drake*, *dragon that lives in the earth*: nom. sg. 2713, 2826.

**eorðe**, w. f.: 1) *earth* (in contrast with heaven), *world*: acc. sg. *ál-mihtiga eorðan worhte*, 92; *wide geond eorðan, far over the earth, through the wide world*, 266; dat. sg. *ofer eorðan*, 248, 803; on *eorðan*, 1823, 2856, 3139; gen. sg. *eorðan*, 753.—2) *earth, ground*: acc. sg. *he eorðan gefeoðl, fell to the ground*, 2835; *forlēton eorla gestreón eorðan healdan, let the earth hold the nobles' treasure*, 3168; dat. sg. *þat hit on eorðan l. g.*, 1533; *under eorðan*, 2416; gen. sg. *wilð eorðan fāðm (in the bosom of the earth)*, 3050.

**eorð-reced**, st. n., *hall in the earth, rock-hall*: acc. sg. 2720.

**eorð-scráf**, st. n., *earth-cavern, cave*: dat. sg. *eorð-[scráfe]*, 2233; gen. pl. *eorð-scrafa*, 3047.

**eorð-sele**, st. m., *hall in the earth, cave*: acc. sg. *eorð-sele*, 2411; dat. sg. of *eorðsele*, 2516.

**eorð-weall**, st. m., *earth-wall*: acc.

sg. (*Ongenþeðw*) *beáh eft under eorðweall, fled again under the earth-wall* (into his fortified camp), 2958; *þâ me was . . . sið álþfed inn under eorðweall, then the way in, under the earth-wall was opened to me* (into the dragon's cave), 3091.

**eorð-weard**, st. m., *land-property, estate*: acc. sg. 2335.

**eorl**, st. m., *noble born man, a man of the high nobility*: nom. sg. 762, 796, 1229, etc.; acc. sg. *eorl*, 573, 628, 2696; gen. sg. *eorles*, 690, 983, 1758, etc.; acc. pl. *eorlas*, 2817; dat. pl. *eorlum*, 770, 1282, 1650, etc.; gen. pl. *eorla*, 248, 357, 369, etc.—Since the king himself is from the stock of the *eorlas*, he is also called *eorl*, 6, 2952.

**eorl-gestreón**, st. n., *wealth of the nobles*: gen. pl. *eorl-gestreóna* . . . *hardfyrde dæl*, 2245.

**eorl-gewæde**, st. n., *knighthly dress, armor*: dat. pl. *-gewædum*, 1443.

**eorlíc** (i.e. *eorl-líc*), adj., *what it becomes a noble born man to do, chivalrous*: acc. sg. *eorlíc ellen*, 638.

**eorl-scipe**, st. m., *condition of being noble born, chivalrous nature, nobility*: acc. sg. *eorl-scipe*, 1728, 3175; *eorl-scipe efnan, to do chivalrous deeds*, 2134, 2536, 2623, 3008.

**eorl-weorod**, st. n., *followers of nobles*: nom. sg. 2894.

**eormen-cyn**, st. n., *very extensive race, mankind*: gen. sg. *eormen-cynnes*, 1958.

**eormen-grund**, st. m., *immensely wide plains, the whole broad earth*: acc. sg. *ofer eormen-grund*, 860.

**eormen-láf**, st. f., *enormous legacy*: acc. sg. *eormen-láfe ăðelan cynnes (the treasures of the dragon's cave)*, 2235.

**eorre**, adj., *angry, enraged*: gen. sg. *eorres*, 1448.

**eoton**, st. m. : 1) *giant*: nom. sg. *eoton* (Grendel), 762; dat. sg. uninflected, *eoton* (Grendel), 669; nom. pl. *eotenas*, 112. — 2) *Eotens*, subjects of Finn, the N. Frisians. 1073, 1089, 1142; dat. pl. 1146. See List of Names, p 114.

**eotonisc**, adj., *gigantic, coming from giants*: acc. sg. *eald sveord eotensis* (*eotonisc*), 1559, 2980, (*eotisc*, MS) 2617.

## EÓ

**eored-geatwe**, st. f. pl., *warlike ornaments*: acc. pl., 2867.

**eówan**, w. v., *to show, to be seen*: pres. sg. III. ne *gesacu ðhwær, eoghete eóweð*, *nowhere shows itself strife, sword-hate*, 1739. See *eáwan, ȝwan*.

**eówer**: 1) gen. pl. pers. pron., *vestrum*: *eówer sum, that one of you* (namely, *Beowulf*), 248; *fæhðe eówer leóde, the enmity of the people of you* (of your people), 597; *nis þát eówer stð . . . nefne min ȝanes*, 2533. — 2) poss. pron., *your*, 251, 257, 294, etc.

## F

**ge-fandian, -fondian**, w. v., *to try, to search for, to find out, to experience*: w. gen. pret. part. *þát hæfde gumena sum goldes gefandod, that a man had discovered the gold*, 2302; *bonne se ȝan hafað burh deaðes nýd dæda gefondad, now the one (Herebeald) has with death's pang experienced the deeds* (the

unhappy bow-shot of *Hæðcyn*), 2455.

**fara**, w. m., *farer, traveller*: in comp. *mere-fara*.

**faran**, st. v., *to move from one place to another, to go, to wander* · inf. *tô hâm faran, to go home*, 124; *lêton on geslit faran fealwe mearas, let the fallow horses go in emulation*, 865; *cwom faian flotherge on Fresna land, had come to Friesland with a fleet*, 2916; *com leôda dugoðe on lâst faran, came to go upon the track of the heroes of his people*, i.e. to follow them, 2946; *gerund wæron ðælingas eft tô leôdum fûse tô farenne, the nobles were ready to go again to their people*, 1806; pret. sg. *gegnum fôr [hâ] ofer myrcan môr, there had (Grendel's mother) gone away over the dark fen*, 1405; *sægenga fôr, the seafarer (the ship) drove along*, 1909; *(wyrm) mid bæle fôr, (the dragon) fled away with fire*, 2309, pret. pl. *þat . . . scawan ȝeîhame tô scipe fôron, that the visitors in glittering attire betook themselves to the ship*, 1896. *gefaian, to proceed, to act* · inf. *hû se mânseaða under fægripum gefaran wolde, how he would act in his sudden attacks*, 739.

**ft faran**, *to go out*: w. acc. lêt of *breôstum . . . word ft faran, let words go out of his breast, uttered words*, 2552.

**faroð**, st. m., *stream, flood of the sea*: dat. sg. *tô brimes faroðe*, 28; *after faroðe, with the stream*, 580; *at faroðe*, 1917.

**faru**, st. f., *way, passage, expedition*: in comp. *âd-faru*.

**facen-stâf** (*elementum nequitiae*), st. m., *wickedness, treachery, deceit*: acc. pl. *facen-stafas*, 1019.

**fâh, fâg, adj.,** *many-colored, variegated, of varying color* (especially said of the color of gold, of bronze, and of blood, in which the beams of light are refracted): nom. sg. fâh (*covered with blood*), 420; blôde fâh, 935; âtertânum fâh (sc. iren), 1460; sadol searwum fâh (*saddle artistically ornamented with gold*), 1039; sweord swâtesfâh, 1287; brim blôde fâh, 1595; wâldreôrefâg, 1632; (draca) fîrwlum fâh (*because he spewed flame*), 2672; sweord fâh and fâted, 2702; blôde fâh, 2975; acc. sg. dreôre fâhne, 447; goldsele fâttum fâhne, 717; on fâgne fôr treddode, *trod the shining floor* (of Heorot), 726; hrôf golde fâhne, *the roof shining with gold*, 928; nom. pl. eoforlic . . . fâh and fîr-heard, 305; acc. pl. þâ hilt since fâge, 1616; dat. pl. fâgum swoidum, 586. — Comp. bân-, blôd-, brân-, dreôr-, gold-, gîyre-, searo-, sinc-, stân-, swât-, wâl-, wyrm-fâh.

**fâh, fâg, fâ, adj.: 1) hostile:** nom. sg. fâh feônl-scaða, 554; he wâs fâg wið god (Grendel), 812; acc. sg. fâne (*the dragon*), 2656; gen. pl. fâra, 578, 1464. — 2) *liable to pursuit, without peace, outlawed:* nom. sg. fâg, 1264; mânâ fâh, *outlawed through crime*, 979; fyrendædum fâg, 1002. — Comp. nearofâh.

**fâmig-heals,** adj., *with foaming neck:* nom. sg. flota fâmig-heals, 218; (sægenga) fâmig-heals, 1910.

**fâc, st. n.,** *period of time:* acc. sg. lytel fâc, *during a short time*, 2241.

**fâder,** st. m., *father:* nom. sg. fâder, 55, 262, 459, 2609; of God, 1610; fâder alwalda, 316; acc. sg. fâder, 1356; dat. sg. fâder, 2430; gen. sg.

fâder, 21, 1480; of God, 188 — Comp.: ær, eald-fâder.

**fâdera,** w. m., *father's brother* in comp. suhter-gefâdeian

**fâder-âðelo,** st. n. pl., *paternus principatus* (?): dat. pl. fâder-âðelum, 912.

**fâderen-mæg,** st. m., *kinsman descended from the same father, descendant.* dat. sg. faderen-mæge, 1264.

**fâðm,** st. m.: 1) *the outspread, encircling arms:* instr. pl. feôndes fað[mum], 2129. — 2) *embrace, encircling:* nom. sg. liges fâðm, 782; acc. sg. in fîres fâðm, 185. — 3) *bosom, lap:* acc. sg. on foldan fâðm, 1394; wið eorðan fâðm, 3050; dat. pl. tô fâder (God's) fâðmum, 188. — 4) *power, property:* acc. in Franca fâðm, 1211. — Cf. sid-fâðmed, stð-fâðme.

**fâðmian,** w. v., *to embrace, to take up into itself:* pres. subj. þât minne lichaman . . . glêd fâðmie, 2653; inf. lêton flôd fâðman frâtwâ hynde, 3134.

**ge-fâg,** adj., *agreeable, desirable* (Old Eng., fawe, *willingly*): comp. ge-fâgra, 916.

**fâgen,** adj., *glad, joyous:* nom. pl. ferhðum fâgne, *the glad at heart*, 1634.

**fâger,** adj., *beautiful, lovely:* nom. sg. fâger fold-bold, 774; fâger fuldan bearm, 1138; acc. sg. freoðoburh fâgere, 522; nom. pl. þær him fold-wegas fâgere þûhton, 867. — Comp. un-fâger.

**fâgere, fâgre,** adv., *beautifully, well, becomingly, according to etiquette:* fâgere geþagon medoful manig, 1015; þâ wâs flet-sittendum fâgere gereorded, *becomingly the repast was served*, 1789; Higelâc

ongan . . . fägre fricgean, 1986;  
similarly, 2990

fär, st. n., *craft, ship*: nom. sg., 33  
fäst, adj., *bound, fast*: nom. sg. brð  
se slæp tō fäst, 1743; acc. sg.  
freónðscipe fästne, 2070; fäste  
frioðuwære, 1097.—The prep. on  
stands to denote the where or  
wherein: wäs tō fäst on þām (sc.  
on fæhðe and fyrene), 137; on  
ancre fäst, 303. Or, oftener, the  
dative: feónð-grápum fast, (*held*)  
*fast in his antagonist's clutch*, 637;  
fýrbendum fäst, *fast in the forged*  
*hinges*, 723; handa fäst, 1291, etc.;  
hygebendum fäst (*beorn him lan-*  
*gað*), *fast (shut) in the bonds of*  
*his bosom, the man longs for* (i.e  
in secret), 1879 — Comp.: ár-,  
blæd-, gin-, sôð-, tir-, wits-fäst.

fäste, adv., *fast*: 554, 761, 774, 789,  
1296.—Comp. fästor, 143.

be-fästan, w. v., *to give over*: inf.  
hêt Hildeburh hire selfre sunu  
sweoloðe befästan, *to give over to*  
*the flames her own son*, 1116.

fästen, st. n., *fortified place, or place*  
*difficult of access*: acc. sg. leóda  
fästen, *the fastness of the Géatas*  
(with ref. to 2327), 2334; fasten  
(Ongenþeów's castle or fort), 2951;  
fästen (Grendel's house in the fen-  
sea), 104.

fäst-ræd, adj., *firmly resolved*: acc.  
sg. fäst-rædne geþoht, *firm deter-*  
*mination*, 611.

fät, st. m., *way, journey*: in comp.  
stð-fät.

fät, st. n., *vessel; vase, cup*: acc. pl.  
fyrn-manna fatu, *the (drinking-)*  
*vessels of men of old times*, 2762.—  
Comp.: bân-, drync-, mæððum-,  
sinc-, wundor-fät.

fät, st. n. (?), *plate, sheet of metal,*  
*especially gold plate* (Dietrich Hpt.

Ztschr. XI. 420): dat. pl. gold  
sele . . . fättum fähne, *shining with*  
*gold plates* (the walls and the inner  
part of the roof were partly cov-  
ered with gold), 717; sceal se  
hearda helm hyrsted golde fatum  
befallen (sc. wesan), *the gold or-*  
*naments shall fall away from it*,  
2257.

fäted, fätt, part., *ornamented with*  
*gold beaten into plate-form*: gen.  
sg. fättan goldes, 1094, 2247; instr.  
sg. fättan golde, 2103. Elsewhere,  
*covered, ornamented with gold*  
*plate*: nom. sg. sveord . . . fäted,  
2702; acc. sg. fäted wæge, 2254,  
2283, acc. pl. fätte scyldas, 333;  
fätte beágas, 1751. [fæted, etc.]  
fäted-hleór, adj., *phaleratus gena*  
(Dietr.): acc. pl. eahta mearas  
fäted-hleore (*eight horses with bri-*  
*des covered with plates of gold*),  
1037.

fät-gold, st. n., *gold in sheets or*  
*plates*: acc sg., 1922.

fæge, adj.: 1) *forfeited to death,*  
*allotted to death by fate*: nom. sg.  
fæge, 1756, 2142, 2976; fæge and  
ge-flýmed, 847; fûs and fæge, 1242;  
acc. sg. fægne flæsc-homan, 1569;  
dat. sg. fægum, 2078; gen. sg.  
fæges, 1528.—2) *dead*: dat. pl.  
of er fægum (*over the warriors*  
*fallen in the battle*), 3026.—  
Comp.: deáð-, un-fæge.

fæhð (state of hostility, see fäh),  
st. f., *hostile act, feud, battle*: nom.  
sg. fæhð, 2404, 3062; acc. sg.  
fæhðe, 153, 459, 470, 596, 1334;  
etc.; also of the unhappy bow-  
shot of the Hrêðling, Hæðcyn, by  
which he killed his brother, 2466;  
dat. sg. fore fæhðe and fyrene, 137;  
nalas for fæhðe mearn (*did not*  
*recoil from the combat*), 1538;

gen. sg. ne gefeah he þære fæhðe, 109; gen. pl. fæhða gemyndig, 2690. — Comp. wäl-fæhð.

fæhðo, st. f., same as above: nom. sg. sið fæhðo, 3000; acc. fæhðo, 2490.

fælsian, w. v., *to bring into a good condition, to cleanse* inf. hât ic môte . . . Heorot fælsian (from the plague of Grendel), 432; pret. Hrðgåres . . . sele fælsode, 2353; ge-fælsian, w. v., same as above: pret. part hafde gefælsod . . . sele Hrðgåres, 826; Heorot is gefælsod, 1177; wæron yð-gebländ eal gefælsod, 1621.

fæmne, w. f., *virgin, recens nupta*: dat. sg. fæmnan, 2035; gen. sg. fæmnan, 2060, both times of IIrðgåres daughter Freáware.

fær, st. m., *sudden, unexpected attack*: nom. sg. (attack upon Hnáf's band by Finn's), 1069, 2231.

fær-gripe, st. m., *sudden, treacherous gripe, attack*: nom. sg. fær-gripe fildes, 1517; dat. pl. under færgrípum, 739.

fær-gryre, st. m., *fright caused by a sudden attack*: dat. pl. wið fær-gryrum (against the inroads of Grendel into Heorot), 174.

færinga, adv., *suddenly, unexpectedly*, 1415, 1989.

fær-nið, st. m., *hostility with sudden attacks*: gen. pl. hwat me Grendel hafað . . . færniða gefremed, 476.

feðer-gearwe, st. f. pl. (*feather-equipment*), *the feathers of the shaft of the arrow*: dat. (instr.) pl. sceft feðer-gearwum fūs, 3120

fel, st. n., *skin, hide*: dat. pl. glōf . . . gegyrmwei dracan fellum, *made of the skins of dragons*, 2089.

fela, I., adj. indecl., *much, many*. as subst.: acc. sg. fela fricgende, 2107. With worn placed before: hwat þu worn fela . . . ymb Breca spræce, *how very much you spoke about Breca*, 530. — With gen. sg.: acc. sg. fela fyrene, 810; wyrncynnes fela, 1426; worna fela sor-ge, 2004; tō fela micles . . . Denigea leðde, *too much of the race of the Danes*, 695; uncūðes fela, 877; fela lāðes, 930; fela leófes and lāðes, 1061. — With gen. pl.: nom. sg. fela māðma, 36; fela þera wera and wifa, 993, etc.; acc. sg. fela missera, 153; fela fyrena, 164; ofer landa fela, 311; maððum-sigla fela (falo, MS.), 2758; ne me swōr fela lāða on unriht, *swore no false oaths*, 2739, etc.; worn fela māðma, 1784; worna fela gūða, 2543. — Comp. eal-fela.

II., adverbial, *very*, 1386, 2103, 2951.

fela-hrðr, adj., *valde agitatus, very active against the enemy, very war-like*, 27.

fela-mōdig, adj., *very courageous*: gen. pl. -mōdigra, 1638, 1889.

fela-synnig, adj., *very criminal, very guilty*: acc. sg. fela-synnigne secg (in MS, on account of the alliteration changed to simple sin-nigre), 1380.

feðlan, st. v., *to betake one's self into a place, to conceal one's self*: pret. siðan inne fealh Grendles mōdor (in Heorot), 1282; þær inne fealh secg syn-bysig (in the dragon's cave), 2227 — *to fall into, undergo, endure* scālunīðas scālh, 1201

at-fēðlan, w. dat., *insistere, adhædere*: pret. nō ic him þas georne at-fealh (*held him not fast enough*), 969.

**fen**, st. n., *fen, moor* : acc. sg. fen, 104; dat. sg. tō fenne, 1296; fenne, 2010.

**fen-freōðo**, st. f., *refuge in the fen* : dat. sg. in fen-freōðo, 852.

**feng**, st. m., *gripe, embrace* : nom. sg. fȳes feng, 1765; acc. sg. fāra feng (of the hostile sea-monsters), 578.—Comp. invit-feng.

**fengel** (probably *he who takes possession*, cf. tō fōn, 1756, and fōn tō rice, *to enter upon the government*), st. m., *lord, prince, king* : nom. sg. wisa fengel, 1401; snottra fengel, 1476, 2157; hrингa fengel, 2346.

**fen-ge-lād**, st. n., *fen-paths, fen with paths* : acc. pl. frēcne fengelād (*fens difficult of access*), 1360.

**fen-hlið**, st. n., *marshy precipice* : acc. pl. under fen-hleoðu, 821.

**fen-hop**, st. n., *refuge in the fen* : acc. pl. on fen-hopu, 765.

**ferh**, st. m. n., *life*; see **feorh**.

**ferh**, st. m., *hog, boar, here of the boar-image on the helmet*: nom. sg., 305.

**ferhð**, st. m., *heart, soul* : dat. sg. on ferhðe, 755, 949, 1719; gehwylc hiora his ferhðe treówde, þat . . ., *each of them trusted to his (Hūnferð's) heart, that . . .*, 1167; gen. sg. ferhðes fore-banc, 1061; dat. pl. (adverbial) ferhðum fāgne, *happy at heart*, 1634; þat mon . . . ferhðum freōge, *that one . . . heartily love*, 3178.—Comp.: collen-, sārig-, swið-, wide-ferhð.

**ferhð-free**, adj., *having good courage, bold, brave* : acc. sg. ferhð-frecan Fin, 1147.

**ferhð-genfðla**, w. m., *mortal enemy* : acc. sg. ferhð-genfðlan, of the drake, 2882.

**ferian**, w. v. w. acc., *to bear, to bring, to conduct* : pres. II. pl. hwanor ferigeað fātte scyldas, 333; pret. pl. tō scypum feredon eal ingesteadl eorðcyninges, 1155; similarly, feredon, 1159, 3114.

**at-ferian**, *to carry away, to bear off* : pret. ic þat hilt þanan feón-dum atferde, 1669

**ge-ferian**, *to bear, to bring, to lead* : pres. subj. I. pl. þonne (we) ge-ferian freán ðerne, 3108, inf. geferian... Grendles heáfod, 1639; pret. þat hi ūt gefeſedon dýre māðmas, 3131; pret. part. her syndon geferede feorian cumene... Geáta leðde, *men of the Gedatas, come from afar, have been brought hither (by ship)*, 361.

**ðð-ferian**, *to tear away, to take away* : pret. sg. I. unsôfste panon feorh ðð-ferede, 2142.

**of-ferian**, *to carry off, to take away, to tear away* : pret. ððer swyld ūt offerede, *took away another such (sc. fifteen)*, 1584.

**fetel-hilt**, st. n., *sword-hilt, with the gold chains fastened to it* : acc. (sg or pl.?), 1564. (See "Leitsaden f. noid. Alteitumskunde," pp. 45, 46.)

**fetian**, w. v., *to bring near, bring* : pres. subj. nāh hwā . . . fe[tige] fāted wāge, *bring the gold-chased tankard*, 2254; pret. part. hrāðe wās tō būre Beowulf fetod, 1311.

**ge-fetian**, *to bring* : inf. hēt þā eorla hleð in gefetian Hrēðel's lāfe, *caused Hrēðel's sword to be brought*, 2191.

**ā-fēdan**, w. v., *to nourish, to bring up* : pret. part. þær he āfēded wās, 694.

**fēða** (O.H.G. fendo), w. m. : 1) *foot-soldiers* : nom. pl. fēðan, 1328, 2545.—2) *collective in sing., band*

of foot-soldiers, *troop of warriors*.  
 nom. fēða col. gesät, '425, dat or  
 fēða, 298, 2920. — Comp. gam-  
 fēða

fēðe, st. n., *gent, young, pale* · dat  
 sg. wds to *describing* fēða on  
 fēðe, *the enemy was too strong in*  
*going* (i.e. could flee too f. st.), 971.

fēðe-cempa, w. m., *foot-soldier* ·  
 nom. sg., 1545, 2854

fēðe-guest, st. m. *guest coming on*  
*foot*: dat pl. fēðe-guestum, 1977

fēðe-last, st. n., *foot-songs, foot-*  
*print* · dat pl. fēðon iordh þonon

fēðe-lætum, *com'nt fresh from there*  
*upon their trail*, i.e. b. the same  
 way that they w. l. gone, 1633

fēðe-wīg, st. m., *horse or fort* · ger.  
 sg. neales Heta ne inēmge porf-  
 ton (sc. wesan; fēðe-wiges, 2365).

fēl (-fēl), st. f., *sw. gen. pl. fēla*  
*life, wīt the fēls have left behind*  
 (that is, the s. void-), 1033.

fēran, w. v., *iter (A S fēr) facere,*  
*to come, to go, to travel*: pres. subj.  
 II. pl. aēr ge .. on land Dēna  
 fērdur fēran, *ere you go farther*  
*into the land of the Danes*, 234;  
 inf. fēran on fērān wāre (*to die*),  
 27; gewitton him þā fēran (*set out*  
*upon their way*), 301, mēl is metō  
 fēran, 316; fēran ... gang sceānī-  
 gar, *go, so as to see the footprints*,  
 1391; wide fēran, 2262; piet  
 fērdēn folcōgan .. wundor sceā-  
 wian, *the prīces came to see the*  
*wonder*, 840; fēlōn for, 1633

ge-fēran: 1) *ad're, to arrive at*  
 pres. subj. bonne eorl ende gefēre  
 lifgescealita, *reach the end of life*,  
 3064; piet. part. hāfde ag. wāter  
 ende gefēred iānan līes, *frail*  
*life's end had both reached*, 2843  
 — 2) *to reach, to accomplish, to*  
*bring about*: pret. hafast þu gefē-

led pat . . ., 1222, 1856 — 3) *to*  
*believe one's self, to conduct one's*  
*self* · piet. fēlēne gefēlōn, *had*  
*sh. on themselves dairing*, 1692.

fēl, st. m. *full*: in comp. wēl-fēl

fēlōn, st. v., *to fall, to fall head-*  
*long* inf. fēller, 2071; piet. sg.  
 bathe on fēlōn ne iēl, *that is*  
*(the ha'l) did not fall to the ground*,  
 773; similarly, fēllēn en fēldan,  
 2976; fēllēn on fēlān (dat. sg.),  
*fell in the band (of his warriors)*,  
 2920; piet. pl. bonne wālu fēlōn,  
 1043.

be-fēalien, pret. part., w. dat or  
 instr., *deprived of, robbed* · fēdōn-  
 dum befealien, *robbed of friends*,  
 1127; sceal se heūda helm . . .  
 fātum befallen (sc. wesan), *be*  
*robbed of its gold mountings* (the  
 gold mounting will fall away from  
 it moldering), 2257.

ge-fēallan, *to fall, to sink down*  
 pres. sg. III. lat se lēc-noma ..

gege gefealed, *that the body aromed*  
*to die sinks away*, 1755 — Also,  
 with the acc. of the n. 'ce whether  
 pret. mereg and gefēli, 2101; he  
 eordan gefēll, 2835

fealu, adj., *fallow, dun-colored, taz-*  
*ny* · acc. sg. ofer fealone lōd (*over*  
*the sea*), 1951; feilēne strotē (with  
 reference to 320), 917; acc. p.  
 lēton on ge-lēt fāran fealwe mea-  
 rās, 866 — Comp. appel-feale.

feax, st. n., *hair, hair of the head*  
 dat. sg. wās he feaxe on flet bōren  
 Giendles hāfod, *was carried b.*  
*the hair into the hall*, 1628; him  
 . . . swāt . . . sprong forð under  
 feaxe, *the blond sprang out under the*  
*hair of his head*, 2968. — Comp..  
 blōden-, gamol, wārdlen-feax.

ge-fēā, w. m., *joy*: acc. sg. fēre  
 sylle gefēān, *joy at the abundant*

*repast*, 562; *ic þas ealles māg . . . gefeán habban* (*can rejoice at all this*), 2741.

**feá**, adj., *few* · dat. pl. *nemne feáum* *ānum, except some few*, 1082; gen. pl. *feára sum, as one of a few, with a few*, 1413; *feára sumne, one of a few (some few)*, 3062. With gen. following: acc. pl. *feá worda cwāð, spoke few words*, 2663, 2247.

**feá-sceaft**, adj., *miserable, unhappy, helpless*: nom. sg. *syððan ærest wearð feásceaft funden*, 7; *feásceaft guma* (*Grendel*), 974; dat. sg. *feásceaftum men*, 2286; *Eádgilse . . . feásceaftum*, 2394; nom. pl. *feásceafta* (*the Geatas robbed of their king, Hygelac*), 2374.

**feoh, feó**, st. n., (*properly cattle, herd*), *here, possessions, property, treasure* · instr. sg. *ne wolde . . . feorh-bealo feó þingian, would not allay life's evil for treasure (tribute)*, 156; similarly, *þa fæhðe feó þingode*, 470; *ic he þa fæhðe feó leániige*, 1381.

**ge-feohan, ge-feón**, st. v., w. gen. and instr., *to enjoy one's self, to rejoice at something*: a) w. gen.: pret. sg. *ne gefeah he þære fæhðe*, 109; *hilde gefeh, beado-weordes*, 2299; pl. *fylle gefægon, enjoyed themselves at the bounteous repast*, 1015; *þeodnes gefægon, rejoiced at (the return of) the ruler*, 1628. — b) w. instr.: *niht-weorce gefeh, ellen-mærðum*, 828; *secg weorce gefeh*, 1570; *sealace gefeah, māgen-byrðenne þāra be he him mid hāfde, rejoiced at the gift of the sea, and at the great burden of that (Grendel's head and the sword-hilt) which he had with him*, 1625.

**feoh-gift, -gyft**, st. f., *bestowing of gifts or treasures*: gen. sg. *þære*

*feoh-gyfte*, 1026; dat. pl. *āt feoh-gystum*, 1090; *fromum feohgustum, with rich gifts*, 21.

**feoh-leás**, adj., *that cannot be atoned for through gifts*: nom. sg. *þāt wās feoh-leás gefeoht, a deed of arms that cannot be expiated (the killing of his brother by Hæðcyn)*, 2442.

**ge-foeht**, st. n., *combat; warlike deed*: nom. sg. (*the killing of his brother by Hæðcyn*), 2442; dat. sg. *mēce þone þin fāder tō gefeohte bār, the sword which thy father bore to the combat*, 2049.

**ge-foehtan**, st. v., *to fight*: inf. w. acc. *ne mehte . . . wig Hengeste wiht gefeohtan (could by no means offer Hengest battle)*, 1084.

**feohte**, w. f., *combat*: acc. sg. *feohtan*, 576, 960. See **were-fyhte**.

**feor**, adj., *far, remote*: nom. sg. *nis þāt feor heonon*, 1362; *nās him feor þanon tō gesēcanne since sryttan*, 1922; acc. sg. *feor eal (all that is far, past)*, 1702.

**feor**, adv., *far, far away*: a) of space, 42, 109, 809, 1806, 1917; *feor and (oððe) neáh, far and (or) near*, 1222, 2871; *feorr, 2267.* — b) of time: *ge feor hafað fæhðe gestæled (has placed us under her enmity henceforth)*, 1341.

Comparative, *fyr, feorr*, and *feor*: *fyr* and *fāstor*, 143; *fyr, 252; feorr, 1989; feor, 542*.

**feor-būend**, pt., *dwelling far away*: nom. pl. *ge feor-būend*, 254.

**feor-cyð**, st. f., *home of those living far away, distant land*: nom. pl. *feor-cyððe beðð sēlian gesōhte bām be him selfa dēáh, foreign lands are better sought by him who trusts to his own ability*, 1839.

**feorh, ferh** (*Goth. fairhvū-s, world*),

st. m. and n., *life, principle of life, soul*: nom. sg. *feorh*, 2124; nō þon lange wās feorh aðelinges flæsse bewunden, *not for much longer was the soul of the prince enveloped in the body* (he was near death), 2425; *feorh ellen wrāc, life expelled the strength* (i.e. with the departing life the strength disappeared also), 2707; acc. sg. *feorh ealgian*, 797, 2656, 2669, *feorh gehealdan, preserve his life*, 2857; *feorh álegde, gave up his life*, 852; similarly, ær he feorh seleð, 1371; *feorh oðferede, tore away her life*, 2142; ðó þat hie forlæddan tō ðam hindplegan swrwe gesiðas ond hyra sylfra feorh, *till in an evil hour they carried into battle their dear companions and their lives* (i.e. led them to their death), 2041; gif þu þin feorh hafast, 1850; ymb feorh sacan (*to fight for life*), 439; wās in feorh dropen, *was wounded into his life*, i.e. mortally, 2982; *widan feorh, as temporal acc., through a wide life*, i.e. always, 2015; dat. sg. *feore*, 1294, 1549; tō widan feore, *for a wide life*, i.e. at all times, 934; on swā georgum feore (*at a so youthful age*), 1844; as instr., 578, 3014; gen. sg. *feores*, 1434, 1943; dat. pl. *buton*... *feorum g̃imena*, 73; *freónda feorum*, 1307. — Also, *body, corpse*: þā wās heal hroden feónda feorum (*the hall was covered with the slain of the enemy*), 1153; gehwealif þā in Francna fāðm feorh cyninges, *then the body of the king (Ihygelac) fell into the power of the Franks*, 1211. — Comp. *geoguð-feorh*.

**feorh-bana**, w. m., *(life-slayer), man-slayer, murderer*: dat. sg. *feorh-bonan*, 2466.

**feorh-ben**, st. f., *wound that takes away life, mortal wound*: dat. (instr.) pl. *feorh-bennum seóc*, 2741.

**feorh-bealu**, st. n., *evil destroying life, violent death*: nom. sg., 2078, 2251, 2538; acc. sg., 156.

**feorh-cyn**, st. n., *race of the living, mankind*: gen. pl. *fela feorh-cynna*, 2267.

**feorh-geniðla**, w. m., *he who seeks life, life's enemy* (N.H.G. *Todfeind*), *mortal enemy*: acc. sg. *-geniðlan*, 1541; dat. sg. *-geniðlan*, 970; acc. sg. *braegd feorh-geniðlan*, 1541; acc. pl. *folgude feorh-geniðlan*, (*Ongenheów*) *pursued his mortal enemies*, 2934.

**feorh-lagu**, st. f., *the life allotted to anyone, life determined by fate*: acc. sg. on *māðma hord mine* (*minne, MS.*) *bebolte frōde feorh-lege, for the treasure-hoard I sold my old life*, 2801.

**feorh-läst**, st. m., *trace of (vanishing) life, sign of death*: acc. pl. *feorh-lästas bär*, 847.

**feorh-seóc**, adj., *mortally wounded*: nom. sg., 821.

**feorh-sweng**, st. m., *(stroke robbing of life), fatal blow*: acc. sg., 2490.

**feorh-wund**, st. f., *mortal wound, fatal injury*: acc. sg. *feorh-wunde hleát*, 2386.

**feorm**, st. f., *subsistence, entertainment*: acc. sg. nō þu ymb mñes ne bearft lices feorme leng sorgian, *thou needest no longer have care for the sustenance of my body*, 451. — 2) *banquet*: dat. on *feorme* (or *feorme*, MS.), 2386.

**feormend-leás**, adj., *wanting the cleanser*: acc. pl. *geseah*... *fyrn-manna fatu feormend-leáse*, 2762.

**feormian**, w. v., *to clean, to cleanse, to polish*: pres. part. nom pl. feormiend swefað (feormynd, MS.), 2257.

**ge-feormian**, w. v., *to feast, to eat*: pret. part. sôna hâfde unlyfgenes eal gefeormod fêt and folma, 745.

**feorran**, w. v., w. acc., *to remove*: inf. sibbe ne wolde wið manna hwone mágernes Deniga feorh-bealo feorran, feó þingian, (Grendel) *would not from friendship free any one of the men of the Danes of life's evil, nor allay it for tribute*, 156

**feorran**, adv., *from afar*: a) of space, 361, 430, 826, 1371, 1820, etc.; siððan àðelingas feorran gefricgean fleám eðwerne, *when noble men afar learn of your flight* (when the news of your flight reaches distant lands), 2890; férdon folctogan feorran and neán, *from far and from near*, 840; similarly, neán and feorran þu nu [friðu] hafast, 1175; wás þás wyrmes wig wide gesýne . . . neán and feorran, *visible from afar, far and near*, 2318.—b) temporal: se þe cthœ frumsceaft fira feorran reccan (*since remote antiquity*), 91; similarly, feorran rehte, 2107.

**feorran-cund**, adj., *foreign-born*: dat. sg. feorran-cundum, 1796.

**feor-weg**, st. m., *far way*: dat. pl. mâdma fela of feorwegum, *many precious things from distant paths* (from foreign lands), 37.

**g-e-feón**. See **feohan**.

**feón**, st. m., *enemy*: nom. sg., 164, 726, 749; feón on helle (Grendel), 101; acc. sg., 279, 1865, 2707; dat. sg. feónde, 143, 439; gen. sg. feóndes, 985, 2129, 2290; acc. pl. feón, 699; dat. pl. feón- dum, 420, 1670; gen. pl. feonda 294, 809, 904.

**feón-gráp**, st. f., *þe's clutch* · dat. (instr.) pl. feón-grápum fást, 637.

**feón-sceaða**, w. m., *one who is an enemy and a robber*: nom. sg fâh feón-scaða (*a hostile sea-monster*), 554.

**feón-scipe**, st. m., *hostility* · nom. sg., 3000.

**feówer**, num., *four*: nom. feówei bearn, 59; feówer mearas, 2164, feówer, as substantive, 1638; acc. feówer mâðmas, 1028.

**feówer-tyne**, num., *fourteen* · nom. with following gen. pl. feówertyne Geáta, 1642.

**findan**, st. v., *to find, to invent, to attain*: a) with simple object in acc.: inf. þára þe he cénoste findan mihte, 207; swylce hie át Finnes-hâm findan meahton sigla searogimma, 1157; similarly, 2871; mág þær fela freðna findan, 1839; wolde guman findan, 2295; swâ hyt weorðlicost fore-snōtre men findan mihton, *so splendidly as only very wise men could devise it*, 3164; pret. sg. healþegnas fand, 720; word ðær fand, *found other words*, i.e. went on to another narrative, 871; grimne gryrelíne grundhyrde fond, 2137; þât ic gôdne funde bága brytian, 1487; pret. part. syððan ærest weað feásceaft funden (*discovered*), 7.—b) with acc. and pred. adj.: pret. sg. dryhten sinne dnórigne fand, 2790.—c) with acc. and inf.: pret. fand þâ þær inné àðelinga gedriht swefan, 118; fand wâccendne wer wiges bidan, 1268; hord-wynne fond opene standan, 2271; ðð þât he fyrgen-beámas . . . hleonian funde, 1416; pret. pl. fundon þâ

sawulleásne hlim - bed healdan, 3034. — d) with dependent clause: inf. nō þý ær feásceafte findan meahton át þam áðelinge þát he Heardrēde hláford were (*could by no means obtain it from the prince*), 2374.

on-findan, *to be sensible of, to perceive, to notice*: a) w. acc.: pret. sg. landweard onsfand eftsið eorla, *the coast-guard observed the return of the earls*, 1892; pret. part. þá heó onfunden wás (*was discovered*), 1294. — b) w. depend clause: pret. sg. þá se gist onsfand þát se beado-leóma bitan nolde, *the stranger (Béowulf) perceived that the sword would not cut*, 1523; sôna þát on-funde, þát . . ., *immediately perceived that . . .*, 751; similarly, 810, 1498.

finger, st. m., *finger*: nom. pl. fingeras, 761; acc. pl. fingeras, 985; dat. (instr.) pl. fingerum, 1506; gen. pl. finger, 765.

firas, fyras (O.H.G. firahí, i.e. *the living*; cf. feorh), st. m., only in pl. men: gen. pl. fira, 91, 2742; monegum fira, 2002; fyra gehwylc-ne leóda minra, 2251; fira fyrnge-weorc, 2287.

firen, fyren, st. f., *cunning way-laying, insidious hostility, malice, outrage*: nom. sg. fyren, 916; acc. sg. fyrene and fæhðe, 153; fæhðe and fyrene, 880, 2481; firen' on-drysne, 1933; dat. sg. fore fæhðe and fyrene, 137; gen. pl. fyrena, 164, 629; and fyrene, 812; fyrena hyrde (of Grendel), 751. The dat. pl., fyrenum, is used adverbially in the sense of *maliciously*, 1745, or *fallaciously*, with reference to Hæð-cyn's killing Herebeald, which was done unintentionally, 2442.

firen-dæd, st. f., *wicked deed*: acc. pl. fyren-dæda, 1670; instr. pl. fyren-dædum, 1002; both times of Grendel and his mother, with reference to their nocturnal inroads.

firen-bearf, st. f., *misery through the malignity of enemies*: acc. sg. fyren-bearfse, 14.

firgen-beám, st. m., *tree of a mountain-forest*: acc. pl. fygen-beámas, 1415.

firgen-holt, st. m., *mountain-wood, mountain-forest*: acc. sg. on fyrgen-holt, 1394.

firgen-streám, st. m., *mountain-stream*: nom. sg. fyrgen-streám, 1360; acc. sg. under fyrgen-streáin (marks the place where the mountain-stream, according to 1360, empties into Grendel's sea), 2129.

fisc, st. m., *fish*: in comp. hron-, mere-fisc.

fif, num., *five*: uninfl. gen. fif nihta fyrist, 545; acc. fife (?), 420. fifel-cyn (O.N. fífl, stultus and gigas), st. n., *giant-race*: gen. sg. fifelcynnes eard, 104.

fif-tenc, fif-tyne, num., *fifteen*: acc. fýftyne, 1583; gen. fistena sun, 207.

fif-tig, num.,  *fifty*: 1) as substantive with gen. following; acc. fiftig wintra, 2734; gen. se wás fistiges fót-gemearces lang, 3043. — 2) as adjective: acc. fiftig wintru, 2210.

flán, st. m., *arrow*: dat. sg. flâne, 3120; as instr., 2439.

flán-boga, w. m., *bow which shoots the flán, bow*: dat. sg. of flán-bogan, 1434, 1745.

flæse, st. n., *flesh, body in contrast with soul*: instr. sg. nō þen lange wás feorh aðelinges flæse bewunden, *not much longer was the soul*

*of the prince contained in his body,*  
2425.

**flæsc-hama**, w. m., *clothing of flesh*,  
i.e. the body : acc. sg. flæsc-homan,  
1569.

**flet**, st. n.: 1) *ground, floor of a hall*: acc. sg. heō on flet gebeāh, *fell to the ground*, 1541; similarly, 1569. — 2) *hall, mansion* : nom. sg. 1977; acc. sg. flet, 1037, 1648, 1950, 2018, etc.; flett, 2035; hāt hie him ðær flet eal geiymdon, *that they should give up entirely to them another hall*, 1087; dat. sg. on flette, 1026.

**flet-rāst**, st f, *resting-place in the hall* : acc. sg. flet-rāste gebeāg, *reclined upon the couch in the hall*, 1242.

**flet-sittend**, pres. part., *sitting in the hall* : acc. pl. -sittende, 2023; dat. pl. -sittendum, 1789.

**flet-werod**, st. n., *troop from the hall* : nom. sg., 476.

**fleám**, st. m., *flight* : acc. sg on fleám gewand, *had turned to flight*, 1002; fleám eówerne, 2890.

**fleógan**, st. v., *to fly* : prs. sg. III. fleógeð, 2274.

**fleón**, st. v., *to flee* : inf. on heolster fleón, 756; fleón on fenhōpu, 765, fleón under sen-hleoðu, 821; pret hete-swengeas fleáh, 2226.

**be-fleón**, w. acc., *to avoid, to escape* : gerund nō hāt yðe byð tō befleónne, *that is not easy* (i.e. not at all) *to be avoided*, 1004.

**of'er-fleón**, w. acc., *to flee from one, to yield* : inf. nelle ic beorges weard oferfleón fōtes trem, *will not yield to the warder of the mountain (the drake) a foot's breadth*, 2526.

**fleótan**, st. v., *to float upon the water, to swim* : inf. nō he wiht fram me flōd-þūm feor fleótan meahte, hraðor on holme, *no whit, could he swim from me farther on the waves* (regarded as instrumental, so that the waves marked the distance), *more swiftly in the sea*, 542; pret sægenga fleát fāmgheals forð ofer yðe, *floated away over the waves*, 1910.

**flíht**. See **flyht**.

**flitme**. See **un-flitme**.

**flitan**, st v., *to exert one's self, to strive, to emulate* : pres. part. flitende fealwe stræte mearam mæton (*rode a race*), 917; pret. sg. II. eart þu se Beowulf, se þe wið Breca... ymb sund flite, *art thou the Beowulf who once contended with Breca for the prize in swimming?* 507.

**of'er-flitan**, *to surpass one in a contest, to conquer, to overcome* : pret. w. acc. he þe át sunde oferflát (*overcome thee in a swimming-wager*), 517.

**ge-flít**, st. n., *emulation* : acc. sg. lēton on geflit faran fealwe mearas, *let the fallow horses go in emulation*, 866.

**floga**, w. m., *flyer*; in the compounds: gūð-, lyft-, uht-, wfð-floga.

**flota** (see **fleótan**), w. m., *boat, ship, boat* : nom. sg., 210, 218, 301; acc. sg. flotan eówerne, 294 — Comp. wæg-flota.

**flot-here**, st. m., *fleet* : instr. sg cwom faran flotherge on Fresna land, 2916.

**flōd**, st. m., *flood, stream, sea-current* : nom sg, 545, 580, 1362, etc.; acc. sg. flōd, 3134; ofer fealone flōd, 1951; dat. sg. tō flōde, 1889; gen pl. flōda begong, *the region of floods*, i.e. the sea, 1498, 1827; flōda genipu, 2809.

**flood-yð**, st. f., *flood-wave*: instr. pl. *flood-yðum*, 542.

**flôr**, st. m., *floor, stone-floor*: acc. sg. on *fâgne flôr* (the floor was probably a kind of mosaic, made of colored flags), 726; dat. sg. *gang þâ âfter flôre, along the floor* (i.e. along the hall), 1317.

**flyht, flîht**, st. m., *flight*: nom. sg. *gâres flîht, flight of the spear*, 1766. *ge- flyman*, w. v., *to put to flight*: pret. part. *geflymed*, 847, 1371.

**folk**, st. n., *troop, band of warriors; folk*, in the sense of the whole body of the fighting men of a nation: acc. sg. *folk*, 522, 694, 912; *Sôldene folk*, 464; *folk and rice*, 1180; dat. sg. *folce*, 14, 2596; *folce Deninga*, 465; as instr. *folce gestepte ofer we side, went with a band of warriors over the wide sea*, 2394; gen. sg. *folces*, 1125; *folces Denigea*, 1583 — The king is called *folces hyrde*, 611, 1833, 2645, 2982; *freâwine folces*, 2358; or *folces weard*, 2514. The queen, *folces cwên*, 1933. — The pl., in the sense of *warriors, fighting men*: nom. pl. *folk*, 1423, 2949; dat. pl. *folcum*, 55, 262, 1856; gen. pl. *freô-(freâ-) wine folca, of the king*, 430, 2430; *friðu-sibb folca, of the queen*, 2018. — Comp. *sige-folc*.

**folk-âgend**, pres. part., *leader of a band of warriors*: nom. pl. *folk-âgenda*, 3114.

**folk-beorn**, st. m., *man of the multitude, a common man*: nom. sg. *folk-beorn*, 2222.

**folk-cwên**, st. f., *queen of a warlike host*: nom. sg., of *Wealhþeôw*, 642.

**folk-cyning**, st. m., *king of a warlike host*: nom. sg., 2734, 2874.

**folk-ræd**, st. m., *what best serves a warlike host*: acc. sg., 3007.

**folk-riht**, st. n., *the rights of the fighting men of a nation*: gen. pl. *him ær forgeaf . . . folcrichta gehwylc, swâ his fâder âhte*, 2609.

**folk-scearu**, st. f., *part of a host of warriors, nation*: dat. sg. *folk-scare*, 73.

**folk-stede**, st. m., *position of a band of warriors, place where a band of warriors is quartered*: acc. sg. *folkstede, of the hall, Heorot*, 76; *folkstede fâra (the battle-field)*, 1464.

**folk-toga**, w. m., *leader of a body of warriors, duke*: nom. pl. *powerful liege-men of Hrôðgar are called folk-togan*, 840.

**fold-bold**, st. n., *earth-house* (i.e. a house on earth in contrast with a dwelling in heaven): nom. sg. *fâger fold-bold, of the hall, Heorot*, 774.

**fold-buend**, pres. part., *dweller on earth, man*: nom. pl. *fold-buend*, 2275; *fold-bhende*, 1356; dat. pl. *fold-buendum*, 309.

**folde**, w. f., *earth, ground*: acc. sg. *under foldan*, 1362; *feôl on foldan*, 2976; gen. sg. *foldan bearm, the bosom of the earth*, 1138; *foldan sceatâs*, 96; *foldan fâðm, 1394* — Also, *earth, world*: dat. sg. on *foldan*, 1197.

**fold-weg**, st. m., *field-way, road through the country*: acc. sg. *fold-weg*, 1634; acc. pl. *fold-wegas*, 867.

**folgian**, w. v.: 1) *to perform vasal-duty, to serve, to follow*: pret. pl. *þeâh hie hira beâggyfan banan folgedon, although they followed the murderer of their prince*, 1103.

— 2) *to pursue, to follow after*: *folgode feorl-geniðlan (acc. pl.)* 2934.

**folm**, st. f., *hand*: acc. sg. folme, 971, 1304; dat. sg. mid folme, 743; acc. pl. fēt and folma, *feet and hands*, 746; dat. pl. tō banan folmum, 158; folmum (instr.), 723, 993.—Comp.: beado-, gearo-folm.

**for**, prep. w. dat., instr., and acc.: 1) w. dat. local, *before*, ante: bāt he for eaxlum gestōd Deniga freán, 358; for hlāwe, 1121.—b) *before*, coram, in conspectu: nō he þære feohgyfte for sceōtendum scami-gan þorste, *had no need to be ashamed of the gift before the warriors*, 1027, for þam we-rede, 1216, for eoīlum, 1650; for duguðe, *before the noble band of warriors*, 2021.—Causal, a) to denote a subjective motive, *on account of, through, from*: for wlenco, *from bravery, through warlike courage*, 338, 1207; for wlence, 508, for his wonhydum, 434; for onmēdlan, 2927, etc.—b) objective, partly denoting a cause, *through, from, by reason of*: for metode, *for the creator, on account of the creator*, 169; for breánýdum, 833; for breánēdlan, 2225; for dolgilpe, *on account of, in accordance with the promise of bold deeds* (because you claimed bold deeds for yourself), 509; him for hrōfsele hrinan ne mehte fær-gripe flōdes, *on account of the roofed hall the malicious grasp of the flood could not reach him*, 1516; lig-geesan wāg for horde, *in account of (the robbing of) the treasure*, 2782; for mundgripe minum, *on account of, through the gripe of my hand*, 966; for þās hildfruman handgeworce, 2836; for swenge, *through the stroke*, 2967; ne meah-te ... deōp gedýgan for dracan

lēge, *could not hold out in the deep on account of the heat of the drake*, 2550. Here may be added such passages as ic þām gōdan sceal for his mōdþrāce māðmas beōdan, *will offer him treasures on account of his boldness of character, for his high courage*, 385; ful-oft for läs-san leán teohhode, *gave often reward for what was inferior*, 952; nalles for ealdre mearn, *was not uneasy about his life*, 1443; similarly, 1538. Also denoting purpose: for árstafum, *to the assistance*, 382, 458.—2) w. insti. causal, *because of, for*: he hine feor forwrác for hý māne, 110.—3) w. acc., *for, as, instead of*: for sunu fieógan, *love as a son*, 948; for sunu habban, 1176; ne him þās wyrmes wig for wiht dyde, *held the drake's fighting as nothing*, 2349.

**foran**, adv., *before, among the first, forward*: siððan ... sceáwedon feóndes fingras, foran sēghwylc (each before himself), 985; bāt wās ān foran ealdgestreōna, *that was one among the first of the old treasures*, i.e. a splendid old treasure, 1459; he him foran ongeán linde bærón, *bore their shields forward against him (went out to fight against him)*, 2365.

**be-foran**: 1) adv., local, *before*: he ... beforan gengde, *went before*, 1413; temporal, *before, earlier*, 2498.—2) prep. w. acc. *before, in conspectu*: māre māððum-sweord manige gesawon beforan beorn beran, 1025.

**ford**, st. m., *ford, water-way*: acc. sg. ymb brontne ford, 568.

**forð**: 1) local, *forth, hither, near*: forð neár ástóp, *approached nearer*, 746; þā cwom Wealhþeó forð gān,

1163; similarly, 613; him seleþegen forð wtsade, *led him* (Beowulf) *forth* (to the couch that had been prepared for him in Heorot), 1796; þat him swat spong forð under fexe, *forth under the hair of his head*, 2968. *Forward, further:* gewitað forð beran wæpen and gewædu, 291; he tō forð gestōp, 2290; freoðo-wong hōne forð ofer-odon, 2960. *Away, forth*, 45, 904; fyrt forð gewāt, *the time (of the way to the ship) was out*, i.e. they had arrived at the ship, 210; me . . . forð-gewitenum, *to me the departed*, 1480; fērdon forð, *went forth* (from Giendel's sea), 1633; honne he forð scile, *when he must (go) forth*, i.e. die, 3178; hine mihtig god . . . ofer ealle men forð gefremede, *carried him forth, over all men*, 1719.—2) *temporal, forth, from now on* *—* *head*, forð tela niwe sibbe, 949; ic sceal forð sprecan gen ymbe Grendel, *shall from now on speak again of Grendel*, 2070. *See furðum and furðor.*

*forð-gerimed*, pres. part., *in unbroken succession*, 59.

*forð-gesceaft*, st. f., *that which is determined for farther on, future destiny* . acc. sg. he þā forð-ge-sceaft forgyteð and forgýmeð, 1751.

*forð-weg*, st. m., *road that leads away, journey*: he of ealdrē gewāt frōd on forð-weg (*upon the way to the next world*), 2626.

*fore*, prep. w. dat., *local, before, coram, in conspectu*: heó fore þām werede spiāc, 1216. *Causal, through, for, because of*: nō mearn fore fæhðe and fyrene, 136; fore fader dædum, *because of the father's deeds*, 2060 — *Allied to this is the meaning, about, de, super: þær*

wās sang and swēg samod ǣtgādere fore Healfdene hildewisan, *song and music about Healfdene's general* (the song of Hnāf), 1065.

*fore-mære*, adj., *renowned beyond (others)*, preclarus: supeil. þat wās fore-mærost foldblēndum re ceda under roderum, 309.

*fore-mihtig*, adj., *able beyond (others)*, prepotens: nom sg. wās tō foremīhtig feōnd on fēðe, *the enemy was too strong in going* (could flee too rapidly), 970.

*fore-snotor*, adj., *wise beyond (others)*, sapientissimus: nom. pl. foresnotre men, 3164.

*fore-þanc*, st. m., *forethought, consideration, deliberation*: nom. sg., 1061.

*forht*, adj., *fearful, cowardly*: nom. sg. forht, 2968; he on māðe wearð forht on ferhðe, 755 — Comp. unforht.

*forma*, adj., *foremost, first*: nom. sg. forma stōd (*the first time*), 717, 1464, 1528, 2626; insti. sg. forman stōde, 741, 2287; forman dōgore, 2574.

*fyrimest*, adv. supeil., *first of all, in the first place*: he fyrimest lāg, 2078.

*forst*, st. m., *frost, cold*: gen. sg. forstes bend, 1610.

*for-þam, for-þan, for-þon*, adv. and conj., *therefore, on that account, then*: forþam, 149; forþan, 418, 680, 1060; forþon þe, *because, 503.*

*fōn*, st. v., *to catch, to grasp, to take hold, to take*: prs. sg. III. fēhð ðōðer tō, *another lays hold (takes possession)*, 1756; inf. ic mið grāpe sceal fōn wið feōnde, 439; pret. sg. him tōgeánes fēng, *caught at him, grasped at him*, 1543; w

**dat. he þām frätwum fēng, received the rich adornments (Ongeneþeōw's equipment), 2990.**

**þe-fōn, to surround, to ensnare, to encompass, to embrace: pret. part. hyne sār hafað... nearwe befongen balwon bendum, 977; heō ǣðelinga ānne hāfde fāste befangen (had seized him firmly), 1296; helm... befongen freáwrāsnum (encircled by an ornament like a diadem), 1452; fenne bifongen, surrounded by the fen, 2010; (draca) fȳre befongen, encircled by fire, 2275, 2596; hāfde landwara lige befangen, encompassed by fire, 2322.**

**ge-fōn, w. acc., to seize, to grasp: pret. he gefēng slēpendne rinc, 741; gūðrinc gefēng atolan clommum, 1502; gefēng þā be eaxle... Gūðgeāta leōd Grendles mōdor, 1538; gefēng þā fetelhilt, 1564; hond rond gefēng, geolwe linde, 2610; ic on Ȱfoste gefēng micle mid mundum māgen-byrðenne, hastily I seized with my hands the enormous burden, 3091.**

**cn-fōn, w. dat., to receive, to accept, to take: pres. imp. sg. onfōh bisum fulle, accept this cup, 1170; inf. þāt þāt Ȱeðnes bearn... scolde fāder-āðelum onfōn, receive the paternal rank, 912; pret. sg. hwā þām hlāste onfēng, who received the ship's lading, 52; hleðr-bolster onfēng eorles andwlitan, the pillow received the nobleman's face, 689; similarly, 853, 1495; heal swēge onfēng, the hall received the loud noise, 1215; he onfēng hraðe inwit-pancum, he (Beowulf) at once clutched him (Grendel) devising malice, 749.**

**þurh-fōn, w. acc., to break through**

**with grasping, to destroy by grasping: inf. þāt heō bone fyrd-hom þurh-fōn ne mihte, 1505.**

**wið-fōn, w. dat., (to grasp at), to seize, to lay hold of: pret. sg him fāste wið-fēng, 761.**

**ymbe-fōn, w. acc., to encircle. pret heals ealne ymbesēng biteran bānum, encircled his (Beowulf's) whole neck with sharp bones(teeth), 2692.**

**fōt, st. m., foot: gen. sg. fōtes trem (the measure of a foot, a foot broad), 2526; acc. pl. fēt, 746; dat pl. Ȱt fōtum, at the feet, 500, 1167.**

**fōt-gemeare, st. n., measure, determining by feet, number of feet. gen. sg se wās fiftiges fōtgemearecs long (fifty feet long), 3043.**

**fōt-lāst, st. m., foot-print: acc. sg. (draca) onfand feóndes fōt-lāst, 2290**

**fracod, adj., objectionable, useless nom sg. nas seō ecg fracod hilde-rinc, 1576.**

**fram, from, I prep. w. dat. loc. away from something: þær fram sylle Ȱbeág medubenc monig, 776, 1716; þanon est gewiton ealdgesiðas... fram meie, 856; cyning-balde men from þām holmclife hafelan þæreron, 1636; similarly, 541, 543, 2367. Standing after the dat.: he hine feor forwād... mancynne fram, 110; similarly, 1716. Also, *hither from something*: þā ic cwom... from feóndum, 420; aeghwaðrum wās... brōga fram Ȱðrum, 2566. — Causal with verbs of saying and hearing, *of, about, concerning*: sägdest from his stōe, 532; nō ic wiht fram be swylcra searo-niða seccan hýrde, 581; þāt he fram Sigemunde seccgan hýrde, 876.**

**Il** *adv., away, thence: nō þy  
ær fram meahte, 755; forth, out:*  
from ærest cwom oruð aglecean  
ūt of stāne, *the breath of the  
dragon came forth first from the  
rock, 2557.*

**fram**, *from, adj.: 1) directed for-  
wards, striving forwards; in comp.  
stōfram. — 2) excellent, splendid,*  
of a man with reference to his war-  
like qualities: nom. sg. ic eom on  
mōde from, 2528; nom. pl. frome  
fyrd-hwate, 1642, 2477. Of things:  
instr. pl. fromum feoh-giftum, 21.  
— Comp. un-from; see **freme,**  
**forma.**

**ge-frägen.** See **frignan.**

**frätwe**, *st. f. pl., ornament, any-  
thing costly, originally carved ob-  
jects (cf. Dietrich in IIpts Ztschr  
X. 216 ff.), afterwards of any costly  
and artistic work: acc. pl. frätwe,  
2920; beorhte frätwe, 214; beorhte  
fiatwa, 897; frätwe . . . eorclan-  
stānas, 1208; frätwe . . . bregst-  
weorðunge, 2504, both times of  
Hygelâc's collar; frätwe and fät-  
gold, 1922; frätwe (Eanmund's  
sword and armor), 2621; dat. instr.  
pl. þām frätwum, 2164; on frätewum,  
963; frätwum (Heaðobeard  
sword) hrēmig, 2055; frätwum, of  
the drake's treasures, 2785; frät-  
wum (Ongenþeów's armor), 2990;  
gen. pl. fela . . . frätwa, 37; þāra  
frätwa (drake's treasure), 2795;  
frätwa hyrde (drake), 3134.*

**frätwan**, *w. v., to supply with or-  
naments, to adorn: inf. folc-stede  
frätwan, 76.*

**ge-frätwian**, *w. v., to adorn: pret.  
sg. gefrätwade foldan sceatas leo-  
mum and leáfum, 96; pret. part.  
þā wās hāten Heort innanweard  
folnum gefrätwod, 993.*

**ge-fræge**, *adj., known by reputa-  
tion, renowned: nom. sg. leōd-  
cyning . . . folcum gefræge, 55;  
swā hyt gefræge wās, 2481.*

**ge-fræge**, *st. n., information through  
hearsay: instr. sg. mine gefræge  
(as I learned through the narra-  
tive of others), 777, 838, 1956, etc.*

**ge-frægnian**, *w. v., to become known  
through hearsay: pret. part. fylle  
gefriægnod (of Grendel's mother,  
who had become known through  
the carrying off of Åschere), 1334?  
**freca**, *w. m., properly a wolf, as one  
that breaks in, robs; here a designa-  
tion of heroes: nom. sg. freca  
Scildinga, of Beōwulf, 1564. —  
Comp.: gūð-, hilde-, scyld-, sveord-  
wig-freca; ferhð-frec (adj.).**

**fremde**, *adj., properly distant, for-  
eign; then estranged, hostile: nom  
sg. þāt wās fremde þeōd ēcean  
dryhtne, of the giants, 1692.*

**freme**, *adj., excellent, splendid:  
nom. sg. fem. fremu folces cwēn,  
of þryðo, 1933(?)*

**fremman**, *w. v., to press forward,  
to further, hence: 1) in general,  
to perform, to accomplish, to do, to  
make: pres. subj. without an ob-  
ject, fremme se þe wille, let him do  
(it) whoever will, 1004. With acc.:  
imp. pl. fremmað ge nu leóda  
þearfe, 2801; inf. fyrene fremman,  
101; sācce fremman, 2500, fāhde  
. . . mærðum fremman, 2515, etc.;  
pret. sg. folcraed fremede (*did what  
was best for his men*, i.e. ruled  
wisely), 3007; pl. hū þā ãðelingas  
ellen fremedon, 3; feohtan fre-  
medon, 960; nalles fācenstafas . . .  
þenden fremedon, 1020; pret. subj.  
þāt ic . . . mærðo fremede, 2135.  
— 2) to help on, to support: inf.  
þāt he mec fremman wile wordum*

and woicum (to an expedition), 1833.

ge-fremman, w. acc., *to do, to make, to render* · inf. gefremman eorlic ellen, 637; helpan gesremman, *to give help*, 2450; after weāspelle wyrpe gesremman, *to work a change after sorrow* (to give joy after sorrow), 1316; gerund, tō gefremmanne, 174, 2645; pret. sg. gefremede, 135, 165, 551, 585, etc.; þeāh þe hine mihtig god . . . ofer ealle men forð gefremede, *placed him away, above all men*, i.e. raised him, 1719; pret. pl. gefremedon, 1188, 2479; pret. subj. gesremede, 177; pret. part. gefremed, 476; fem. nu scealc hafað . . . dæd gefremede, 941; absolutely, þu be self hafast dædum gesremed, þat . . . *hast brought it about by thy deeds that*, 955.

fretan, st. v., *to devour, to consume* · inf. þā (the precious things) sceal brond fretan, 3015; nu sceal glēd fretan wigena strengel, 3115; pret. sg. (Giendel) slæpende frāt folces Denigea fȳftyne men, 1582.

frēcne, adj., *dangerous, bold* · nom. sg. frēcne fȳr-draca, 2690; feorh-bealo frēcne, 2251, 2538; acc. sg. frēcne dæde, 890, frēcne fengelād, 1360; frēcne stōwe, 1379; instr. sg. frēcnan spiæce (*through provoking words*), 1105.

frēcne, adv., *boldly, audaciously*, 960, 1033, 1692.

freā, w. m., *ruler, lord*, of a temporal ruler: nom. sg. freā, 2286; acc. sg. freán, 351, 1320, 2538, 3003, 3108; gen. sg. freán, 359, 500, 1167, 1681; dat. sg. freán, 271, 291, 2663. Of a husband: dat. sg. eode . . . tō hire freán sittan, 642. Of God: dat. sg. freán ealles, *the Lord*

*of all*, 2795; gen. sg. freán, 27. — Comp. : āgend-, līf-, sin-freá.

freá-dryhten, st. m., *lord, ruling lord* gen. sg. freá-drihtnes, 797. freá-wine, st. m., *lord and friend, friendly ruler*. nom sg. freá-wine folces (folca), 2358, 2430; acc. sg. his freá-wine, 2439.

freá-wrāsn, st. f., *encircling ornament like a diadem*: instr. pl. helm . . . befongen freáwrasnum, 1452; see wrāsn.

freoðu, friðu, f., *protection, asylum, peace*: acc. sg. wel bið hām þe mōt . . . tō fāder fāðum freoðo wilnian, *who may obtain an asylum in God's arms*, 188; neán and feorran þu nu [friðu] hafast, 1175. — Comp. fen-freoðo.

freoðo-burh, st. f., *castle, city affording protection*: acc. sg. fioðoburh fágere, 522.

freoðo-wong, st. m., *field of peace, field of protection*: acc. sg., 2960; seems to have been the proper name of a field.

freoðo-wær, st. f., *peace-alliance, security of peace* · acc. sg. þā hie getrūwedon on twā healfa fāste fioðu-wære, 1097; gen. sg. fioðo-wære bād hlāfoid sinne, *entr eatea his lord for the protection of peace* (i.e. full pardon for his delinq iency), 2283.

freoðo-webbe, w. f., *peace-weaver*, designation of the royal consort (often one given in marriage as a confirmation of a peace between two nations): nom. sg., 1943.

freō-burh, st. f. = freá-burg (?), *ruler's castle* (?) (according to Grein, arx ingenua): acc. sg. freō-burh, 694.

freōd, st. f., *friendship*: acc. sg. freōde ne woldon ofer heafo heal

dan, 2477; gen sg nás þær māra fyrst freóde tō friclan, *was no longer time to seek for friendship*, 2557, — *favor, acknowledgment* acc sg ic be sceal mine gelvestan freóde (*well show myself grateful, with reference to 1384 ff.*), 1708

**freó dryhten** (= freá-dryhten), st m, *lord, ruler*; according to Grein, dominus in genitus vel nobilis: nom sg. as voc. si cō-drihten min! 1170, d.t sg mid his freó-dhytne, 2628

**freógan**, w v, *to love, to think of lovingly*: pres. subj. þat mon his wine-dryhten ... serhðum freóge, 3178, inf. nu ic þec . . . me for sunu wylle freógan on ferhðe, 949. **freó-lít**, adj., *fre-, free-born* (here of the lawful wife in contrast with the bond concubine): nom sg freólic wif, 616, freólicu folc-cwēn, 642.

**freónð**, st m, *friend*. acc sg freónð, 1386, 1865; dat. pl freón-dum, 916, 1019, 1127; gen. pl freónða, 1307, 1839

**freónð-laðu**, st f, *friendly invitation*: nom. sg. him was ful boren and freónð-laðu (*friendly invitation to drink*) wordum bewagned, 1193.

**freónð-lár**, st f, *friendly counsel*: dat. (instr.) pl freónð-lárum, 2378 **freónð-lícce**, adv., *in a friendly manner, kindly*: compar freónð-lícor, 1028

**freónð-scipe**, st. m, *friendship*: acc sg freónð-scipe fas'ne, 2070 **freó-wine**, st. m (see **freá-wine**), *lord and friend, friendly ruler*. according to Grein, amicus nobilis, princeps amicus: nom. sg as voc. freó-wine folca! 430.

**fricgean**, w. v., *to ask, to inquire into*: inf. ongan sfnne geseldan

fágie fricgean hwylce Sæ-GeVá stðas wæron, 1980; pres. part gomela Scilding fela fricgende seorrán rehte, *the old Scilding, asking many questions* (having many things related to him), *told of old times* (the conversation was alternate), 2107.

**ge-fricgean**, *to learn, to learn by inquiry*: pres. pl. syððan hie gefricgeað fricán lserne ealdorleánsne, *when they learn that our lord is dead*, 3003, pres. subj. gif ic þat gefricge, lat . . ., 1827; pl. syððan aelingas seorian gefricgean fleáme ówerne, 2890

**friclan** (see **frecca**), w v w. gen., *to seek, to desire, to strive for*: inf. nás þær māra fyrst freóde tō friclan, 2557.

**fríðo-sib**, st. f, *kin for the confirming of peace, designation of the queen* (see **freóðo-webbe**). *peace-bringer*: nom sg. fríðu-sibb folca, 2018

**frígnan**, **fringan**, **frinan**, st. v., *to ask, to inquire*: imp. ne frin þu after salum, *ask not after the well-being!* 1323, inf. ic þas wine Demiga frinan wille . . . ymb þinne stð, 351; pret. sg fragn, 236, 332; fragn gif . . ., *asked whether . . .*, 1320.

**ge-frígnan**, **ge-fringan**, **ge-frinan**, *to find out by inquiry, to learn by narration*: pret. sg. (w. acc.) þat fram hām gefragn Higelâces þegen Grendles dæda, 194; nō ic gefragn heardran feoh-ter, 575; (w. acc. and inf.) þa ic wtde gefragn weorc gebannan, 74; similarly, 2485, 2753, 2774; ne gefragen ic þa mægðe māran weorode ymb hyra sincgyfan sēl ge-hærán, *I never heard that any peo- ple, richer in warriors, conducted*

*itself better about its chief, 1012; similarly, 1028; pret. pl. (w. acc.) we þeodcyninga brym gefrunon, 2; (w. acc. and inf.) geongne gūð-cyning gōdne gesiunon hringas dælan, 1970; (parenthetical) swā guman gefrunon, 667, (after þonne) medo-árn micel (greater) ... þone ylde bearn æfre gefrunon, 70; pret. part. hāfdē Higelāces hilde gefrunen, 2953; hāfdon gefrunen bāt ..., had learned that ..., 695; hāfdē gefrunen hwanan sið fāhð ȳlās, 2404; healsheágā mæst þāra þe ic on foldan gefriagnen hābbe, 1197.*

**from.** See *fram*.

**frōd**, adj.: 1) ætate proiectus, *old, gray*: nom. sg. frōd, 2626, 2951; frōd cyning, 1307, 2210; fiōd folces weard, 2514; wintrum frōd, 1725, 2115, 2278; se fiōda, 2929; acc. sg. frōde feorhlege (*the laying down of my old life*), 2801; dat. sg. frōdan fyrnwitan (may also, from its meaning, belong under No. 2), 2124. — 2) mente excellētior, *intelligent, experienced, wise*: nom. sg. frōd, 1367; frōd and gōd, 279; on mōde frōd, 1845. — Comp.: in-, un-frōd.

**frōfor**, st. f., *consolation, compensation, help*: nom. sg. frōfor, 2942; acc. sg. frōfre, 7, 974; fyrena frōfie, 629; frōfre and fultum, 1274; frōfor and fultum, 699; dat. sg. tō frōfre, 14, 1708; gen. sg. frōfre, 185.

**fruma** (see *forma*), w. m., *the foremost, hence: 1) beginning*: nom. sg. wās se fruma egeslc leðdum on lande, swā hyt lungre wearð on hyra sincgifan sāre geendod (*the beginning of the dragon-combat was terrible, its end distressing through*

*the death of Beowulf*), 2310. — 2) *he who stands first, prince*; in comp. dæd-, hild-, land-, leōd-, ord-, wig-fruma.

**frum-cyn**, st. n., (genus primitivum), *descent, origin*: acc. sg. nu ic eōwer sceal frumcyn witan, 252. **frum-gār**, st. m., *principius, duke, prince*: dat. sg. frumgāre (of Beowulf), 2857.

**frum-sceaft**, st. f., *prima creatio, beginning*: acc. sg. se þe cūðe frumsceaft fira feorran reccan, *who could tell of the beginning of mankind in old times*, 91; dat. sg. frumsceaft, *in the beginning*, i.e. at his birth, 45.

**fugol**, st. m., *bird*: dat. sg. fugle gelīcost, 218; dat. pl. [fuglum] tō gamene, 2942.

**ful**, adj., *full, filled*: nom. sg. w. gen. pl. se wās innan full wrātta and wīra, 2413. — Comp.: eges-, sorh-, weorð-ful.

**ful**, adv., *plene, very* ful oft, 480; ful-oft, 952.

**ful**, st. n., *cup, beaker*. nom. sg., 1193; acc. sg. ful, 616, 629, 1026; ofer ȳða ful, *over the cup of the waves* (the basin of the sea filled with waves), 1209; dat. sg. onfōh þisum fulle, 1170. — Comp.: medo-, sele-full.

**fullæstian**, w. v. w. dat., *to give help*: pres. sg. ic þe fullæstu, 2669.

**fultum**, st. m., *help, support, protection*: acc. sg. frōfor (frōfre) and fultum, 699, 1274; māgenes fultum, 1836; on fultum, 2663. — Comp. māgen-fultum.

**fundian**, w. v., *to strive, to have in view*: pres. pl. we fundiað Higelāc sēcan, 1820; pret. sg. fundode of geardum, 1138.

**furðum**, adv., *primo, just, exactly*;

*then first: þa ic furðum weold folce Deninga, then first governed the people of the Danes (had just assumed the government), 465; þa hie tō sele furðum . . . gangan cwðmon, 323; ic þær furðum cwom tō þam hringsele, 2010; — before, previously: ic þe sceal mine ge-læstan freode, swā wit furðum sprecon, 1708.*

**furður**, *adv., further, forward, more distant*, 254, 762, 3007.

**fūs**, *adj., inclined to, favorable, ready: nom. sg. nu ic eom sīðes fūs, 1476; leófra manna fūs, prepared for the dear men, i.e. expecting them, 1917; sigel stðan fūs, the sun inclined from the south (mid-day sun), 1967; se wonna hrefn fūs ofer fægum, eager over the slain, 3026; sceft . . . feðer-gearwum fūs, 3120; nom. pl. wæron . . . eft to leódum fūse tō farenne, 1806. — Sometimes fūs means ready for death, moribundus: fūs and fæge, 1242. — Comp.: hin-ut-fūs.*

**fūs-lic**, *adj., prepared, ready: acc. sg. fūs-lic f[yr]d-leóð, 1425; fyrd-searo fūs-lic, 2619; acc. pl. fyrd-searu fūs-licu, 232.*

**fyl**, *st. m., fall: nom. sg. fyll cyninges, the fall of the king (in the dragon-fight), 2913; dat. sg. þāt he on fylle wearð, that he came to a fall, fell, 1545. — Comp. hrā-fyl.*

**fylce** (collective form from *folc*), *st. n., troop, band of warriors: in comp. ál-fylce.*

**g-e-fyllan** (see *feal*), *w. v., to fell, to slay in battle: inf. fāne gefyl-лан, to slay the enemy, 2656; pret. pl. feónd gefyldan, they had slain the enemy, 2707.*

**g-·fyllan** (see *ful*), *w. v., to fill:*

*pret. part. Heorot innan wās freón-dum áfylled (was filled with trustee men), 1019.*

**fyllo**, *st. f., plenty, abundant meal: dat. (instr.) sg. fylle gefrægnod, 1334; gen. sg. nās hie þære fylle gefeán hæfdon, 562; fylle gesfægon, 1015. — Comp.: wāl, wist-fyllo.*

**fyl-wērīg**, *adj., weary enough to fall, faint to death, moribundus: acc. sg. fyl-wērigne, 963.*

**fyr**. See *feor*.

**fyrian**, *w. v. w. acc. (= ferian), to bear, to bring, carry: pret. pl. þā be gif-sceattas Geáta fyredon þyder tō þance, 378.*

**fyras**. See *firas*.

**fyren**. See *firen*.

**fyrde**, *adj., movable, that can be moved. — Comp. hard-fyrde. — Leo.*

**fyrd-gestealla**, *w. m., comrade on an expedition, companion in battle: dat. pl. fyrd-gesteallum, 2874*

**fyrd-ham**, *st. m., war-dress, coat of mail: acc. sg. þone fyrd-hom,*

*1505.*

**fyrd-hrāgl**, *st. n., coat of mail, war-dress: acc. sg. fyrd-hrāgl, 1528.*

**fyrd-hwāt**, *adj., sharp, good in war, warlike: nom. pl. frome fyrd-hwate, 1642, 2477.*

**fyrd-leóð**, *st. n., war-song, warlike music: acc. sg. horn stundum song fūslīc f[yr]d-leóð, 1425.*

**fyrd-searu**, *st. n., equipment for an expedition: acc. sg. fyrd-searu fūslīc, 2619; acc. pl. fyrd-searu fūslīcu, 232.*

**fyrd-wyrðe**, *adj., of worth in war, excellent in battle: nom. sg. fyrd-wyrðe man (Beowulf), 1317.*

**g-e-fyrðran** (see *forð*), *w. v., to bring forward, to further: pret. part. ár wās on ðfoste, eftisfōðes*

georn, fratwum gefyrðred, *he was hurried forward by the treasure* (i.e. after he had gathered up the treasure, he hastened to return, so as to be able to show it to the mortally-wounded Beowulf), 2785.

**fyrmost.** See *forma*.

**fyrn-dagas**, st. m. pl., *by-gone days*: dat. pl. fyndagum (*in old times*), 1452.

**fyrn-geweore**, st. n., *work, something done in old times* · acc. sg. fira fyrn-geweorc (the drinking-cup mentioned in 2283), 2287.

**fyrn-gewin**, st. n., *combat in ancient times* · gen. sg. ðr fyrn-gewinnes (*the origin of the battles of the giants*), 1690.

**fyrn-man**, st. m., *man of ancient times* · gen. pl. fyrn-manna fatu, 2762.

**fyrn-wita**, w. m., *counsellor ever since ancient times, adviser for many years*: dat. sg. frôdan fyrn-witan, of Aschere, 2124.

**fyrst**, st. m., *portion of time, definite time, time*: nom. sg. nás hit lengra fyrst, ac ymb âne niht . . ., 134; fyrst forð gewât, *the time (of going to the harbor) was past*, 210; nás þær mâra fyrst freôde tô friclan, 2556; acc. sg. niht-longne fyrst, 528; fff nihta fyrst, 545; instr. sg. þy fyrste, 2574; dat. sg. him on fyrste gelomp . . ., *within the fixed time*, 76.

**fyr-wit, -wet, -wyt**, st. n., *prying spirit, curiosity*: nom. sg. fyrwyt, 232; fyrwet, 1986, 2785.

**ge-fýsan** (fús), w. v., *to make ready, to prepare*: part. winda gefýsed flota, *the ship provided with wind (for the voyage)*, 217; (wyrm) fýre gefýsed, *provided with fire*, 2310; þa wás hringbogan (of

the drake) heorte gefýsed sâcce to sêcanne, 2562; with gen., in answer to the question, for what? gûðe gefýsed, *ready for battle, determined to fight*, 631

**fýr**, st. n., *fire*: nom. sg., 1367, 2702, 2882; dat. sg. fýre, 2220, as instr fýre, 2275, 2596; gen. sg. fýres fâðm, 185; fýres feng, 1765. — Comp.: fâd-, bæl-, heaðu-, wâl-fýr.

**fýr-bend**, st. m., *band forged in fire*: dat. pl. duru . . . fýr-bendum

fâst, 723

**fýr-draca**, w. m., *fire-drake, fire-spewing dragon*: nom. sg., 2690.

**fýr-heard**, adj., *hard through fire, hardened in fire*: nom. pl. (eoforlic) fâh and fýr-heard, 305.

**fýr-leóht**, st. n., *fire-light*: acc. sg., 1517.

**fýr-wylm**, st. m., *wave of fire, flame-wave*: dat. pl. wyrm . . . fýrwylmum fâh, 2672.

## G

**galan**, st. v., *to sing, to sound* · pres sg sorh-leðð galeðð, 2461; inf gryre-leðð galan, 787; bearhtm ongeâton, gûðhorn galan, *heard the clang, the battle-trumpet sound*, 1433

**â-galan**, *to sing, to sound*: pret sg bât hire on hafelan hringmael âgðl grædig gûðleðð, *that the sword caused a greedy battle-song to sound upon her head*, 1522.

**gamban**, or, according to Bout., *gambe*, w.f., *tribute, interest*: acc. sg. gomban gyldan, 11.

**gamen**, st. n., *social pleasure, rejoicing, joyous doings*: nom. sg. gamen, 1161; gomen, 2460; gomen gleðbeâimes, *the pleasure of the harp*, 2264; acc. sg. gamen and

gleódreám, 3022; dat. sg. gamene, 2942; gomene, 1776.—Comp. heal-gamen

gamen-wâð, st. f., *way offering social enjoyment, journey in joyous society*: dat. sg. of gomen-wâðe, 855.

gamen-wudlu, st. m., *wood of social enjoyment*, i.e. harp: nom. sg. hær wâs . . . gomenwudu gréted, 1066; acc. sg. gomenwudu grétté, 2109.

gamol, gomol, gomel, adj., *old, of persons, having lived many years, gray*: gamol, 58, 265; gomol, 3096; gomel, 2113, 2794; se gomela, 1398; gamela (gomela) Scylding, 1793, 2106; gomela, 2932; acc. sg. hóne gomelan, 2422; dat. sg. gamelum rince, 1678; gomelum ceorle, 2445; þam gomelan, 2818; nom. pl. blondenfeaxe gomele, 1596.—Also, *late, belonging to former time*: gen. pl. gomelra lâfe (*legacy*), 2037.—Of things, *old, from old times*: nom. sg. swoerd . . . gomol, 2683; acc. sg. gomele lâfe, 2564; gomel swyrd, 2611; gamol is a more respectful word than eald.

gamol-feax, adj., *with gray hair*: nom. sg., 609.

gang, st. m.: 1) *gait, way*: dat. sg. on gange, 1885; gen. sg. ic hine ne mihte . . . ganges ge-twæman, *could not keep him from going*, 969.—2) *step, foot-step*: nom. sg. gang (the foot-print of the mother of Grendel), 1405; acc. sg. utor hraðe férān Grendles māgan gang sceáwigan, 1392.—Comp. in-gang.

be-gang, bi-gang, st. m., (*so far as something goes*). *extent*: acc. sg. ofer geofenes begang, *over the extent of the sea*, 362; ofer fiðda begang, 1827; under swegles begong,

861, 1774; fiðda begong, 1498; sio leða bigong, 2368.

gangan. See under gân.

ganot, st. m., *diver, fulica marina*: gen. sg. ofei ganotes bâð (i.e. the sea), 1862.

gâd, st. n., *lack*: nom. sg. ne bið þe wilna gâd (*thou shalt have no lack of desirable [valuable] things*), 661, similarly, 950.

gân, *expanded = gangan*, st. v., to go pres. sg. III. gæð á Wyrd swa hið scel, 455; gæð eft . . . tō medo, 605, þonne he . . . on flett gæð, 2035; similarly, 2055; pres. subj. III. sg. gâ hær he wille, *let him go whither he will*, 1395; imp. sg. II. gâ nu tō setle, 1783; nu þu lungre geong, hord sceáwian, under hárne stâñ, 2744; inf. in gân, to go in, 386, 1645; forð gân, *to go forth, to go thither*, 1164; þât hie him tō mihton gegnum gangan, *to go towards, to go to*, 314; tō sele . . . gangan cwômon, 324; in a similar construction, gongan, 1643; nu ge mâton gangan . . . Hrôðgár geseón, 395; þâ com of môre . . . Grendel gongan, *there came Grendel (going) from the fen*, 712; ongeán gramum gangan, *to go to meet the enemy, to go to the war*, 1035; cwom . . . tō hofe gongan, 1975; wutun gangan tō, *let us go thither*, 2649.—As preterite, serve, 1) geóng or gióng: he tō healle geóng, 926; similarly, 2019; se be on orde geóng, *who went at the head, went in front*, 3126; on innan gióng, *went in*, 2215; he . . . gióng tō þât be he eorðsele ánnne wisse, *went thither, where he knew of that earth-hall*, 2410; þâ se áðeling, gióng, þât he bl wealle gesät, *then went the prince (Beowulf) that he might sit down*

*by the wall, 2716. — 2) gang: tō healle gang Healfdenes sunu, 1010; similarly, 1296; gang bā äfter flore, went along the floor, along the hall, 1317. — 3) gengde (Goth. gaggida): he . . . beforan gengde . . . , wong sceáwian, went in front to inspect the fields, 1413; gengde, also of riding, 1402. — 4) from another stem, eode (Goth. iddja): eode ellenrōf, bāt he for eaxlum gestōd Deniga freán, 358; similarly, 403; [wið duru healle Wulfgår eode], went towards the door of the hall, 390; eode Wealhþeów forð, went forth, 613; eode tō hire freán sittan, 641; eode yrrembð, went with angry feeling, 727; eode . . . tō sele, 919; similarly, 1233; eode . . . bær se snotra bād, 1313; eode weorð Denum aðeling tō yppan, the prince (Beowulf), honored by the Danes, went to the high seat, 1815; eode . . . under inwit-hrōf, 3124; pl. bær swiðferhðe sittan eodon, 493; eodon him bā tō geánes, went to meet him, 1627; eodon under Earna nās, 3032.*

**ā-gangan, to go out, to go forth, to befall:** pret. part. swā hit ågangen wearð eorla manegum (as it befell many a one of the earls), 1235.

**full-gangan, to emulate, to follow after:** pret. sg. bonne . . . sceft nytte heóld, feðer-gearwum fūs flāne full-eode, when the shaft had employment, furnished with feathers it followed the arrow, did as the arrow, 3120.

**ge-gān, ge-gangan:** 1) *to go, to approach:* inf. (w. acc.) his mōdor . . . gegān wolde sorhfulne sīð, 1278; se bē gryre-siðas gegān dorste, who dared to go the ways of terror (to go into the combat),

1463; pret. sg. se maga geonga under his mæges scyld elne geeode, went quickly under his kinsman's shield, 2677; pl. elne geeodon tō bās bē . . . , went quickly thither where . . . , 1968; pret. part. syððan hie tō-gädre gegān hāfdon, when they (Wiglaf and the drake) had come together, 2631; bāt his adres wās ende gegongen, that the end of his life had come, 823; bā wās ende-dāg gōdum gegongen, bāt se gūð-cyning . . . swealt, 3037. — 2) *to obtain, to reach:* inf. (w. acc.) bonne he át gūðe gegān bēncēð longsumne lof, 1536; ic mid elne sceall gold gegangan, 2537; gerund, nas bāt yðe ceáp tō gegangenne gumena ænigum, 2417; pret. pl. elne geeodon . . . bāt se byrnwiga būgan sceolde, 2918; pret. part. hāfde . . . gegongen bāt, had attained it, that . . . , 894; hord ys gesceáwod, grimme gegongen, 3086. — 3) *to occur, to happen:* pres. sg. III. gif bāt gegangeð bāt . . . , if that happen, that . . . , 1847; pret. sg. bāt geiode usaran dōgrum hilde-hlāmmum, it happened in later times to the warriors (the Geátas), 2201; pret. part. bā wās gegongen guman unfrōdum ear-foðlice bāt, then it had happened to the young man in sorrowful wise that . . . , 2822.

**ðō-gangan, to go thither:** pret. pl. oð bāt hi ðōeodon . . . in Hrefnes-holt, 2935.

**ofer-gangan, w. acc., to go over:** pret. sg. ofereode bā aðelinga bearn steáp stān-hliðo, went over steep, rocky precipices, 1409; pl. freoðo-wong bone forð ofereodon, 2960.

**ymb-gangan, w. acc., to go around:** pret. ymb-eode bā ides Helminga

duguðe and geogoðe dæl segh-wylcne, *went around in every part, among the superior and the inferior warriors*, 621.

gár, st. m., spear, javelin, missile: nom. sg., 1847, 3022; instr. sg. gáre, 1076; blödigan gáre, 2441; gen. sg. gáres flíht, 1706; nom. pl. gáras, 328; gen. pl., 161(?) — Comp.: bon-, frum-gár.

gár-céne, adj., spear-bold: nom. sg., 1959.

gár-cwealm, st. m., murder, death by the spear: acc. sg. gár-cwealm gumena, 2044.

gár-holt, st. n., forest of spears, i.e. crowd of spears: acc. sg., 1835.

gár-secg, st. m. (cf. Grimm, in *Haupt I* 578), sea, ocean: acc. sg. on gár-secg, 49, 537; ofer gár-secg, 515.

gár-wíga, w. m., one who fights with the spear: dat. sg. geonum gár-wígan, of Wiglaf, 2675, 2812.

gár-wígend, pres. part., fighting with spear, spear-fighter: acc. pl. gár-wígend, 2642.

gást, gæst, st. m., ghost, demon: acc. sg. helle gást (Grendel), 1275; gen. sg. wergan gástes (of Grendel), 1331; (of the tempter), 1748; gen. pl. dyrnra gásta (Grendel's race), 1358; gästa gifrost (*flames consuming corpses*), 1124. — Comp.: ellor-, geó-sceaft-gäst; ellen-, wäl-gäst.

gäst-bana, w. m., slayer of the spirit, i.e. the devil: nom. sg. gäst-bana, 177.

gädeling, st. m., he who is connected with another, relation, companion: gen. sg. gädelinges, 2618; dat. pl. mid his gädelingum, 2950.

ít-gädere, adv., together, united: 321, 1165, 1191; samod ätgädere, 329, 387, 730, 1064.

tð-gädere, adv., together, 2631.

gäst, glist, gyst, st. m., stranger, guest: nom. sg. gäst, 1801; se gäst (the drake), 2313; se gramma gäst (Grendel), 102; glist, 1139, 1523; acc. sg. gryre-lícne gist (the nixy slain by Beowulf), 1442; dat. sg. gyste, 2229; nom. pl. gistas, 1603; acc. pl. gäs[tas], 1894. — Comp.: fède-, gryre-, inwit-, níð-, sele-gäst (-gyst).

gäst-sele, st. m., hall in which the guests spend their time, guest-hall: acc. sg., 995.

ge, conj., and, 1341; ge ... ge ..., as well ... as ..., 1865; ge ... ge ..., ge ..., 1249; ge swylce, and likewise, and moreover, 2259.

ge, pron., ye, you, plur. of þu, 237, 245, etc.

gegn-cwide, st. m., reply: gen. pl. þinra gegrn-cwida, 367.

gegnnum, adv., thither, towards, away, with the prep. tð, ofer, giving the direction: þát hie him tð mihton gegnum gangan (that they might go thither), 314; gegnum fðr[þá] ofer myrcan mör, away over the dark moor, 1405.

gehðu, geohðu, st. f., sorrow, care: inst. sg. giohðo maende, 2268; dat. sg. on gehðo, 3096; on giohðe 2794.

gen (from gegrn), adv., yet, again: ne wás hit lenge þá gen, þát ..., it was not then long before ..., 83; ic sceal forð sprecan gen ymb Grendel, shall from now on speak again of Grendel, 2071; nô þý ar ðt þá gen ... gongan wolde (still he would not yet go out), 2082; gen is eall át be lissa gelong (yet all my favor belongs to thee), 2150; þá gen, then again, 2678, 2703; swá he nu gen dëð, as he

*still does*, 2860; *furður gen, fur-ther stil, besides*, 3007; *nu gen, now again*, 3169, *ne gen, no more, no farther* · *ne wás þát wyrd þá gen, that was no more fate (fate no longer willed that)*, 735  
*gena, still*: *cwico wás þá gena, was still living*, 3094.  
**genga**, w. m., *goer*; in comp. *in-sæ, sceadu-genga*.  
**gengde**. See *gán* (3).  
**genge**. See *ſtū-genge*.  
**genunga** (from *gegnunga*), adv., *precisely, completely*, 2872.  
**gerwan, gyrwan**, w. v.: 1) *to prepare, to make ready, to put in condition* · pret. pl. *gesteile gyredon*, 995. — 2) *to equip, to arm for battle* · pret. sg *gyrede hine Beowulf eorl-gewædum (dressed himself in the armor)*, 1442.  
**ge-gyrgan**: 1) *to make, to prepare*: pret. pl. *him þá gegiredan* *Geáta leóde ád . . . unwâclincne*, 3138; pret. part. *glôf . . . eall gyrved deófles crâftum and dracan fellum*, 2088. — 2) *to fit out, to make ready*: inf. *ceól gegyrgan* *hilde-wæpnum and heaðowædum*, 38; *hêt him yðlidan gôdne gegyrgan, had (his) good ship fitted up for him*, 199. Also, *to provide warlike equipment*: pret. part. *syððan he hine tô gûðe gegyred hâfde*, 1473. — 3) *to endow, to provide, to adorn*: pret. part. nom. sg. *beaða-hrâgl . . . golde gegywed*, 553; acc. sg. *lâfe . . . golde gegyrede*, 2193; acc. pl. *mâdmas . . . golde gegyrede*, 1029.  
**getan**, w. v., *to injure, to slay*: inf., 2941.  
**be-gête**, adj. *attinable*; in comp. *þð-lægðle*.  
**geador**, adv., *unitedly, together*,

*jointly*, 836; *geador átsomne*, 491.  
**on-geador**, adv., *unitedly, together*, 1596.  
**gealdor**, st. n.: 1) *sound*: acc. sg. *býman gealdor*, 2944. — 2) *magic song, incantation, spell*. instr. sg. *þonne wás þat yrfe . . . galdre bewunden (placed under a spell)*, 3053.  
**gealga**, w. m., *gallows*: dat. sg. *þat his byre ride giong on galgan*, 2447.  
**gealg-môd**, adj., *gloomy*: nom. sg. *gifre and galgmôd*, 1278.  
**gealg-treow**, st. n., *gallows*: dat. pl. *on galg-treowu[m]*, 2941.  
**geard**, st. m., *residence*. in *Beowulf* corresponding to the house-complex of a prince's residence, used only in the plur.: acc. in *geardas (in Finn's castle)*, 1135; dat. in *geardum*, 13, 2460; of *geardum*, 1139; *ær he on weg hwurfe . . . of geardum, before he went away from his dwelling-place*, i.e. died, 265. — Comp. *middan-geard*.  
**gearo**, adj., *properly, made, prepared*; hence, *ready, finished, equipped* · nom. sg. *þât hit weað eal gearo, heal-ârna mæst*, 77; *wiht unhælo . . . gearo sôna wás, the demon of destruction was quickly ready, did not delay long*, 121; *Here-Scyldinga betst beadorinca wás on bæl gearu, was ready for the funeral-pile (for the solemn burning)*, 1110; *þeod (is) eal gearo, the warriors are altogether ready, always prepared*, 1231; *hraðe wás át holme hýð-weard gearo (geara, MS.)*, 1915; *gearo gûð-freca*, 2415; *sie sið bær gearo ädre geäfned, let the bier be made ready at once*, 3106. With gen.: *geard gyrmwârce, ready for revenge for*

**harm done**, 2119; acc. sg gearwe stôwe, 1007; nom. pl. beornas gearwe, 211; similarly, 1814.

**gearwe**, gearo, geare, adv., *completely, entirely*: ne ge ... gearwe ne wisson, *you do not know at all* . . . , 246; similarly, 879, hine gearwe geman witena weilwylc (*remembers him very well*), 265; wisse he gearwe þat . . . , *he knew very well that* . . . , 2310, 2726; þat ic . . . gearo sceáwige swegle searogimmas (*that I may see the treasures altogether, as many as they are*), 2749; ic wât geare þat . . . , 2657.—Comp. gearwor, *more readily, rather*, 3077.—Superl. gearwost, 716.

**gearo-folm**, adj., *with ready hand*, 2086

**gearwe**, st. f., *equipment, dress*; in comp. feðer-gearwe.

**geat**, st. n., *opening, door*; in comp. ben-, hilde-geat.

**geato-lic**, adj., *well prepared, handsome, splendid* . . . of sword and armor, 215, 1563, 2155; of Heorot, 308. Adv.: wîsa fengel geatolic gengde, *passed on in a stately manner*, 1402.

**geatwe**, st. f pl., *equipment, adornment*: acc. recedes geatwa, *the ornaments of the dragon's cave (its treasures)*, 3089.—Comp.: eored-, gryre-, gûð-, hilde-, wig-geatwe.

**geán** (from *gegn*), adv. in on-geán, adv. and prep., *against, towards*: þat he me ongeán sleá, 682; ræhte ongeán feónd mid folme, 748; foran ongeán, *forward towards*, 2365. With dat.: ongeán gramum, *against the enemy*, 1035.

**tô-geánes**, *tô-géanes*, prep., *against, towards*: Grendle tôgeánes, *towards Grendel, against Grendel*, 667; | geôhðo. See *gehðo*.

grâp hâ tôgeánes, *she grasped at* (Beowulf), 1502; similarly, him tôgeánes feng, 1543; eodon him hâ tôgeánes, *went towards him*, 1627, hêt hâ gebeôdan . . . hâi hie bæl-wudu feorian feiðon gôdum tôgênes, *had it ordered that they should bring the wood from far for the funeral-pyre towards the good man* (i.e. to the place where the dead Beowulf lay), 3115

**geáp**, adj., *roomy, extensive, wide*: nom. sg. reced . . . geáp, *the roomy hall*, 1801; acc. sg. under geápne hrôð, 837.—Comp: horn-, sæ-geáp.

**gear**, st. n., *year*: nom. sg., 1135; gen. pl. geára, in adverbial sense, olim, *in former times*, 2665. See *un-geára*.

**geár-dagas**, st. m. pl., *former days*: dat. pl. in(on) geár-dagum, 1, 1355.

**geofe**. See *gifu*.

**geofon**, *gifen, gyfen* (see Kuhn Zeitschr. I 137), st. n., *sea, flood*: nom. sg. geofon, 515; gifen geó-tende, *the streaming flood*, 1601; gen. sg. geofenes begang, 362; gyfenes, 1395.

**geogoð**, st. f.: 1) *youth, time of youth*: dat. sg. on geogoðe, 409, 466, 2513; on giogoðe, 2427; gen. giogoðe, 2113. — 2) *contrasted with duguð, the younger warriors of lower rank* (about as in the Middle Ages, the squires with the knights): nom. sg. geogoð, 66; giogoð, 1191; acc. sg. geogoðe, 1182; gen. duguðe and geogoðe, 160; duguðe and iogoðe (geogoðe), 1675, 622.

**geoguð-feorh**, st. n., *age of youth*, i.e. age in which one still belongs in the ranks of the geogoð: on geogoð-(geoguð-)feore, 537, 2665.

**geolo**, adj., *yellow*: acc. sg. *geolwe* *linde* (*the shield of yellow linden bark*), 2611.

**geolo-rand**, st. m., *yellow shield* (*shield with a covering of interlaced yellow linden bark*): acc. sg., 438.

**geond**, prep. w. acc., *through*, *throughout*, *along*, *over*: *geond þisne middangeard, through the earth, over the earth*, 75; *wide geond eorðan*, 266, 3100; *fērdon folctogan.. geondwid-wegas, went along the ways coming from afar*, 841; *similarly*, 1705; *geond þat sāld, through the hall, through the extent of the hall*, 1281; *similarly*, 1982, 2265.

**geong**, adj., *young*, *youthful*: nom. sg., 13, 20, 855, etc.; *gióng*, 2447; w. m. *se maga geonga*, 2676; acc. sg. *geongne gūncyning*, 1970; dat. sg. *geongum*, 1949, 2045, 2675, etc.; *on swā geongum feore, at a so youthful age*, 1844; *geongan cempān*, 2627; acc. pl. *geonge*, 2019; dat. pl. *geongum* and *ealdum*, 72.—*Superl. gingest, the last* · nom. sg. w. f. *gingeste* word, 2818.

**georn**, adj., *striving*, *eager*, w. gen. of the thing striven for: *eft sīðes georn*, 2784.—*Comp. lof-georn*.

**georne**, adv., *readily*, *willingly*: *þāt him wine-māgas georne hýr-don*, 66; *georne trūwode*, 670.—*zealously*, *eagerly*: *sōhte georne āfter grunde, eagerly searched over the ground*, 2295.—*carefully, industriously*. *nō ic him þās georne atfealh (held him not fast enough)*, 969.—*completely, exactly*: *comp. wiste þē geornor*, 822

**geb**, iú, adv., *once*, *formerly*, *earlier*, 1477; *giō*, 2522; *iú*, 2460.

**geōc**, st. f., *help*, *support*: acc. sg.

*geōce gefremnan*, 2675; *þāt him gāst-bona geōce gefremede wið þeōd-breāum*, 177; *geōce gelýfde, believed in the help (of Beowulf)*, 609; dat. sg. *tō geōce*, 1835.

**geōcor**, adj., *ill*, *bad*: nom. sg., 766.—See *I Haupt's Zeitschrift* 8, p. 7.

**geō-man**, iú-man, st. m., *man of former times*: gen. pl. *iú-manna*, 3053.

**geō-meowle**, w. f., *(formerly a virgin)*, *wife*: acc. sg. *ió-meowlan*, 2932.

**geōmor**, adj., *with depressed feelings*, *sad*, *troubled*: nom. sg. *him wās geōmor sefa*, 49, 2420, 2633, 2951; *mōdes geōmor*, 2101; fem. *þāt wās geōmuru ides*, 1076.

**geōmore**, adv., *sadly*, 151.

**geōmor-gid**, st. n., *dirge*: acc. sg. *giōmor-gyd*, 3151.

**geōmor-līc**, adj., *sad*, *painful*: *swā bið geōmorlic gomelum ceorle tō gebīdanne þāt ... it is painful to an old man to experience it*, that ... , 2445.

**geōmor-mōd**, adj., *sad*, *sorrowful*: nom. sg., 2045, 3019; *giōmor-mōd*, 2268.

**geōmriān**, w. v., *to complain*, *to lament*: pret. sg. *geōmrōde gīdum*, 1119.

**geō-sceaft**, st. f., *(fixed in past times)*, *fate*: acc. sg. *geōsceaft grimme*, 1235.

**geōsceaft-gāst**, st. m., *demon sent by fate*: gen. pl. *fela geōsceaft-gāsta*, of Grendel and his race, 1267.

**geōtan**, st. v. intrans., *to pour*, *to flow*, *to stream*: pres. part. *gifen geōtende*, 1691.

**gīcel**, st. m., *icicle*: in comp. *hilde-gīcel*.

**gīd**, *gyd*, st. n., *speech*, *solemn alli-*

*terative song*: nom. sg. *bær wās* . . . *gid oft wrecen*, 1066; *leōð was* *āsungen*, *gleōmannes gyd, the song was sung, the gleeman's lay*, 1161; *bær wās gidd and gleōð*, 2106; acc. sg. *ic bís gid āwräc*, 1724; *gyd āwräc*, 2109; *gyd aſter wrác*, 2155; *bonne he gyd wriece*, 2447; dat. pl. *giddum*, 151, 1119; gen. pl. *gidda gemyndig*, 869.—Comp.: *gebmor*, *word-gid*.

**giddian**, w. v., *to speak, to speak in alliteration*: pret. *gyddode*, 631.

**gif**, conj.: 1) *if*, w. ind., 442, 447, 527, 662, etc.; *gyf*, 945, etc. With subj., 452, 594, 1482, etc.; *gyf*, 280, 1105, etc.—2) *whether*, w. ind., 272; w. subj., 1141, 1320.

**gifa**, *geofa*, w. m., *giver*; in comp. *gold-*, *sinc-*, *wil-gifa* (-*geofa*).

**gifan**, st. v., *to give*: inf. *giofan*, 2973; pret. sg. *nallas beágas geaf* *Denum*, 1720; *he me* [māðmas] *geaf*, 2147; and similarly, 2174, 2432, 2624, etc.; pret. pl. *geafon* (*hyne*) *on gársecg*, 49; pret. part. *þā wās Hrēðgāre here-spēd gyfen*, 64; *þā wās gylden hilt gamelum rince* . . . *on hand gyfen*, 1679; *syððan ærest wearð gyfen* . . . *geon-gum cempan* (*given in marriage*), 1949.

**ā-gifan**, *to give, to impart*: inf. *andware* . . . *āgifan*, *to give an answer*, 355; pret. sg. *sóna him se frōða fáder* *Ōhtheres* . . . *ondslyht* *āgeaf* (*gave him a counter-blow*), (*hand-blow?*), 2930.

**for-gyfan**, *to give, to grant*: pret. sg. *him þās llf-freá* . . . *worold-āre* *forgeaf*, 17; *þām tō hām forgeaf* *Hrēðel Geáta* *āngan dōhtor* (*gave in marriage*), 374; similarly, 2998; *he me lond forgeaf, granted me* *land*, 2493; similarly, 697, 1021, 2607, 2617; *mägen-res* *forgeaf hil de-bille*, *he gave with his battle sword a mighty blow*, i.e. he struck with full force, 1520.

**of-gifan**, (*to give up*), *to leave*: inf. *þāt se mæra maga Ecgbeówes* *grund-wong* *bone ofgyfan wolde* (*was fated to leave the earth-plain*), 2589; pret. sg. *bás worold* *ofgeaf gromheort guma*, 1682; similarly, *gumdreám ofgeaf*, 2470; *Dena land ofgeaf*, 1905; pret. pl. *nás ofgeáfon hwate* *Scyldingas*, *left the promontory*, 1601; *þāt þā hildlatan holt ofgēfan, that the cowards left the wood* (*into which they had fled*), 2847; sg. pret. for pl. *þāra be þis* [llf] *ofgeaf*, 2252.

**gifeðe**, adj., *given, granted*: *Gāð-fremmendra swylcum gifeðe* *bið þāt . . . , to such a warrior is it granted that . . .*, 299; similarly, 2682; *swā me gifeðe wās*, 2492; *bær me gifeðe swā ænig yrfeaward* *aſter wurde, if an heir, (living) after me, had been given me*, 2731.—Neut. as subst.: *wās þāt gifeðe* *tō swið, be bone* [beóden] *þyder* *ontyhte, the fate was too harsh that has drawn hither the king*, 3086; *gyfeðe*, 555, 820.—Comp. *un-gifeðe*.

**gif-heal**, st. f., *hall in which fiefs were bestowed, throne-hall*: acc. sg. *ymb þā gifhealle*, 839.

**gif-sceat**, st. m., *gift of value*: acc. pl. *gif-sceattas*, 378.

**gif-stōl**, st. m., *seat from which fiefs are granted, throne*: nom. sg., 2328; acc. sg., 168.

**gift**, st. f., *gift, present*: in comp. *feoh-gift*.

**gifu**, *geofu*, st. f., *gift, present, grant*; *fief*: nom. sg. *gifu*, 1885.

acc. sg. *gumfâste gife* *be* him god sealde, *the great gift that God had granted him* (i.e. the enormous strength), 1272; *ginfâstan gife* *be* him god sealde, 2183; dat. pl. (as instr.) *geofum*, 1959; gen. pl. *gifa*, 1931; *geofena*, 1174. — Comp.: *mâððum-*, *sinc-gifu*.

**gigant**, st. m., *giant*. nom. pl. *gigantas*, 113; gen. pl. *giganta*, 1563, 1691.

**gild, gyld**, st. n., *reparation*: in comp. *wiðer-gyld* (?).

**gildan, gyldan**, st. v., *to do something in return, to repay, to reward, to pay*: inf. *gomban gyldan, pay tribute*, 11; *he mid gûðe gyldan wille uncran eaferan*, 1185; *we him þâ gûðgeatwa gyldan woldon*, 2637; pret. sg. *heaðoræsas geald mearum and mâððum, repaid the battles with horses and treasures*, 1048; similarly, 2492; *geald þone gûðræs . . . Jofore and Wulfe mid ofermâðum, repaid Eofor and Wulf the battle with exceedingly great treasures*, 2992.

**an-gildan**, *to pay for*: piet. sg. *sum sâre angeald æfeniaste, one (Äschere) paid for the evening-rest with death's pain*, 1252.

**â-gildan**, *to offer one's self*: pret. sg. *þâ me sel âgeald, when the favorable opportunity offered itself*, 1666; similarly, *þâ him rûm âgeald*, 2691.

**for-gildan**, *to repay, to do something in return, to reward*: pres. subj. sg. III. *alwalda þec gðde for-gylde, may the ruler of all reward thee with good*, 957; inf. *þone ænne hêht golde forgyldan, he ordered that the one (killed by Grendel) be paid for (atoned for) with gold*, 1055; he . . . *wolde Grendle for-*

*gyldan gûðræsa fela, wished to pay Grendel for many attacks*, 1578; *wolde se lâða lige forgyldan drinc-fat dýre, the enemy wished to repay with fire the costly drinking vessel (the theft of it)*, 2306; pret. sg. *he him þâs leán forgeald, he gave them the reward therefor*, 114; similarly, 1542, 1585, 2095; *forgeald hraðe wyrsan wrixle walhlem þone, repaid the murderous blow with a worse exchange*, 2969.

**gilp, gylp**, st. m., *speech in which one promises great things for himself in a coming combat, defiant speech, boasting speech*: acc. sg. *hâfde . . . Geát-mecga leôd gilp gelæstest (had fulfilled what he had claimed for himself before the battle)*, 830; *nallas on gylp seleð fâtte beágas, gives no chased gold rings for a boastful speech*, 1750; *þât ic wið þone gûðslogan gylp ofer-sitte, restrain myself from the speech of defiance*, 2529; dat. sg. *gylpe wiðgripan (fulfil my promise of battle)*, 2522.—Comp. *dol-gilp*.

**gilpan, gylpan**, st. v. w. gen., acc., and dat., *to make a defiant speech, to boast, to exult insolently*: pres. sg. I. *nô ic þâs gilpe (after a break in the text)*, 587; sg. III. *morðres gylpeð, boasts of the murder*, 2056; inf. *swâ ne gylpan þearf Grendles maga ænig . . . uhthlem þone*, 2007; *nealles folc-cyning fyrdgesteallum gylpan borfte, had no need to boast of his fellow-warriors*, 2875; pret. sg. *hrêðsigora ne gealp goldwine Geáta, did not exult at the glorious victory (could not gain the victory over the drake)*, 2584.

**gilp-ewide**, st. m., *speech in which a man promises much for himself*

*for a coming combat, speech of defiance: nom. sg., 641.*

**gilp-hläden**, pret. part., *laden with boasts of defiance* (i.e. he who has made many such boasts, and consequently has been victorious in many combats), *covered with glory: nom. sg guma gilp-hläden*, 869.

**gilp-spræc**, same as *gilp-ewide*, *speech of defiance, boastful speech: dat. sg. on gylp-spræce*, 982.

**gilp-word**, st. n., *defiant word before the coming combat, vaunting word: gen. pl. gespräc ... gylp-worda sum*, 676.

**gim**, st. m., *gem, precious stone, jewel: nom. sg. hefones gum, heaven's jewel*, i.e. the sun, 2073. Comp. *searo-gim*.

**gimme-rice**, adj., *rich in jewels: acc. sg. gimme-rice hord-burh hälde*, 466.

**gin** (according to Bout, *ginne*), adj., *properly gaping, hence, wide, extended: acc. sg. gygne grund (the bottom of the sea)*, 1552.

**gin-fast**, adj., *extensive, rich acc. sg. gim-fäste gife* (*gin-, on account of the following f*), 1272; in weak form, *gin-fästan gife*, 2183.

**ginnan**, st. v., *original meaning, to be open, ready; in on-ginnan, to begin, to undertake: pret. ðð hât an ongan fyrene fremman feond on helle*, 100; *secg eft ongan sifð Beowulfes snytrum styrian*, 872; *hâ hât swoord ongan ... wanian, the sword began to diminish*, 1606; *Higelac ongan sínne geseldan ... fáge frigean, began with propriety to question his companion*, 1984, etc.; *ongan*, 2791; *pret. pl. nô her cûðliscor cuman ongunnon lindhâbende, no shield-bear-*

*ing mene'er undertook more openly to come hither*, 244; *pret. part. hâbba ic mærða fela ongunnen on geogoðe, have in my youth undertaken many deeds of renown*, 409. *gist*. See *gäst*.

**gistran**, adv., *yesterday: gystran niht, yesterday night*, 1335.

**git**, pron., *ye two, dual of þu*, 508, 512, 513, etc.

**git**, *gyt, adv., yet; then still*, 536, 1128, 1165, 2142; *hitherto*, 957; *næfre git, never yet*, 583; *still*, 945, 1059, 1135; *once more*, 2513; *moreover*, 47, 1051, 1867.

**gitan** (original meaning, *to take hold of, to seize, to attain*), in *be-gitan*, w. acc., *to grasp, to seize, to reach: pret. sg. begeat*, 1147, 2231; *þâ hine wig beget, when war seized him, came upon him*, 2873; similarly, *begeat*, 1069; *pret. pl. hit ær on be gðde be-geáton, good men received it formerly from thee*, 2250; *subj. sg for pl. bât wâs Hrðögâre hreówa tornost þâra þe leódfruman lange begeâte, the bitterest of the troubles that for a long time had befallen the people's chief*, 2131.

**for-gitan**, w. acc., *to forget: pres. sg. III. he þâ forðgescaft forgyteð and forgymed*, 1752.

**an-gitan, on-gitan**, w. acc.: 1) *to take hold of, to grasp: imp. sg. gumcyste ongt, lay hold of manly virtue, of what becomes the man*, 1724; *pret. sg. þe hine se brôga angeat, whom terror seized*, 1292.—2) *to grasp intellectually, to comprehend, to perceive, to distinguish, to behold: pres. subj. I. hât ic serwelan ... ongite, that I may behold the ancient wealth (the treasures of the drake's cave)*, 2749; *inf. sâl*

timbred . . . ongytan, 308, 1497; Geáta clifu ongitan, 1912; pret. sg. fyren-bearfe ongeat, *had perceived their distress from hostile snares*, 14; ongeat . . . grund-wyrgenne, *beheld the she-wolf of the bottom*, 1519; pret. pl. bearhtin ongeáton, gūðhorn galan, *perceived the noise, (heard) the battle-trumpet sound*, 1432; syððan hie Hygeláces horn and hýman gealdoi ongeáton, 2945.

gífre, adj., *greedy, eager* : nom. sg. gífie and galgmód, of Grendel's mother, 1278 — Superl. : líg . . . , gresta gifrost, 1124. — Comp. heorogifre.

gítsian, w. v., *to be greedy* : pres. sg. III gytsað, 1750.

gio-, gló-. See geo-, geó-.

gladian, w. v., *to gleam, to shimmer* : pres. pl. III. on him gladiað gomelra lâfe, *upon him gleams the legacy of the men of ancient times (armor)*, 2037.

gläd, adj., *gracious, friendly* (as a form of address for princes) : nom. sg. beó wið Geátas gläd, 1174; acc. sg. glädne Hrðögár, 864; glädne Hrðóulf, 1182; dat. sg. gladum suna Frðan, 2026.

gläde, adv., *in a gracious, friendly way*, 58.

glädnian, w. v., *to rejoice* : inf. w. gen., 367.

gläd-mód, adj., *joyous, glad*, 1786.

gléd, st. f., *fire, flame* : nom. sg., 2653, 3115; dat. (instr.) pl. glédu, 2313, 2336, 2678, 3042.

gléd-egesa, w. m., *terror on account of fire, fire-terror* : nom. sg. gléd-egesa grim (*the fire-spewing of the drake*), 2651.

gleáw (Goth. glaggwu-s), adj., *considerate, well-bred, of social conduct*; in comp. un-gleáw.

gleó, st. n., *social entertainment*, (especially by music, play, and jest) : nom. sg. þær wás gidd and gleó, 2106.

gleó-beám, st. m., (*tree of social entertainment, of music*), harp gen. sg. gleó-beámes, 2264.

gleó-dréam, st. m., *joyous carrying-on in social entertainment, mirth, social gaiety* : acc. sg. gamen and gleó-dréam, 3022.

gleó-man, m., (*gleeman, who enlivens the social entertainment, especially with music*), harper · gen. sg. gleómannes gyd, 1161.

glitinian (O II.G. glizinôn), w. v., *to gleam, to light, to glitter* · inf. geseah þá . . . gold glitinian, 2759.

glídan, st. v., *to glide* : pret. sg. syððan hefones gím glâd ofer grundas, *after heaven's gem had glided over the fields* (after the sun had set), 2074; pret. pl. glidon ofer gársecg, *you glided over the ocean (swimming)*, 515.

tô-glídan (*to glide asunder*), *to separate, to fall asunder* : pret. gūð-helm tô-glâd (Ongenþeów's helmet was split asunder by the blow of Eofor), 2488.

glóf, st. f., *glove* : nom. sg. glâf hanguðe, (*on Grendel*) a glove hung, 2086.

gneáð, adj., *niggardly* · nom. sg. f. nás hið . . . tô gneáð gifia Geáta leódum, *was not too niggardly with gifts to the people of the Geátas*, 1931.

gnorn, st. m., *sorrow, sadness* : acc. sg. gnorn þrowian, 2659.

gnornian, w. v., *to be sad, to complain* : pret. sg. earme . . . ides gnornode, 1118.

be-gnornian, w. acc., *to bemoan, to mourn for* : pret. pl. begnor

nodon . . . hláfordes [hry]re, *moaned their lord's fall*, 3180.

**god**, st. m., *god*: nom. sg., 13, 72, 478, etc.; hálíg god, 381, 1554; witing god, 686; mihtig god, 702; acc. sg. god, 812; ne wiston hie drichten god, *did not know the Lord God*, 181; dat. sg. gode, 113, 227, 626, etc.; gen. sg. godes, 570, 712, 787, etc.

**gold**, st. n., *gold*: nom. sg., 3013, 3053; icge gold, 1108; wunden gold, *wound gold, gold in ring-form*, 1194, 3136; acc. sg. gold, 2537, 2759, 2794, 3169; hæðen gold, *heathen gold* (that from the drake's cave), 2277; brád gold, *massive gold*, 3106; dat. instr. sg. golde, 1055, 2932, 3019; fáttan golde, *with chased gold, with gold in plate-form*, 2103; gehiunden golde, *covered with gold, gilded*, 304; golde gegrýwed (gegryrede), *provided with, ornamented with gold*, 553, 1029, 2193; golde geiegnað, *adorned with gold*, 778; golde fáhne (hróf), *the roof shining with gold*, 928; bunden golde, *bound with gold* (see under bindan), 1901; hyrstod golde (helm), *the helmet ornamented with, mounted with gold*, 2256; gen. sg. goldes, 2302; fáttan goldes, 1094, 2247; sciran goldes, *of pure gold*, 1695. — Comp. fát-gold.

**gold-æht**, st. f., *possessions in gold, treasure*: acc. sg., 2749.

**gold-fáh**, adj., *variegated with gold, shining with gold*: nom. sg. reced . . . gold-fáh, 1801; acc. sg. gold-fáhne helm, 2812; nom. pl. gold-fág scinon web áfter wagum, *variegated with gold, the tapestry gleamed along the walls*, 995.

**gold-gifa**, w. m., *gold-giver, desig-*

nation of the prince: acc. sg. mid ménne goldgyfan, 2653.

**gold-hroden**, pret. part., (*covered with gold*), *ornamented with gold*: nom. sg., 615, 641, 1949, 2026; epithet of women of princely rank.

**gold-hwát**, adj., *striving after gold, greedy for gold*: nás he goldhwát, he (Beowulf) was not greedy for gold (he did not fight against the drake for his treasure, cf. 3067 ff.) 3075

**gold-máðm**, st. m., *jewel of gold*: acc. pl. gold-máðmas (the treasures of the drake's cave), 2415.

**gold-sele**, st. m., *gold-hall*, i.e. the hall in which the gold was distributed, ruler's hall: acc. sg., 716, 1254; dat. sg. gold-sele, 1640, 2084.

**gold-weard**, st. m., *gold-ward, defender of the gold*: acc. sg. (of the drake), 3082.

**gold-wine**, st. m., *friend who distributes gold*, i.e. ruler, prince: nom. sg. (partly as voc.) goldwine gu-mena, 1172, 1477, 1603; goldwine Geáta, 2420, 2585.

**gold-wlanc**, adj., *proud of gold*: nom. sg. guðinc goldwlanc (Beowulf rewarded with gold by Hrólfr on account of his victory), 1882.

**gomban, gomel, gomen**. See *gamban, gamal, gamen*.

**gong, gongan**. See *gang, gangan*.

**gód**, adj., *good, fit*, of persons and things: nom. sg., 11, 195, 864, 2264, 2391, etc.; fród and gód, 279; w. dat. cyning áðelum gód, *the king noble in birth*, 1871; gumcystum gód, 2544; w. gen. wes þu lárena gód, *be good to us with teaching* (help us thereto through thy instruction), 269; in

weak foim, se gôda, 205, 355, 676, 1191, etc.; acc. sg. gôdne, 199, 347, 1596, 1970, etc.; gumcystum gôdne, 1487; neut. gôd, 1563; dat. sg. gôdum, 3037, 3115; hâm gôdan, 384, 2328; nom. pl. gôde, 2250; bâ gôdan, 1164; acc. pl. gôde, 2642; dat. pl. gôdum dædum, 2179; gen. pl. gôdra gûðrinca, 2649 — Comp. ær-gôd.

**gôd**, st. n.: 1) *good that is done, benefit, gift*: instr. sg. gôde, 20, 957, 1185; gôde maere, *renowned on account of her gifts* (pryðo), 1953; instr. pl. gôdum, 1862. — 2) *ability, especially in fight*: gen. pl. nât he þâra gôda, 682.

**gram**, adj., *hostile*: gen. sg. on grames grâpum, *in the gripe of the enemy* (Beowulf), 766; nom. pl. bâ graman, 778; dat. pl. gramum, 424, 1035.

**gram-heort**, adj., *of a hostile heart, hostile*: nom. sg. grom-heort guma, 1683.

**gram-hydig**, adj., *with hostile feeling, maliciously inclined*: nom. sg. gromhydig, 1750.

**grâp**, st. f., *the hand ready to grasp, hand, claw*: dat. sg. mid grâpe, 438; on grâpe, 555; gen. sg. eal . . . Grendles grâpe, *all of Grendel's claw, the whole claw*, 837; dat. pl. on grames grâpum, 766; (as instr.) grimman grâpum, *with grim claws*, 1543. — Comp.: feônd-, hilde-grâp.

**grâplan**, w. v., *to grasp, to lay hold of, to seize*: pret. sg. bât hir wið halse heard grâpode, *that (the sword) gripped hard at her neck*, 1567; he . . . grâpode gearofolm, *he took hold with ready hand*, 2086.

**grâs-molde**, w. f., *grass-plot*: acc.

sg. grâsmoldan trâd, *went over the grass-plot*, 1882.

**grædig**, adj., *greedy, hungry, voracious*: nom. sg. grim and grædig, 121, 1500; acc. sg. grædig gûðleðð, 1523.

**græg**, adj., *gray*: nom. pl. æsc-holt ufan gûæg, *the ashen wood, gray above (the spears with iron points)*, 330; acc. pl. græge syrcan, *gray (i.e. iron) shirts of mail*, 334.

**græg-mæl**, adj., *having a gray color*: here = *iron*: nom. sg. sveord Beowulfes gomol and grægmael, 2683.

**græpe**. See **ät-græpe**.

**grêtan**, w. v. w. acc.: 1) *to greet, to salute*: inf. hine swâ gôdne grêtan, 347; Hrôðgâr grêtan, 1647, 2011; eowic grêtan hêt (bade me bring you his last greeting), 3096; pret. sg. grêtte Geáta leôd, 626; grêtte bâ guma ðærne, 653; Hrôðgâr grêtte, 1817. — 2) *to come on, to come near, to seek out; to touch; to take hold of*: inf. gifstôl grêtan, *take possession of the throne, mount it as ruler*, 168; nâs se folccynning ænig . . . he mec gûðwinum grêtan dorste (*attack with swords*), 2736; Wyd . . . se þone gomelan grêtan sceolde, 2422; bât þone sin-scaðan gûðbilla nân grêtan nolde, *that no sword would take hold upon the irreconcilable enemy*, 804; pret. sg. grêtte goldhroden guman on healle, *the gold-adorned (queen) greeted the men in the hall*, 615; nô he mid hearme . . . gästas grêtte, *did not approach the strangers with insults*, 1894; gomenwudu grêtte, *touched the wood of joy, played the harp*, 2109; pret. subj. II. sg. bât þu þone walgaest wihte ne grêtte, *that thou shouldst by no means seek out the murderous spirit*.

(Grendel), 1996; similarly, sg. III.  
bät he ne grëtte goldweard bone,  
3082; pret. part. bær wás . . . go-  
menwudu grëted, 1066.

ge-grétan, w. acc.: 1) to greet, to  
salute, to address: pret. sg. holdne  
gegrëtté meaglum wordum, greeted  
the dear man with formal words,  
1981; gegrëtté bå gumena ge-  
hwylcne . . . hindeman siðe, spoke  
then the last time to each of the  
men, 2517. — 2) to approach, to  
come near, to seek out: inf. sceal  
. . . manig ððerne gðdum gegrëtan  
ofer ganotes båð, many a one will  
seek another across the sea with  
gifts, 1862.

greót, st. m., grit, sand, earth: dat.  
sg. on greóte, 3169.

greótan, st. v., to weep, to mourn,  
to lament: pres. sg. III. se þe  
äfter sincgyfan on sefan greóteð,  
who laments in his heart for the  
treasure-giver, 1343.

grim, adj., grim, angry, wild, hos-  
tile: nom. sg. 121, 555, 1500, etc.;  
weak form, se grimma gäst, 102;  
acc. sg. m. grimme, 1149, 2137;  
fem. grimme, 1235; gen. sg. grim-  
re gûðe, 527; instr. pl. grimman  
grápum, 1543. — Comp.: beado-,  
heáðo-, heoro-, searo-grimm.

grimme, adv., grimly, in a hostile  
manner, bitterly, 3013, 3086.

grim-líc, adj., grim, terrible: nom.  
sg. grimlic gry[re-gäst], 3042.

grimman, st. v., (properly to snort),  
to go forward hastily, to hasten:  
pret. pl. grummon, 306.

grindan, st. v., to grind, in  
for-grindan, to destroy, to ruin:  
pret. sg. w. dat. forgrond gramma,  
destroyed the enemy, killed them (?),  
424; pret. part. w. acc. hæfde ligg-  
draca leóda fästen . . . glëdum for-

grunden, had with flames destroyed  
the people's feasts, 2336; bå his  
ägen (scyld) wás glëdum forgrun-  
den, since his own (shield) had  
been destroyed by the fire, 2678.

gripe, st. m., gripe, attack: nom. sg.  
gripe mèces, 1766; acc. sg. grimne  
gripe, 1149. — Comp.: faer-, mund-,  
nifð-gripe.

gríma, w. m., mask, visor: in comp.  
beado-, here-gríma.

grím-helm, st. m., mask-helmet, hel-  
met with visor: acc. pl. grím-hel-  
mas, 334.

gripán, st. v., to gripe, to seize, to  
grasp: pret. sg. gráp bå tògeánes,  
then she caught at, 1502.

for-gripán (to gripe vehemently),  
to gripé so as to kill, to kill by  
the grasp, w. dat.: pret. sg. åt glðe  
forgráp Grendel's mægum, 2354.

wið-gripán, w. dat., (to seize at),  
to maintain, to hold erect: inf. hû  
wið þam aglæcean elles meahte  
gylpe wið-gripán, how else I might  
maintain my boast of battle against  
the monster, 2522.

gröwan, st. v., to grow, to sprout:  
pret. sg. him on ferhðe greów  
breósthord blöðredow, 1719.

grund, st. m.: 1) ground, plain,  
fields in contrast with highlands;  
earth in contrast with heaven: dat.  
sg. sôhte . . . äfter grunde, sought  
along the ground, 2295; acc. pl.  
ofer grundas, 1405, 2074. — 2) bot-  
tom, the lowest part: acc. sg. grund  
(of the sea of Grendel), 1368; on  
gyfenes grund, 1395; under gynne  
grund (bottom of the sea), 1552;  
dat. sg. tô grunde (of the sea)  
553; grunde (of the drake's cave)  
getenge, 2759; so, on grunde,  
2766. — Comp.: eormen-, mere-  
see-grund.

**grund-būend**, pres. part., *inhabitant of the earth*: gen. pl. grund-būendra, 1007.

**grund-hyrde**, st. m., *warder of the bottom* (of the sea): acc. sg. (of Grendel's mother), 2137.

**grund-sele**, st. m., *hall at the bottom* (of the sea): dat. sg in þam [grund]sele, 2140.

**grund-wang**, st. m., *ground surface, lowest surface*: acc. sg. bone grund-wong (*bottom of the sea*), 1497; (*bottom of the drake's cave*), 2772, 2589.

**grund-wyrgen**, st. f., *she-wolf of the bottom* (of the sea): acc. sg. grund-wyrgenne (Grendel's mother), 1519.

**grym** (cf. Gloss. Aldh. "retinaculum, rete grin," Hpts. Ztschr. IX. 429), st. n., *net, noose, snare*: gen. pl. fela . . . grynna, 931. See *gyrn*.

**gryre**, st. m., *horror, terror, anything causing terror*: nom. sg., 1283; acc. sg. wið Grendles gryre, 384; hie Wyrd forsweóp on Grendles gryre, *snatched them away into the horror of Grendel, to the horrible Grendel*, 478; dat. pl. mid gryrum ecga, 483; gen. pl. swā fela gryra, 592.—Comp.: fær-, wig-gryre.

**gryre-brōga**, w. m., *terror and horror, amazement*: nom. sg. [gryre-]br[ð]g[a], 2229.

**gryre-fāh**, adj., *gleaming terribly*: acc. sg. gryre-fāhne (*the fire-spewing drake*, cf. also [draca] fyr-wylmum fāh, 2672), 2577.

**gryre-gäst**, st. m., *terror-guest, stranger causing terror*: nom. sg. grimlīc gry[regäst], 3042; dat. sg. wið þam gryregiste (*the dragon*), 2561.

**gryre-geatwe**, st. f. pl., *terror-arm, warlike equipment*: dat. pl. in hyra gryre-geatwum, 324.

**gryre-leóð**, st. n., *terror-song, fearful song*: acc. sg. gehýrdon gryre-leóð galan godes and-sacan (*heard Grendel's cry of agony*), 787.

**gryre-līc**, adj., *terrible, horrible*: acc. sg. gryre-līcne, 1442, 2137.

**gryre-sið**, st. m., *way of terror, way causing terror*. i.e. warlike expedition: acc. pl. se þe gryre-siðas gegān dorste, 1463.

**guma**, w. m., *man, human being*: nom. sg., 653, 869, etc.; acc. sg. guman, 1844, 2295; dat. sg. guman (gumum, MS.), 2822; nom. pl. guman, 215, 306, 667, etc.; acc. pl. guman, 615; dat. pl. gumum, 127, 321; gen. pl. gumena, 73, 328, 474, 716, etc.—Comp.: drith-, sold-guma.

**gum-cyn**, st. n., *race of men, people, nation*: gen. sg. we synt gum-cynnes Geáta leóðde, *people from the nation of the Geatas*, 260; dat. pl. äfter gum-cynnum, *along the nations, among the nations*, 945.

**gum-cyst**, st. f., *man's excellence, man's virtue*: acc. sg. (or pl.) gumcyste, 1724; dat. pl. as adv. excellently, preëminently: gum-cystum gōdne beága bryttan, 1487; gumcystum gōd . . . hilde-hlema (Beowulf), 2544.

**gum-dreám**, st. m., *joyous doings of men*: acc. sg. gum-dreám of-geaf (died), 2470.

**gum-dryhten**, st. m., *lord of men*: nom. sg. 1643.

**gum-fēða**, w. m., *troop of men going on foot*: nom. sg., 1402.

**gum-man**, st. m., *man*: gen. pl. gum-manna fela, 1029.

**gum-stōl**, st. m., *man's seat chair*

*ēoxhūr, ruler's seat, throne: dat. sg. in gumstôle, 1953.*

**gūð**, st. f., *combat, battle*: nom. sg., 1124, 1659, 2484, 2537; acc. sg. gūðe, 604; inst. sg. gūðe, 1998; dat. sg. tō (āt) gūðe, 438, 1473, 1536, 2354, etc.; gen. sg. gūðe, 483, 527, 631, etc.; dat. pl. gūðum, 1959, 2179; gen. pl. gūða, 2513, 2544.

**gūð-beorn**, st. m., *warrior*: gen. pl. gūð-beorna sum (*the strand-guard on the Danish coast*), 314.

**gūð-bil**, st. n., *battle-bill*: nom. sg. gūðbill, 2585; gen. pl. gūð-billa nán, 804.

**gūð-byrne**, w. f., *battle-corselet*: nom. sg., 321.

**gūð-cearu**, st. f., *sorrow which the combat brings*: dat. sg. äfter gūð-ceare, 1259.

**gūð-cräft** st. m., *warlike strength, power in battle*: nom. sg. Grendles gūð-cräft, 127.

**gūð-cyning**, st. m., *king in battle, king directing a battle*: nom. sg., 199, 1970, 2336, etc.

**gūð-deáð**, st. m., *death in battle*: nom. sg., 2250.

**gūð-floga**, w. m., *flying warrior*: acc. sg. wið bone gūðflogan (*the drake*), 2529.

**gūð-freca**, w. m., *hero in battle, warrior* (see *freca*): nom. sg. gearo gūð-freca, of the drake, 2415.

**gūð-fremmend**, pres. part., *fighting a battle, warrior*: gen. pl. gūð-fremmendra, 246; gūð- (gōð-, MS.) fremmendra swylcum, *such a warrior* (meaning Beowulf), 299.

**gūð-gewæde**, st. n., *battle-dress, armor*: nom. pl. gūð-gewædo, 227; acc. pl. -gewædu, 2618, 2631 (?), 2852, 2872; gen. pl. -gewæda, 2624.

**gūð-geweorc**, st. n., *battle-work*,

*warlike deed*: gen. pl., -geweorca, 679, 982, 1826.

**gūð-geatwe**, st. f. pl., *equipment for combat*: acc. bā gūð-geatwa (-getawa, MS.), 2637; dat. in eōw-rum gūð-geatawum, 395.

**gūð-helm**, st. m., *battle-helmet*: nom. sg., 2488.

**gūð-horn**, st. n., *battle-horn*: acc. sg., 1433.

**gūð-hrēð**, st. f., *battle-fame*: nom. sg., 820.

**gūð-leóð**, st. n., *battle-song*: acc. sg., 1523.

**gūð-mōð**, adj., *disposed to battle, having an inclination to battle*: nom. pl. gūð-mōde, 306.

**gūð-ræs**, st. m., *storm of battle, attack*: acc. sg., 2992; gen. pl. gūð-ræsa, 1578, 2427.

**gūð-reðw**, adj., *fierce in battle*: nom. sg., 58.

**gūð-rinc**, st. m., *man of battle, fighter, warrior*: nom. sg., 839, 1119, 1882; acc. sg., 1502; gen. pl. gūð-rinca, 2649.

**gūð-rōf**, adj., *renowned in battle*: nom. sg., 609.

**gūð-sceaða**, w. m., *battle-foe, enemy in combat*: nom. sg., of the drake, 2319.

**gūð-scearu**, st. f., *decision of the battle*: dat. sg. äfter gūð-sceare, 1214.

**gūð-sele**, st. m., *battle-hall, hall in which a battle takes place*: dat. sg. in bām gūðsele (in Heorot), 443.

**gūð-searo**, st. n. pl., *battle-equipment, armor*: acc., 215, 328.

**gūð-sweord**, st. n., *battle-sword*: acc. sg., 2155.

**gūð-wērig**, adj., *wearied by battle, dead*: acc. sg. gūð-wērigne Grenfel, 1587.

**gūð-wine**, st. m., *battle-friend, comrade in battle*, *designation of the*

sword: acc. sg., 1811; instr. pl. *þe* mec gûð-winum grétan dorste, *who dared to attack me with his war-friends*, 2736.

gûð-wiga, w. m., *fighter of battles, warrior*: nom. sg., 2112.

gyd. See gid.

gyfan. See gifan.

gyldan. See gildan.

gylden, adj., *golden*: nom. sg. gyl- den hilt, 1678; acc. sg. segen gyl- denne, 47, 1022; hring gyldenne, 2810; dat. sg. under gyldnum beáge, 1164. — Comp. eal-gylden.

gylp. See glip.

gyrdan, w. v., *to gird, to lace*: piet. part. gyrded cempa, *the (sword-) girt warrior*, 2079.

gyrn, st. n., *sorrow, harm*: nom. sg., 1776.

gyrn-wræcu, st. f., *revenge for harm*: dat. sg. tô gynn-wræce, 1139; gen. sg. þâ wâs eft hraðe gearogyn-wræce Grendel's mother in turn immediately ready for revenge for the injury, 2119.

gyrwan. See gerwan.

gystran. See gistran.

gýman, w. v. w. gen., *to take care of, to be careful about*: pres. III. gýmeð, 1758, 2452; imp. sg. ofer- hyda ne gým! *do not study arrogance* (despise it), 1761.

for-gýman, w. acc., *to neglect, to slight*: pres. sg. III. he þâ forð- gesceaft forgyteð and forgýmeð, 1752.

gýtsian. See gítsian.

gyt. See git.

## H

habban, w. v., *to have*: 1) w. acc.: pres. sg. I. þâs ic wén hâbba (as I hope), 383; *þe* ic geweald hâbba,

951; *ic me on hafu bord and byr- nan, have on me shield and coat of mail*, 2525; hafo, 3001; sg. II. þu nu [friðu] hafast, 1175; pl. I. habbað we . . . micel ærende, 270; pres. subj. sg. III. þât he þritiges manna mægencrafþ on his mund- gripe hâbba, 381. Blended with the negative: pl. III. þât he Sæ Geátas sélran nábben tô geceósen- ne cyning ænigne, *that the Sea- Geddas will have no better king than you to choose*, 1851; imp. hafa nu and geheald hûsa sèlest, 659; inf. habban, 446, 462, 3018; pret. sg. hâfde, 79, 518, 554; pl. hâfdon, 539. — 2) used as an auxiliary with the pret. part.: pres. sg. I. hâbba ic . . . ongunnen, 408; hâbba ic . . . geâhsod, 433; II. ha- fast, 954, 1856; III. hafað, 474, 596; pret. sg. hâfde, 106, 220, 666, 2322, 2334, 2953, etc.; pl. hâfdon, 117, 695, 884, 2382, etc. Pres. part. inflected: nu scealc hafað dæd gefremede, 940; hâfde se gðda . . . cempan gecorene, 205. With the pres. part are formed the compounds: bord-, rond-hâbbend.

for-habban, *to hold back, to keep one's self*: inf. ne meahte wâfre mðd forhabban in hreðre, *the ex- piring life could not hold itself back in the breast*, 1152; ne mihte þâ for-habban, *could not restrain himself*, 2610.

wið-habban, *to resist, to offer re- sistance*: pret. þât se winsele wið- hâfde heaðo-deórum, *that the hall resisted them furious in fight*, 773.

hafela, heafola, w. m., *head*: acc. sg. hafelan, 1373, 1422, 1615, 1636, 1781; nâ þu mînne þearft hafalan hýdan, 446; þonne we on orlege hafelan weredon, *protected our*

**heads, defended ourselves**, 1328; **se hwita helm hafelan werede**, 1449; **dat. sg. hafelan**, 673, 1522; **heafolan**, 2680; **gen. sg. heafolan**, 2698; **nom. pl. hafelan**, 1121.—  
Comp. wfg-heafola.

**hafenan**, w. v., *to raise, to uplift*: **pret. sg. wepen hafenade heard be hiltum, raised the weapon, the strong man, by the hilt**, 1574.

**hafoc**, st. m., *hawk*: **nom. sg.** 2264.

**haga**, w. m., *enclosed piece of ground, hedge, farm-enclosure*: **dat. sg. tō hagan**, 2893, 2961.

**haga**, w. m. See *ān-haga*.

**hama**, *homa*, w. m., *dress*: in the comp. flesc-, fyrd-, lfc-hama, scfr-ham (adj.).

**hamer**, st. m., *hammer*: **instr. sg. hamere**, 1286; **gen. pl. homera lāfe** (swords), 2830.

**hand, hond**, st. f., *hand*: **nom. sg. 2138; sió swiðre ... hand, the right hand**, 2100; **hond, 1521, 2489, 2510; acc. sg. hand, 558, 984; hond, 657, 687, 835, 928; etc.**; **dat. sg. on handa**, 495, 540; **mid handa**, 747, 2721; **be honda**, 815; **dat. pl. (as instr.) hondum, 1444, 2841.**

**hand-bana**, w. m., *murderer with the hand, or in hand-to-hand combat*: **dat. sg. tō hand-bonan (-banan)**, 460, 1331.

**hand-gemōt**, st. n., *hand-to-hand conflict, battle*: **gen. pl. (ecg) bolode ær fela hand-gemōta**, 1527; **nō bāt läsest wās hond-gemōta, 2356.**

**hand-gesella**, w. m., *hand-companion, man of the retinue*: **dat. pl. hond-gesellum**, 1482.

**hand-gestealla**, w. m., *(one whose position is near at hand), comrade*,

**companion, attendant**: **dat. sg. hond-gesteallan**, 2170; **nom. pl. hond-gesteallan**, 2597.

**hand-gewoरe**, st. n., *work done with the hands*, i.e. achievement in battle: **dat. sg. for þās hild-fruman handgewoरce**, 2836.

**hand-gewriðen**, pret. part., *hand-wreathed, bound with the hand*: **acc. pl. wālbende ... hand-gewriðene**, 1938.

**hand-locen**, pret. part., *joined, united by hand*: **nom. sg. (gūð byrne, lfc-syrce) handlocen** (because the shirts of mail consisted of interlaced rings), 322, 551.

**hand-ræs**, st. m., *hand-battle*, i.e. combat with the hands: **nom. sg. hand-ræs**, 2073.

**hand-scalu**, st. f., *hand-attendance, retinue*: **dat. sg. mid his hand-scale (hond-scole)**, 1318, 1964.

**hand-sporu**, st. f., *finger (on Gren-del's hand)*, under the figure of a spear: **nom. pl. hand-sporu**, 987.

**hand-wundor**, st. n., *wonder done by the hand, wonderful handwork*: **gen. pl. hond-wundra mæst**, 2769.

**hangan**. See *hōn*.

**hangian**, w. v., *to hang*: **pres. sg. III. þonne his sunu hangað hrefnac tō hrðre, when his son hangs, a joy to the ravens**, 2448; **pl. III. ofer hām (mere) hongað hrtunge bearwas, over whih frosty for-ests hang**, 1364; **inf. hangian, 1663; pret. hangode, hung down, 2086.**

**hatian**, w. v. w. acc., *to hate, to be an enemy to, to hurt*: **inf. he bone heaðo-rinc hafian ne meahte läðum dædum (could not do him any harm)**, 2467; **pret. sg. hū se guð-sceaða Geāta leðde hatode and hýnde**, 2320.

**håd**, st. m., *form, condition, position, manner*: acc. sg. þurh hæstne håd, *in a powerful manner*, 1336; on gesiðes håd, *in the position of follower, as follower*, 1298; on swooides håd, *in the form of a sword*, 2194. See under **on**.

**hådor**, st. m., *clearness, brightness*: acc. sg. under heofenes hådor, 414.

**hådor**, adj., *clear, fresh, loud*: nom. sg. scop hwilum sang hådor on Heorote, 497.

**hådre**, adv., *clearly, brightly*, 1572.

**hål**, adj., *hale, whole, sound, un-hurt*: nom. sg. hål, 300. With gen. heaðo-lâces hål, *safe from battle*, 1975. As form of salutation, wes . . . hål, 407; dat. sg. hålan lice, 1504.

**hålig**, adj., *holy*: nom. sg. hålig god, 381, 1554; hålig dryhten, 687.

**hâm**, st. m., *home, residence, estate, land*: acc. sg. hâm, 1408; IIrðgåres hâm, 718. Usually in adverbial sense: gewât him hâm, *betook himself home*, 1602; tô hâm, 124, 374, 2993, siam hâm, *at home*, 194; át hâm, *at home*, 1249, 1924, 1157; gen. sg. hâmes, 2367; acc. pl. hâmas, 1128. — Comp. Finnes-hâm, 1157.

**hâm-weorðung**, st. f., *honor or ornament of home*: acc. sg. hâm-weorðunge (designation of the daughter of Hygelâc, given in marriage to Eofor), 2999.

**hâr**, adj., *gray*: nom. sg. hâr hildering, 1308, 3137; acc. sg. under (ofer) hârne stân, 888, 1416, 2554; hâre byrnan (i.e. iron shirt of mail), 2154; dat. sg. hârum hildfruman, 1679; f. on heâre hæðe (on heaw . . . h . . . ðe, MS.), 2213; gen. sg. hâres, *of the old man*, 2989. — Comp. un-hâr.

**hât**, adj., *hot, glowing, flaming*: nom. sg., 1617, 2297, 2548, 2559, etc.; wyrn hât gemealt, *the drake hot (of his own heat) melted*, 898; acc. sg., 2282(?); inst. sg. hâtan heolfre, 850, 1424; g. sg. heaðu-fyres hâtes, 2523; acc. pl. hâte heaðu-wylmas, 2820. — Sup.: hâtost heaðo-swâta, 1669.

**hât**, st. n., *heat, fire*: acc. sg. geseah his mondrythen . . . hât browian, *saw his lord endure the (drake's) heat*, 2606.

**hata**, w. m., *persecutor*: in comp. dæd-hata.

**hâtan**, st. v.: 1) *to bid, to order, to direct*, with acc. and inf., and acc. of the person: pres. sg. I. ic magu-þegnas mîne hâte . . . flotan eowerne ârum healdan, *I bid my thanes take good care of your craft*, 293; imp. sg. II. hât in gân . . . sibbe-gedriht, 386; pl. II. hâtað heaðo-mære hlew gewyrcean, 2803; inf. hât healiced hâtan woldé . . . men gewyrcean, *that he wished to command men to build a hall-edifice*, 68. Pret. sg. hêht: hêht . . . eahta mearas . . . on flet teón, *gave command to bring eight horses into the hall*, 1036; bonne ænne hêht golde forgyldan, *commanded to make good that one with gold*, 1054; hêht þâ hât heaðo-weorc tô hagan biðdan, *ordered the combat to be announced at the hedge(?)*, 2893; swâ se snottra hêht, *as the wise (Hrðngâr) directed*, 1787; so, 1808, 1809. hêt: hêt him yðldan gôðne gegyrwan, *ordered a good vessel to be prepared for him*, 198; so, hêt, 391, 1115, 3111. As the form of a wish: hêt hine wel brûcan, 1064; so, 2813; pret. part. þâ wâs hâten hraðe Heort innan-weard folmum gefrâtwod, *forthwith was*

*ordered Heorot, adorned by hand on the inside* (i.e. that the edifice should be adorned by hand on the inside), 992. — 2) *to name, to call*: pres. subj. III. pl. þát hit sælīðend . . . hātan Biówulfs biorh, *that mariners may call it Beowulf's grave-mound*, 2807; piet. part. wās se grimma gäst Grendel hāten, 102; so, 263, 373, 2603.

**ge-hātan**, *to promise, to give one's word, to vow, to threaten* · pres. sg. I ic hit þe gehāte, 1393; so, 1672; pret. sg. he me mēde gehēt, *promised me reward*, 2135; him fāgfe gehēt leána (gen. pl.), *promised them proper reward*, 2990; weán oft gehēt earmre teohhe, *with woe often threatened the unhappy band*, 2938; pret. pl. gehēton at hārg-trafum wig-weordunga, *vowed offerings at the shrines of the gods*, 175; bonne we gehēton ússum hlāforde þát . . ., *when we promised our lord that . . .*, 2635; pret. part. sió gehātan [wás] . . . gladum suna Frōdan, *betrothed to the glad son of Froda*, 2025.

**hātor**, st. m. n., *heat*: in comp. and-hātor.

**hāft**, adj., *held, bound, fettered*: nom. sg., 2409; acc. sg. helle hāftan, *him fettered by hell* (Grendel), 789.

**hāft-mēce**, st. m., *sword with fetters or chains* (cf. *fetel-hilt*): dat. sg. þam hāft-mēce, 1458. See Note.

**hāg-steald**, st. m., *man, hegeman, youth*: gen. pl. hāg-stealdra, 1890.

**hāle**, st. m., *man*: nom. sg., 1647, 1817, 3112; acc. sg. hāle, 720; dat. pl. hælum (hænum, MS.), 1984.

**hāleð**, st. m., *hero, fighter, warrior, man*: nom. sg., 190, 331, 1070; nom. pl. hāleð, 52, 2248, 2459, 3143; dat. pl. hāleðum 1710, 1962, etc.; gen. pl. hāleða, 467, 497, 612, 663, etc.

**hārg**. See *hearg*.

**hāð**, st. f., *heath* · dat. sg. hāðe, 2213.

**hāðen**, adj., *heathenish*; acc. sg. hāðene sāwle, 853; dat. sg. hāðnum horde, 2217; gen. sg. hāðenes, *of the heathen* (Grendel), 987; gen. pl. hāðenra, 179.

**hāð-stapa**, w. m., *that which goes about on the heath* (stag): nom. sg., 1369.

**hāl**, st. f.: 1) *health, welfare, luck* · acc. sg. him hāl ábeád, 654; mid hāle, 1218. — 2) *favorable sign, favorable omen*: hāl sceáwedon, *observed favorable signs* (for Beowulf's undertaking), 204.

**hālo**, st. f., *health, welfare, luck* · acc. sg. hālo ábeád heorð-geneátum, 2419. — Comp. un-hālo.

**hāst** (O H G. haisterā . hanti, manu violenta; heist, ira; heis-tigo, iracunde), adj., *violent, vehement*: acc. sg. þurh hāstne hād, 1336.

**he**, fem. he 6, neut. hit, pers. pron., *he, she, it*; in the oblique cases also reflexive, *himself, herself, it-self*: acc. sg. hine, hī, hit; dat. sg. him, hire, him; gen. sg. his, hire, his; plur. acc. nom. hī, hīg, hie; dat. him; gen. hira, heora, hiera, hiora — he omitted before the verb, 68, 300, 2309, 2345.

**hebban**, st. v., *to raise, to lift*, w. acc.: inf. sīððan ic hond and rond hebban mihte, 657; pret. part. ha-fen, 1291; häfen, 3024.

**ā-hebban**, *to raise, to lift from, to take away*: wās . . . ic ge goð áha-fen of horde, *taken up from the hoard*, 1109; þā wās . . . wōp up áhafen, *a cry of distress raised*, 128.

**ge-hegan** [ge-hēgan], w. v., to enclose, to fence in; gehegan, to mark off the court, hold court. Here figurative: inf. sceal . . . āna gehegan þing wið þyrse (shall alone decide the matter with Grendel), 425.

**hel**, st. f., hell: nom. sg., 853, acc. sg. helle, 179; dat. sg. helle, 101, 589; (as instr.), 789; gen. sg. helle, 1275. **hel-bend**, st. m. f., bond of hell: instr. pl. hell-bendum fāst, 3073.

**hel-rūna**, w. m., sorcerer: nom. pl. helrūnan, 163.

**be-helan**, st. v., to conceal, to hide: pret. part. be-holen, 414.

**helm**, st. m.: 1) protection in general, defence, covering that protects: acc. sg. on helm, 1393; under helm, 1746.—2) helmet: nom. sg., 1630; acc. sg. helm, 673, 1023, 1527, 2988; (helo, MS.), 2724; brūn-fāgne, gold-fāhne helm, 2616, 2812; dat. sg. under helme, 342, 404; gen. sg. helmes, 1031; acc. pl. helmas, 240, 2639.—3) defence, protector, designation of the king: nom. sg. helm Scyldinga (Hrōðgār), 371, 456, 1322; acc. sg. heofena helm (the defender of the heavens = God), 182; helm Scyldinga, 2382.—Comp.: grim-, gūð-, heaðo-, niht-helm.

**ofer-helman**, w. v. w. acc., to cover over, to overhang: pres. sg. III. ofer-helmað, 1365.

**helm-berend**, pres. part., helmet-wearing (warrior): acc. pl. helm-berend, 2518, 2643.

**helpan**, st. v., to help: inf. þāt him holt-wudu helpan ne meahte, lind wið lige, that a wooden shield could not help him, a linden shield against flame, 2341; þāt him frenna ege mihton helpan åt hilde,

2685; wutun gangan tō, helpan hildfruman, let us go thither to help the battle-chief, 2650; w. gen. ongan . . . mæges helpan, began to help my kinsman, 2880; so, pret. sg. þær he his mæges (MS. mægenes) healp, 2699.

**help**, m and f., help, support, maintenance acc sg helpe, 551, 1553; dat sg. tō helpe, 1831, acc. sg. helpe, 2449.

**hende**, adj., -handed: in comp. tðel-hende.

**her**, adv., here, 397, 1062, 1229, 1655, 1821, 2054, 2797, etc.; hither, 244, 361, 376.

**here** (Goth. harji-s), st. m., army, troops · dat. sg. on herge, in the army, on a warlike expedition, 1249; in the army, among the fighting men, 2639; as instr. herge, 2348—Comp.: flot-, scip-, sin-here.

**here-brōga**, w. m., terror of the army, fear of war: dat. sg. for here-brōgan, 462.

**here-byrne**, w. f., battle-mail, coat of mail: nom. sg., 1444.

**here-grīma**, w. m., battle-mask, i.e. helmet (with visor): dat. sg. -grīman, 396, 2050, 2606,

**here-net**, st. n., battle-net, i.e. coat of mail (of interlaced rings): nom. sg., 1554.

**here-nfō**, st. m., battle-enmity, battle of armies: nom. sg., 2475.

**here-pād**, st. f., army-dress, i.e. coat of mail, armor: nom. sg., 2259.

**here-rīc**, st. m., army-hero, hero in battle, warrior: acc. sg. here-rīc (MS. here ric), 1177.

**here-sceaft**, st. m., battle-shaft, i.e. spear: gen. pl. here-sceafta heáp, 335.

**here-spēd**, st. f., (war-speed), luck in war · nom. sg., 64.

**here-sträl**, st. m., *war-arrow, missile* : nom. sg., 1436.

**here-syrce**, w. f., *battle-shirt, shirt of mail* : acc. sg. *here-syrcan*, 1512.

**here-wæd**, st. f., *army-dress, coat of mail, armor* : dat. pl. (as instr.) *here-wædum*, 1898.

**here-wæsma**, w. m., *war-might, fierce strength in battle* : dat. pl. an *here-wæsmum*, 678.—*Leo.*

**here-wifa**, w. m., *leader of the army, i.e. ruler, king* : nom. sg., 3021.

**herg, hearg**, st. m., *image of a god, grove where a god was worshipped*, hence to the Christian a wicked place (?) : dat. pl. *hergum* ge-*heāðerod*, *confined in wicked places* (parallel with *hell-bendum fæst*), 3073.

**herigean**, w. v. w. dat. of pers., *to provide with an army, to support with an army* : pres. sg. I. ic *þe wel herige*, 1834.—*Leo.*

**hete**, st. m., *hate, enmity* : nom. sg. 142, 2555.—Comp. : *ecg-, morðor-, wig-hete*.

**hete-lic**, adj., *hated* : nom. sg., 1268.

**hetend, hettend**, (pres part of *hetan*, see *hatian*), *enemy, hostis* : nom. pl. *hetende*, 1829 ; dat. pl. *wið hettendum*, 3005.

**hete-nið**, st. m., *enmity full of hate* : acc. pl. *hete-niðas*, 152.

**hete-sweng**, st. m., *a blow from hate* : acc. pl. *hete-swengas*, 2226.

**hete-banc**, st. m., *hate-thought, a hostile design* : dat. pl. *mid his hete-bancum*, 475.

**hēdan, ge-hēdan**, w. v. w. gen. : 1) *to protect* : pret. sg. ne *hēdde he bās heafolan*, *did not protect his head*, 2608.—2) *to obtain* : subj. pret. sg. III. *gehēdde*, 505.

**hērian**, w. v. w. acc., *to praise, to commend* ; with reference to God,

*to adore* : inf. *heofena helm hērian ne cūðon, could not worship the defence of the heavens (God)*, 182 ; ne *hāru Hildeburh hērian bōrste Eotena tīcōwe, had no need to praise the fidelity of the Eotens*, 1072 ; pres. subj. *hāt mon his wine-dryhten wordum hērge*, 3177.

**g-e- heāðerian**, w. v., *to force, to press in* · piet part. *ge-heāðerod*, 3073.

**heāðo-byrne**, w. f., *battle-mail, shirt of mail* : nom. sg., 1553.

**heāðo-deðr**, adj., *bold in battle, brave* : nom. sg., 689 ; dat. pl. *heāðo-deðrum*, 773.

**heāðo-fyr**, st. n., *battle-fire, hostile fire* : gen. sg. *heāðu-fyres*, 2523 ; instr. pl. *heāðo-fyrum*, 2548, of the drake's fire-spewing.

**heāðo-grim**, adj., *grim in battle*, 548.

**heāðo-helm**, st. m., *battle-helmet, war-helmet* : nom. sg., 3157(?)

**heāðo-lāc**, st. n., *battle-play, battle* : dat. sg. at *heāðo-lāce*, 584 ; gen. sg. *heāðo-lāces hāl*, 1975.

**heāðo-mære**, adj., *renowned in battle* : acc. pl. *mære*, 2803.

**heāðo-ræs**, st. m., *storm of battle, attack in battle, entrance by force* : nom. sg., 557 ; acc. pl. *ræsas*, 1048 ; gen. pl. *ræssa*, 526.

**heāðo-reáf**, st. n., *battle-dress, equipment for battle* : acc. sg. *heāðo-reáf heāldon* (*kept the equipments*), 401.

**heāðo-rinc**, st. m., *battle-hero, warrior* : acc. sg. *þone heāðo-rinc (Hīfēðel's son, Hæðcyn)*, 2467 ; dat. pl. *þāem heāðo-rincum*, 370.

**heāðo-rōf**, adj., *renowned in battle* : nom. sg., 381 ; nom. pl. *heāðo-rōf*, 865.

**heāðo-scearp**, adj., *sharp in battle*,

**bold:** n. m. pl. (-scearde, MS.), 2830.

**heaðo-seðe**, adj., *battle-sick* · dat. sg. -siðcum, 2755.

**heaðo-steáp**, adj., *high in battle, excelling in battle* · nom. sg in weak form, *heaðo-steápa*, 1246; acc. sg *heaðo-steápne*, 2154, both times of the helmet.

**heaðo-swát**, st. m., *blood of battle* · dat. sg. *heaðo-swáte*, 1607; as instr., 1461; gen. pl. *hárost heaðo-swáta*, 1660.

**heaðo-sweng**, st. m., *battle-stroke (blow of the sword)*: dat. sg. *äfter heaðo-swenge*, 2582.

**heaðo-torht**, adj., *loud, clear in battle* nom. sg. *stefn . . . heaðo-torht*, *the voice clear in battle*, 2554.

**heaðo-wæd**, st. f., *battle-dress, coat of mail, armor*: instr. pl. *heaðo-wædum*, 39.

**heaðo-weorc**, st. n., *battle-work, battle*: acc. sg., 2893.

**heaðo-wylm**, st. m., *hostile (flame-) wave*. acc. pl. *háte heaðo-wylmas*, 2820; gen. pl. *heaðo-wylma*, 82.

**heaf**, st. n., *sea*: acc. pl. *ofer heafō*, 2478. See Note.

**heafola.** See *hafela*.

**heal**, st. f., *hall, main apartment, large building* (consisting of an assembly-hall and a banqueting-hall): nom. sg. *heal*, 1152, 1215; *heall*, 487; acc. sg. *healle*, 1088; dat. sg. *healle*, 89, 615, 643, 664, 926, 1010, 1927, etc.; gen. sg. [healle], 389.—Comp.: *gif*, *meodo-heal*.

**heal-ärn**, st. n., *hall-building, hall-house*: gen. sg. *heal-ärna*, 78.

**heal-gamen**, st. n., *social enjoyment in the hall, hall-joy*: nom. sg., 1067.

**heal-reced**, st. n., *hall-building*. acc. sg., 68.

**heal-sittend**, pres. part., *sitting in the hall (at the banquet)*: dat. pl. *heal-sittendum*, 2869; gen. pl. *heal-sittendra*, 2016.

**heal-pegn**, st. m., *hall-thane*, i.e. a warrior who holds the hall: gen. sg. *heal-pegnes*, of Grendel, 142; acc. pl. *heal-pegnas*, of Beowulf's band, 720.

**heal-wudu**, *hall-wood*, i.e. hall built of wood: nom. sg., 1318.

**healdan**, st. v. w. acc.: 1) *to hold, to hold fast; to support*: pret. pl. *hū þā stānbogan . . . èce eorðreced innan heóldon* (MS. *healde*), *how the arches of rock within held the everlasting earth-house*, 2720. Pret. sg., with a person as object: *heóld hine tō faste, held him too fast*, 789; w. the dat. *he him freóndláum heóld, supported him with friendly advice*, 2378.—2) *to hold, to watch, to preserve, to keep; reflexive, to maintain one's self, to keep one's self*: pres. sg. II. *eal þu hit geþyldum healdest, inägen mid mððes snytrum, all that preservest thou continuously, strength and wisdom of mind*, 1706; III. *healdeð higeméðun heafod-wearde, holds for the dead the head-watch*, 2910; imp. sg. II. *heald forð tela níwe silibe, keep well, from now on, the new relationship*, 949; *heald (heold, MS.) þu nu hruse . . . eorla achtē, preserve thou now, Earth, the noble men's possessions*, 2248; inf. se þe holmclifu *healdan scolde, watch the sea-cliffs*, 230; so, 705; *nacan . . . ðrum healdan, to keep well your vessel*, 296; *wearde healdan*, 319; *forlónan eorla gestreón eorðan healdan*, 3168; pres. part. *dreám heal*

der.de, *holding rejoicing* (i.e. thou who art rejoicing), 1228; pret. sg. neold hine syððan fyr and fästor, *hept himself afterwards afar and more secure*, 142; ægwearde heold, *I have (hitherto) kept watch on the sea*, 241; so, 305; hiold heah-lufan wið haleða brego, *preserved high love*, 1955; ginfاستan gife . . . heold, 2184; gold-mâðmas heold, *took care of the treasures of gold*, 2415; heold min tela, *protected well mine own*, 2738; bone . . . sceft . . . nyttē heold, *had employment, was employed*, 3119; heold me, *protected, i.e. brought me up*, 2431; pret. pl. heaðo-reaf heoldan, *watched over the armor*, 401; sg. for pl. heafodbeorge . . . walan utan heold, *outwards, bosses kept guard over the head*, 1032.—Related to the preceding meaning are the two following: 3) *to rule and protect the fatherland*: inf. gif þu healdan wylt maga rice, 1853; pret. heold, 57, 2738.—4) *to hold, to have, to possess, to inhabit*: inf. lêt bone brego-siðl Beð-wulf healdan, 2390; gerund. tō healdanne hleðburh wera, 1732; pret. sg. heold, 103, 161, 466, 1749, 2752; lyftwynne heold nihtes hwt-lum, *at night-time had the enjoyment of the air*, 3044; pret. pl. Geáta leóde hreáwic heoldon, *the Gedatas held the place of corpses (lay dead upon it)*, 1215; pret. sg. þær heó ær næste heold worolde wynne, *in which she formerly possessed the highest earthly joy*, 1080.—5) *to win to receive*: pret. pl. I. heoldon heáh gesceap, *we received a heavy fate, heavy fate befell us*, 3085.

be-healdan, w. acc.: 1) *to take care of, to attend to*: pret. sg. begn

nyttē beheold, *a thane discharged the office*, 494; so, 668—2) *to hold* pret. sg. se be flôda begong . . . beheold, 1499.—3) *to look at, to behold*: bryðswyð beheold mæg Higelâces hû . . ., *great woe saw H.'s kinsman, how . . .*, 737. for-healdan, w. acc., *(to hold badly), to fall away from, to rebel*: pret. part. hâfdon hy forhealden helm Scylfinga, *had rebelled against the defender of the Scylfings*, 2382. ge-healdan: 1) *to hold, to receive, to hold fast*: pres. sg. III. se be waldendes hylde gehealdeð, *who receives the Lord's grace*, 2294; pres. subj. fâder alwalda . . . eðwic gehealde slða gesunde, *keep you sound on your journey*, 317; inf. ne meahte he . . . on þam frum-gâre feorh gehealdan, *could not hold back the life in his lord*, 2857.—2) *to take care, to preserve, to watch over; to stop*: imp. sg. hafa nu and geheald hûsa sêlest, 659; inf. gehealdan hêt hildegatwe, 675; pret. sg. he frâtwe geheold fela missera, 2621; bone he ær geheold wið hettendum hord and rice, *him who before preserved treasure and realm*, 3004.—3) *to rule*: inf. folc gehealdan, 912; pret. sg. geheold tela (brâde rice), 2209.

healf, st. f., *half, side, part*: acc. sg. on þâ healf, *towards this side*, 1676; dat. sg. hâleðum be healf, *at the heroes' side*, 2263; acc. pl. on twâ healfa, *upon two sides, mutually*, 1096; on þâ healfa (healf), *on both sides (to Grendel and his mother)*, 1306; *on two sides, on both sides*, 2064; gen. pl. on healfa gehwone, *in half, through the middle*, 801.

**healf**, adj., *half* · gen. sg. *healfre*, 1088.

**heals**, st. m., *neck* : acc. sg. *heals*, 2692; dat. sg. *wið halse*, 1567; *be healse*, 1873. — Comp.: the adjectives *fāmig*-, *wunden-heals*.

**heals-beāh**, st. m., *neck-ring, collar* acc. sg. *bone heals-beāh*, 2173; gen. pl. *heals-beāga*, 1196.

**heals-gebedde**, w. f., *beloved bedfellow, wife* nom. sg. *healsgebedde* (MS. *healsgebedda*), 63.

**healsian**, w. v. w. acc., *to entreat earnestly, to implore* : piet sg. *hā se heōden mec... healsode hieōh-mōd hāt...*, *entreated me sorrowful, that...*, 2133.

**heard**, adj.: 1) of persons, *able, efficient in war, strong, brave* · nom. sg. *heard*, 342, 376, 404, 1575, 2540, etc.; in weak form, *se hearda*, 401, 1964; *se hearda þegn*, 2978; *þes heāda heáp*, 432; nom. pl. *hearde hilde-frecan*, 2206; gen. pl. *heardra*, 989. Comparative: acc. sg. *heardran hale*, 720. With accompanying gen.: *wiges heard, strong in battle*, 887; dat. sg. *nīða heardum*, 2171. — 2) of the implements of war, *good, firm, sharp, hard* : nom. sg. (*gīð-byrne, lic-syrce*) *heard*, 322, 551. In weak form: masc. *here-strāl hearda*, 1436; *se hearda helm*, 2256; neutr. *here-net hearde*, 1554; acc. sg (*swurd, wæpen*), *heard*, 540, 2688, 2988; nom. pl. *hearde... homera lāfe*, 2830; *heard and hring-mæl* *Heāðo'cor'na* *gestreón*, 2038; acc. pl. *heāði wæl*, 2639. Of other things, *hard, rough, harsh, hard to bear* acc. sg. *heāði-lāl, heāðde*, 1344. From *sg. wrōl* *heard*, 2915; *here-nīð heāda*, 2475, acc. sg. *heoro-sweng heādne*, 1591; instr. sg. *heardan ceāpe*, 2483; instr. pl. *heardan, heardum clam-mum*, 964, 1336; gen. pl. *heardra hīn'ña*, 166. Compar.: acc. sg. *heardran feohtan*, 576 — Comp.: *fyr*-, *fren*-, *nīð*-, *regen*-, *scūr*-*heard*. *hearde*, adv., *hard, very*, 1439.

**heard-eccg**, adj., *sharp-edged, hard, good in battle* : nom. sg., 1289.

**heard-fyrde**, adj., *hard to take away, heavy* · acc. sg. *hard-fyrdne*, 2246. — Leo.

**heard-hygend**, pres. part., *of a warlike disposition, brave* : nom. pl. *-hicgende*, 394, 800.

**hearg-trāf**, st. n., *tent of the gods, temple* : dat. pl. *āt härg-trafum* (MS. *hræg trafum*), 175.

**hearm**, st. m., *harm, injury, insult* · dat sg. *mid hearne*, 1893.

**hearm-seeaða**, w. m., *enemy causing injury or grief* : nom. sg *hearm-scaða*, 767.

**hearpe**, w. f., *harp* : gen. sg *hearpan swāg*, 89, 3024; *hearpan wynne* (*wyn*), 2108, 2263.

**heāðu**, st. f., *sea, waves* : acc. sg. *heāðu*, 1863?

**heāðu-liðend**, pres. part., *sea-farer, sailor* : nom. pl. *-liðende*, 1799; dat. pl. *-liðendum* (designation of the *Geatas*), 2956.

**heáfod**, st. n., *head* : acc. sg., 48, 1640; dat. sg. *heáfde*, 1591, 2291, 2974; dat. pl. *heáfdlum*, 1243.

**heáfod-beorh**, st. f., *head-defence, protection for the head* : acc. sg. *heáfod-beorge*, 1031.

**heáfod-mæg**, st. m., *head-kinsman, near blood-relative* : dat. pl. *heáfod-mægum* (*brothers*), 589; gen. pl. *heáfod-mæga*, 2152.

**heáfod-segn**, st. n., *head-sign, banner* : acc. sg., 2153.

**heáfod-weard**, st. f., *head-watch*

acc. sg. healdeð... heáfod-warde  
leófes and lāðes, *for the friend*  
*and the foe* (Beowulf and the drake,  
who lie dead near each other),  
2910.

**heáh, heá,** adj., *high, noble* (in  
composition, also *primus*): nom.  
sg. heáh Healflene, 57; heá (Ili-  
gelác), 1927; heáh (sele), 82;  
heáh hlæw, 2806, 3159; acc. sg.  
heáh (segn), 48, 2769; heáhne  
(MS. heánnē) hrōf, 984; dat. sg.  
in (tō) sele þam heán, 714, 920;  
gen. sg. heán hūsē, 116.— *high,*  
*heavy* • acc. heáh gesceap (*an un-  
usual, heavy fate*), 3085.

**heá-burh,** st. f., *high city, first city  
of a country*: acc. sg., 1128.

**heáh-cyning,** st. m., *high king,*  
*mightiest of the kings*: gen. sg.  
-cyninges (of IIrōNgār), 1040.

**heáh-gestreón,** st. m., *splendid  
treasure*. gen. pl. -gestreón, 2303.

**heáh-lufe,** w. f., *high love*: acc. sg.  
heáh-lufan, 1955.

**heáh-sele,** st. m., *high hall, first hall  
in the land, hall of the ruler* • dat.  
sg. heáh-sele, 648.

**heáh-setl,** st. n., *high seat, throne*:  
acc. sg., 1088.

**heáh-stede,** st. m., *high place, ruler's place* • dat. sg. on heáh-stede,  
285.

**heán,** adj., *depressed, low, despised,  
miserable*: nom. sg., 1275, 2100,  
2184, 2409.

**heáp,** st. m., *heap, crowd, troop*:  
nom. sg. begna heáp, 400; þes  
hearda heáp, *this brave band*,  
432; acc. sg. here-sceafta heáp, *the  
crowd of spears*, 335; mago-rinca  
heáp, 731; dat. sg. on heápe, *in a  
compact body*, as many as there  
were of them, 2597.— Comp. wíg-  
heáp.

**heáwan,** st. v., *to hew, to cleave*:  
inf., 801.

ge-heáwan, *cleave*: pres. subj. ge-  
heáwe, 683.

**heoðu,** st. f., *the interior of a build-  
ing*: dat. sg. bät he on heoðe ge-  
stōd, *in the interior* (of the hall,  
Heorot), 404.

**heofon,** st. m., *heaven*: nom. sg.,  
3157; dat. sg. hefene, 1572; gen.  
sg. heofenes, 414, 576, 1802, etc.;  
gen. pl. heofena, 182; dat. pl.  
under heofenum, 52, 505.

**heolfor,** st. n., *gore, flesh or crude  
blood*: dat. instr. sg. hātan heol-  
fie, 850, 1424; heolfre, 2139; un-  
der heolfre, 1303.

**heolster,** st. n., *haunt, hiding-place*.  
acc. sg. on heolster, 756.

**heonan,** adv., *hence, from here*.  
heonan, 252; heonon, 1362.

**heor,** st. m., *door-hinge*: nom. pl.  
heorras, 1000.

**heorde,** adj. See **wunden-heorde**.

**heorð-geneát,** st. m., *hearth-com-  
panion*, i.e. a vassal of the king, in  
whose castle he receives his liveli-  
hood: nom. pl. heorð-geneátas,  
261, 3181; acc. pl. heorð-geneátas,  
1581, 2181; dat. pl. heorð-geneá-  
tum, 2419.

**heorot,** st. m., *stag*: nom sg., 1370.

**heorte,** w. f., *heart*: nom. sg.,  
2562; dat. sg. āt heortan, 2271;  
gen. sg. heortan, 2464, 2508.—  
Comp.: the adjectives blīð-, grom-,  
rūm-, starc-heort.

**heoru,** st. m., *sword*: nom. sg. heoru  
bunden (cf. under *bindan*), 1286.  
In some of the following com-  
pounds heoro- seems to be con-  
founded with here- (see *here*).

**heoro-bláic,** adj., *pale through the  
sword, fatally wounded*: nom. sg  
[heoro-]bláic, 2489.

**heoru-dreór**, s. m., *sword-blood*: instr. sg. heoru-dreore, 487; heoro-dreore, 850

**heoro-dreórig**, adj., *bloody through the sword*: nom. sg., 936; acc. sg. heoro-dreórigne, 1781, 2721.

**heoro-drync**, st. m., *sword-drink*, i.e. blood shed by the sword: instr. pl. hioro-dryncum swealt, *died through sword-drink*, i.e. struck by the sword, 2359.

**heoro-gífre**, adj., *eager for hostile inroads*: nom. sg., 1499.

**heoro-grim**, adj., *sword-grim, fierce in battle*: nom. sg. m., 1565; fem. -grimme, 1848.

**heoro-hócihte**, adj., *provided with barbs, sharp like swords*: instr. pl. mid eofer-spreótum heoro-hócyhtum, 1439.

**heoro-serce**, w. f., *shirt of mail*. acc. sg. hioro-sercean, 2540.

**heoro-sweng**, st. m., *sword-stroke*: acc. sg. 1591.

**heoro-weallende**, ples. part., *rolling around fighting*, of the drake, 2782. See *weallian*.

**heoro-wearh**, st. m., *he who is sword-cursed, who is destined to die by the sword*: nom. sg., 1268.

**heófan**, w. v., *to lament, to moan*: part. nom. pl. hiófende, 3143.

**á-heóran**, *to free (?)*: w. acc. pret. sg. brýd áheórdre, 2931.

**heóre**, adj., *pleasant, not haunted, secure*: nom. sg. fem nis bát heóru stðw, *that is no secure place*, 1373. — Comp. un-heóre (-hýre).

**hider**, adv., *hither*, 240, 370, 394, 3093, etc.

**ofer-higlan**, w. v. (according to the connection, probably), *to exceed, 2767. (O.H.G. ubar-hugjan, to be arrogant.)*

**hild**, st. f., *battle, combat*: nom. sg., 452, 902, 1482, 2077, hild heoru grimme, 1848; acc. sg. hilde, 648; instr. sg. hilde, *through combat*, 2917; dat. sg. át hilde, 1461.

**hilde-bil**, st. n., *battle-sword*: nom. sg., 1667; instr. dat. sg. hilde-bille, 557, 1521.

**hilde-bord**, st. n., *battle-shield*: acc. pl. hilde-bord, 397; instr. pl. -bordum, 3140.

**hilde-cyst**, st. f., *excellence in battle, bravery in battle*: instr. pl. -cystum, 2599.

**hilde-deór**, adj., *bold in battle, brave in battle*: nom. sg., 312, 835, 1647, 1817; hilde-diór, 3112; nom. pl. hilde-deóre, 3171.

**hilde-freca**, w. m., *hero in battle*: nom. pl. hilde-fiecan, 2206; dat. sg. hild-frecan, 2367.

**hilde-geatwe**, st. f. pl., *equipment for battle, adornment for combat*: acc. hilde-geatwe, 675, gen -geatwa, 2363.

**hilde-giccl**, st. m., *battle-icicle*, i.e. the blood which hangs upon the sword-blades like icicles: instr. pl. hilde-gicelum, 1607.

**hilde-gríp**, st. f., *battle-gripe*: nom. sg., 1447, 2508.

**hilde-hlemma**, w. m., *one raging in battle, warrior, fighter*: nom. sg., 2352, 2545; dat. pl. est bát ge-eode . . . hilde-hlæmmum, *it happened to the warriors (the Géatas)*, 2202.

**hilde-leóma**, w. m., *battle-light, gleam of battle, hence*: 1) the fire-spewing of the drake in the fight: nom. pl. -leóman, 2584. — 2) *the gleaming sword*: acc. sg. -leóman, 1144.

**hilde-mecg**, st. m., *man of battle, warrior*: nom. pl. hilde-mecgas, 800.

**hilde-mêce**, st. m., *battle-sword*: nom. pl. -mêceas, 2203.

**hilde-rand**, st. m., *battle-shield*: acc. pl. -randas, 1243.

**hilde-ræs**, st. m., *storm of battle*: acc. sg., 300.

**hilde-rinc**, st. m., *man of battle, warrior, hero*: nom. sg., 1308, 3125, 3137; dat. sg. hilde-rince, 1496; gen. sg. hilde-rinces, 987.

**hilde-sâd**, adj., *satiated with battle, not wishing to fight any more*: acc. sg. hilde-sâdne, 2724.

**hilde-sceorp**, st. n., *battle-dress, armor, coat of mail*: acc. sg., 2156.

**hilde-setl**, st. n., *battle-seat* (saddle): nom. sg., 1040.

**hilde-strengo**, st. f., *battle-strength, bravery in battle*: acc., 2114.

**hilde-swât**, st. m., *battle-sweat*: nom. sg. hât hilde-swât (the hot, damp breath of the drake as he rushes on), 2559.

**hilde-tux**, st. m., *battle-tooth* instr. pl. hilde-tuxum, 1512.

**hilde-wæpen**, st. m., *battle-weapon*: instr. pl. -wæpnum, 39.

**hilde-wîsa**, w. m., *leader in battle, general*: dat. sg. fore Healfdenes hildewisan, *Healfdene's general* (Uinaf), 1065.

**hild-freca**. See *hilde-freca*.

**hild-fruma**, st. m., *battle-chief*: dat. sg. -fruma, 1679, 2650; gen. sg. þâs hild-fruman, 2836.

**hild-lata**, w. m., *he who is late in battle, coward*: nom. pl. þâ hild-latan, 2847.

**hilt**, st. n., *sword-hilt*: nom. sg. gylden hilt, 1678; acc. sg. þât hilt, 1669; hylt, 1668. Also used in the plural; acc. þâ hilt, 1615; dat. pl. be hiltum, 1575.—Comp.: fetel, wreoðen-hilt.

**hilde-cumbor**, st. n., *banner with a staff*: acc. sg., 1023.

**hilted**, piet. part., *provided with a hilt or handle*: acc. sg. heard swyrd hilted, *sword with a (rich) hilt*, 2988.

**hin-fûs**, adj., *ready to die*: nom. sg. hyge wâs him hinfûs (i.e. he felt that he should not survive), 756.

**hindema**, adj. superl., *hindmost, last*: instr. sg. hindeman sîðe, *the last time, for the last time*, 2050, 2518.

**hirde, hyrde**, st. m., *(herd) keeper, guardian, possessor*: nom. sg. folces hyrde, 611, 1833, 2982; rîces hyrde, 2028; fyrena hyrde, *the guardian of mischief, wicked one*, 751, 2220; wuldras hyrde, *the king of glory, God*, 932; hrunga hyrde, *the keeper of the rings*, 2246; cumbles hyrde, *the possessor of the banner, the bearer of the banner*, 2506; folces hyrde, 1850; frâtwa hyrde, 3134; rîces hyrde, 3081; acc. pl. hûses hyrdas, 1667.—Comp.: grund-hyrde.

**hit** (O.N. hita), st. f. (?), *heat*: nom. sg. henden hyt sý, 2650.

**hladan**, st. v.: 1) *to load, to lay*: inf. on bæl hladan leófne mannan, *lay the dear man on the funeral-pile*, 2127; him on bearm hladan bunan and discas, *laid cups and plates upon his bosom, loaded himself with them*, 2776; pret. part. þær wâs wunden gold on wæn hladen, *laid upon the wain*, 3135.—2) *to load, to burden*: pret. part. þâ wâs . . . sœgeáp naca hladen herewædum, *loaded with armor*, 1898.—Comp. gilp-hlâden.

**ge-hladan**, w. acc., *to load, to burden*: pret. sg. sæbât gehlâð (MS gehleð), 896.

**hláford**, st. m., *lord, ruler* : nom. sg., 2376; acc. sg., 267; dat sg hláforde, 2635; gen. sg. hláfoides, 3181.—Comp. eald-hláford.

**hláford-leás**, adj., *without a lord* : nom. pl. hláford-leáse, 2936.

**hláw, hlæw**, st. m., *hill, grave-hill* : acc. sg. hlæw, 2803, 3159, 3171; dat. sg. for hláwe, 1121. Also, *grave-chamber* (the interior of the grave-hill), *cave* : acc. sg. hláw [under] hrusan, 2277; hlæw under hrusan, 2412; dat. sg. on hlæwe, 2774. The drake dwells in the rocky cavern which the former owner of his treasure had chosen as his burial-place, 2242-2271.

**hläst**, st. n., *burden, load* : dat. sg. hläste, 52.

**hlem**, st. m., *noise, din of battle, noisy attack* : in the compounds, uht-, wál-hlem.

**hlemma**, w. m., *one raging, one who calls* ; see *hilde-hlemma*.

**á-hlehhhan**, st. v., *to laugh aloud, to shout, to exult* : pret. sg. his mód áhlög, *his mood exulted*, 731.

**hleahtor**, st. m., *laughter* : nom. sg., 612; acc. sg., 3021.

**hleápan**, st. v., *to run, to trot, to spring* : inf. hleápan lêton ... feal-we mearas, 865.

**á-hleapan**, *to spring up* : pret. áhleóp, 1398.

**hleoðu**. See *hlið*.

**hleonian**, w. v., *to incline, to hang over* : inf. oð hât he ... fyrgen-beámas ofer hárne stán hleonian funde, *till he found mountain-trees hanging over the gray rocks*, 1416.

**hleó**, st. m., *shady, protected place; defence, shelter* ; figurative designation of the king, or of powerful nobles : wígendra hleó, of Hrôðgár, 429; of Sigemund, 900; of Beowulf, 1973, 2338; eorla hleó, of Hrôðgár, 1036, 1867; of Beowulf, 792; of Hygelac, 2191.

**hleó-burh**, st. f., *ruler's castle or city* : acc. sg., 913, 1732.

**hleóðor-ewyde**, st. m., *speech of solemn sound, ceremonious words*, 1980.

**hleór**, st. n., *cheek, jaw* : in comp. fáted-hleór (adj.).

**hleór-bera**, w. m., *cheek-bearer*, the part of the helmet that reaches down over the cheek and protects it : acc. pl. oferhleór-beran (*visor* ?), 304.

**hleór-bolster**, st. m., *cheek-bolster, pillow* : nom. sg., 689.

**hleótan**, st. v. w. acc., *to obtain by lot, to attain, to get* : pret. sg. feorhwunde hleát, 2386.

**hliðian**, w. v., *to rise, to be prominent* : inf. hliðian, 2806; pret. hlifade, 81, 1800, 1899.

**hlið**, st. n., *cliff, precipice of a mountain* : dat. sg. on hliðe, 3159; gen. sg. hliðes, 1893; pl. hliðu in composition, stán-hliðu, hleoðu in the compounds fen-, mist-, nás-, wulf-hleoðu.

**hlin-bed** (Frisian hlen-bed, Richt-hofen 206<sup>28</sup>, for which another text has cronk-bed), st. n., κλινίδιον, *bed for reclining, sick-bed* : acc. sg. hlim-bed, 3035.

**tô-hlidan**, st. v., *to spring apart, to burst* : pret. part. nom. pl. tô-hlidene, 1000.

**hlið**, adj., *loud* : acc. sg. dreám ... hliðne, 89.

**hlyn**, st. m., *din, noise, clatter* : nom. sg., 612.

**hlynnan, hlynian**, w. v., *to sound, to resound* : inf. hlynnan (of the voice), 2554; of fire, *to crackle* : pret. sg. hlynnode, 1121.

**hlynsian**, w. v., *to resound, to crash*:  
pret. sg. reced hlynsode, 771.

**hlytm**, st. m., *lot*: dat. sg. nās þā on  
hlytme, hwā þāt hord strude, *it did  
not depend upon lot who should  
plunder the hoard*, i.e. its posses-  
sion was decided, 3127.

**hnāh**, adj.: 1) *low, inferior*: comp.  
acc. sg. hnāgrān, 678; dat. sg.  
hnāhran rince, *an inferior hero,  
one less brave*, 953. — 2) *famili-  
arily intimate*: nom. sg. nās hið  
hnāh swā þeāh, *was nevertheless  
not familiarly intimate* (with the  
Geātas, i.e. preserved her royal dig-  
nity towards them), (*niggardly?*),  
1930.

**hnægan**, w. v. w. acc., (for nægan),  
to speak to, to greet: pret. sg. þāt  
he bone wīsan wordum hnægde  
freān Ingwina, 1319.

**ge-hnægan**, w. acc., to bend, to  
humiliate, to strike down, to fell:  
pret. sg. ge-hnaegde helle gāst,  
1275; þær hyne Hetware hilde  
gehnægdon, 2917.

**hnitan**, st. v., to dash against, to  
encounter, here of the collision of  
hostile bands: pret. pl. þonne hni-  
ton (hnitan) fēðan, 1328, 2545.

**hoðma**, w. m., *place of concealment,  
cave, hence, the grave*: dat. sg. in  
hoðman, 2459.

**hof**, st. n., *enclosed space, court-yard,  
estate, manor-house*: acc. sg. hof  
(Hrōðgār's residence), 312; dat.  
sg. tō hofe sīnum (Grendel's home  
in the sea), 1508; tō hofe (Hyg-  
lāc's residence), 1975; acc. pl.  
beorht hofu, 2314; dat. pl. tō hofum  
Geāta, 1837.

**hogode**. See *hyegan*.

**hold**, adj., *inclined to, attached to,  
gracious, dear, true*: nom. sg. w.  
dat. of the person, hold weorod

freān Scyldinga, *a band well dis-  
posed to the lord of the Scyldings*,  
290; mandrihtne hold, 1230; Hy-  
gelāce wās . . . nefā swyðe hold,  
to H. was his nephew (Beowulf)  
very much attached, 2171; acc.  
sg. þurh holdne hige, *from a kindly  
feeling, with honorable mind*, 267;  
holdne wine, 376; holdne, 1980;  
gen. pl. holdra, 487.

**hold**. See *healdan*.

**holm**, st. m., *deep sea*: nom. sg., 519,  
1132, 2139; acc. sg., 48, 633; dat.  
sg. holme, 543, 1436, 1915; acc. pl.  
holmas, 240. — Comp. wæg-holm.

**holm-clif**, st. n., *sea-cliff*: dat. sg.  
on þām holm-clife, 1422; from þām  
holmclife, 1636; acc. pl. holm-  
clifu, 230.

**holm-wylm**, st. m., *the waves of the  
sea*: dat. sg. holm-wylme, 2412.

**holt**, st. n., *wood, thicket, forest*.  
acc. sg. on holt, 2599; holt, 2847.  
— Comp.: äsc-, fyrgen-, gār-,  
Hrefnes-holt.

**holwudu**, st. m., *forest-wood*: 1) of  
the material: nom. sg., 2341. — 2)  
= *forest*: acc. sg., 1370.

**hord**, st. m. and n., *hoard, treasure*:  
nom. sg., 2284, 3085; beāga hord,  
2285; māðma hord, 3012; acc.  
sg. hord, 913, 2213, 2320, 2510,  
2745, 2774, 2956, 3057; sāwle  
hord, 2423; þāt hord, 3127; dat.  
sg. of horde, 1109; for horde, *on  
account of* (the robbing of) *the  
hoard*, 2782; hæðnum horde,  
2217; gen. sg. hordes, 888. —  
Comp.: beāh-, breōst-, word-, wyrm-  
hord.

**hord-ärn**, st. n., *place in which a  
treasure is kept, treasure-room*:  
dat. hord-ärne, 2832; gen. pl. hord-  
ärna, 2280.

**hord-burh**, st. f., *city in which is*

*the treasure (of the king's), ruler's castle*: acc. sg., 467.

**hord-gestreón**, st. n., *hoard-treasure, precious treasure*: dat. pl. hord-gestrieónam, 1900; gen. pl. mägen-byrðenne hord-gestreóna, *the great burden of rich treasures*, 3093.

**hord-máððum**, st. m., *treasure-jewel, precious jewel*: acc. sg. (-madnum, MS.), 1199.

**hord-wela**, w. m., *treasure-riches, abundance of treasures*: acc. sg. hord-welan, 2345.

**hord-weard**, st. m., *warder of the treasure, hoard-warden*: 1) of the king: nom. sg., 1048; acc. sg., 1853.—2) of the drake: nom. sg., 2294, 2303, 2555, 2594.

**hord-weorðung**, st. f., *ornament out of the treasure, rich ornament*: acc. sg. -weorðunge, 953.

**hord-wyn**, st. f., *treasure-joy, joy-giving treasure*: acc. sg. hord-wynne, 2271.

**horn**, st. m., *horn*: 1) upon an animal: instr. pl. heorot hornum trum, 1370.—2) wind-instrument: nom. sg., 1424; acc. sg., 2944.—Comp. gūð-horn.

**horn-boga**, w. m., *bow made of horn*: dat. sg. of horn-bogan, 2438.

**horn-geáp**, adj., of great extent between the (stag-)horns adorning the gables(?): nom. sg. sele ... heáf and horn-geáp, 82.

**horn-reced**, st. n., building whose two gables are crowned by the halves of a stag's antler(?): acc. sg., 705. Cf. Heyne's Treatise on the Hall, Heorot, p. 44.

**hors**, st. n., *horse*: nom. sg., 1400.

**höciht**, adj., *provided with hooks, hooked*: in comp. heoro-höciht.

**be-höfian**, w. v. w. gen., *to need, to want*: pres. sg. III. nu is se däg cumen þät ðre man-dryhten mägenes behöfað gôdra gûðrinca, *now is the day come when our lord needs the might of strong warriors*, 2648.

**on-höhsnian**, w. v., *to hinder*: pret. sg. þät onhöhsnode Hleminges mäg (on hohsnod, MS.), 1945.

**hölinga**, adv., *in vain, without reason*, 1077.

**be-höfian**, st. v., *to hang with*: pret. part helmum behongen, 3140.

**höp**, st. n., *protected place, place of refuge, place of concealment*, in the compounds fen-, mör-höp.

**hös** (Goth. hansa), st. f., *accompanying troop, escort*: instr. sg. mägða hōse, *with an accompanying train of servingwomen*, 925.

**hraðe**, adv., *hastily, quickly, immediately*, 224, 741, 749, 1391, etc.; hraðe, 1438; hraðe, 992; compar hraðor, 543.

**hran-fix**, st. m., *whale*: acc. pl. hron-fixas, 540.

**hran-räd**, st. f., *whale-road, i.e. sea*: dat. sg. ofer hron-râde, 10.

**hrâ**, st. n., *corpse*: nom. sg., 1589.

**hrâ-fyl**, st. m., *fall of corpses, killing, slaughter*: acc. sg., 277.

**hrâlfice**, adv., *hastily, immediately*, 356, 964.

**hräfn, hrefn**, st. m., *raven*: nom. sg. hrefn blaca, *black raven*, 1802; se wonna hrefn, *the dark raven*, 3025; dat. sg. hrefne, 2449.

**hrägl**, st. n., *dress, garment, armor*: nom. sg., 1196; gen. sg., hrägles, 1218; gen. pl. hrägla, 454.—Comp.: beado-, syrd-, mere-hrägl.

**hreðe**. See hraðe.

**hreðer**, st. m., *breast, bosom*: nom. sg. hreðer inne weſll (*it surg'd in*

*his breast*), 2114; *hreðer æfme weðill*, 2594; dat. sg. in *hreðre*, 1152; of *hreðre*, 2820.—*Breast* as the seat of feeling, *heart*: dat. sg. *þat wās . . . hreðre hygemēðe*, *that was depressing to the heart* (of the slayer, *Hæðcyn*), 2443; on *hreðre*, 1879, 2329; gen. pl. þurh *hreðra gehygð*, 2046.—*Breast* as seat of life: instr. sg. *hreðre*, parallel with *aldrē*, 1447.

**hreðer-bealo**, st. n., *evil that takes hold on the heart, evil severely felt*: acc. sg., 1344.

**hrefn**. See *hräfn*.

**hrēð**, st. f., *glory*; in composition, *gūð-hrēð*; *renown, assurance of victory*, in *sige-hrēð*.

**hrēðe**, adj., *renowned in battle*: nom. sg. *hrēð* (on account of the following ät, final e is elided, as *wēn ic for wēne ic*, 442; *frōf* for *fultum* for *frōfre* and *fultum*, 699; *fifēn ondrynsne* for *firene ondr*, 1933), 2576.

**hrēð-sigor**, st. m., *glorious victory*: dat. sg. *hrēð-sigora*, 2584.

**hrēmig**, adj., *boasting, exulting*: with instr. and gen. *hōðe hrēmig*, 124; since *hrēmig*, 1883; *frātwum hrēmig*, 2055; nom. pl. *nealles Hetware hrēmge bortton* (sc. *we-san*) *fēðe-wiges*, 2365.

**on-hrēran**, w. v., *to excite, to stir up*: pret. part. *on-hrēred*, 549, 2555.

**hreā-wic**, st. n., *place of corpses*: acc. sg. *Geāta leōde hreā-wiſ heðlodon*, *held the place of corpses*, 1215.

**hreād**, st. f., *ornament(?)*, in comp. *earm-hreād*. See *hreōðan*.

**hreām**, st. m., *noise, alarm*: nom. sg., 1303.

**hreōða**, w. m., *cover, in the compound bord-hreōða*.

**hreōðan**, ge-*hreōðan*, st. v., *a cover, to clothe*; only in the pret. part. *hroden*, *gehroden*, *dressa*, *adorned*: *hroden*, 495, 1023; *þat wās heal hroden feōnda feorum, then was the hall covered with the corpses of the enemy*, 1152; *gehroden golde, adorned with gold*, 304.—Comp.: *beág*, *gold-hroden*.

**hreóh**, *hreów*, *hreó*, adj., *excited, stormy, wild, angry, raging; sad, troubled*: nom. sg. (*Beowulf*) *hreōh and heoro-grim*, 1565; *þat ham gōdan wās hreów on hreðre, (that came with violence upon him, pained his heart)*, 2329; *hreó waeron fōla, the waves were angry, the sea stormy*, 548; *nās him hreóh sefa, his mind was not cruel*, 2181; dat. sg. on *hreón mōde, of sad heart*, 1308; on *hreóum mōde, angry at heart*, 2582.

**hreóh-mōd**, adj., *of sad heart*, 2133; *angry at heart*, 2297.

**hreōsan**, st. v., *to fall, to sink, to rush*: pret. *hreás*, 2489, 2832; pret. pl. *hruron*, 1075; *hie on weg hruron, they rushed away*, 1431; *hruron him teáras, tears burst from him*, 1873.

**be-hreōsan**, *to fall from, to be divested of*: pret. part. acc. pl. *fyrn-manna fatu . . . hyrstum behrorene, divested of ornaments* (from which the ornaments had fallen away), 2760.

**hreōw**, st. f., *distress, sorrow*: gen. pl. *þat wās Hrōðgāre hreōwa tor-nost, that was to Hrōðgār the bit-terest of his sorrows*, 2130.

**hring**, st. m.: 1) *ring*: acc. sg. *þone hring*, 1203; *hring gyldenne*, 2810; acc. pl. *hringas*, 1196, 1971, 3035; gen. pl. *hringa*, 1508, 2246.—2) *shiri of mail* (of interlaced rings): nom.

sg. hring, 1504; byrnan hring, 2261.—Comp. bân-hring.

**hringan**, w. v., *to give forth a sound, to ring, to rattle* pret. pl. byrnan hringdon, 327.

**hring-boga**, w. m., *one who bends himself into a ring*: gen sg. hringbogan (of the drake, bending himself into a circle), 2562.

**hringed**, pret. part., *made of rings*: nom sg. hringed byrne, 1246; acc. sg. hringde byrnan, 2616.

**hringed-stefna**, w. m., *ship whose stem is provided with iron rings* (cramp-irons), especially of sea-going ships (cf. Frið-bios saga, I : þorsteinn átti skip þat er Ellidi hêt, ... borðit war spengt iarni) : nom. sg., 32, 1898; acc. sg. hringed-stefnan, 1132.

**hring-fren**, st. n., *ring-iron, ring-mail* nom. sg., 322

**hring-mæl**, adj., *marked with rings*, i.e. ornamented with rings, or marked with characters of ring-form: nom. acc. sg., of the sword, 1522, 1562(?), nom. pl. heard and hring-mæl Hleaðobeardna gestreón (*rich armor*), 2038.

**hring-naca**, w. m., *ship with iron rings, sea-going ship*: nom. sg., 1863.

**hring-net**, st. n., *ring-net*, i.e. a shirt of interlaced rings: acc. sg., 2755; acc. pl. hring-net, 1890.

**hring-sele**, st. m., *ring-hall*, i.e. hall in which are rings, or in which rings are bestowed: acc. sg., 2841; dat. sg., 2011, 3054.

**hring-weorðung**, st. f., *ring-ornament*: acc. sg. -weorðunge, 3018.

**hrinan**, st. v. w. dat.: 1) *to touch, lay hold of*: inf. þat him heardra nân hrinan wolde fren ærgðð (that no good sword of valiant men would make an impression on him), 989; him for hrðf-sele hrinan ne mehte færgripe flôdes (*the sudden grip of the flood might not touch him owing to the hall-roof*), 1516; þat þam hring-sele hrinan ne môste gumena ænig (*so that none might touch the ringed-hall*), 3054; pret. sg. siððan he hre folnum [hr]ân (as soon as he touched it with his hands), 723; 8ð bât deâðes wylm hrân át heortan (*seized his heart*), 2271. Pret. subj. heâh be him wund hrine (*although he was wounded*), 2977.—2) (O.N. hrtna, *sonare, clamare*), *to resound, rustle* · pres. part. nom. pl. hrinde bearwas (for hînende) 1364; but see Note.

**hroden**. See **hreððan**.

**hron-fix**. See **hran-fix**.

**hrôðor**, st. m., *joy, beneficium* : dat sg. hrefne tâ hrôðre, 2449; gen pl. hrôðia, 2172.

**hrôf**, st. m., *roof, ceiling of a house*. nom. sg., 1000; acc. sg. under Heorotes hrôf, 403; under geápne hrôf, 838; geseâh steápne hrôf (*here inner roof, ceiling*), 927; so, ofer heâhne hrôf, 984; ymb þâs helmes hrôf, 1031; under beorges hrôf, 2756.—Comp. inwit-hrôf.

**hrôf-sele**, st. m., *covered hall*: dat. sg. hrôf-sele, 1516.

**hrôr**, adj., *stirring, wide-awake, valorous*: dat. sg. of þâm hrôran, 1630.—Comp. fela-hrôr.

**hruron**. See **hreðsan**.

**hruse**, w. f., *earth, soil*: nom. sg., 2248, 2559; acc. sg. on hrusan, 773, 2832; dat. sg. under hrusan, 2412.

**hryeg**, st. m., *back*: acc. sg. ofer

wäteres hrycg (*over the water's back, surface*), 471.

**hryre**, st. m., *fall, destruction, ruin*. — acc. sg., 3181; dat. sg., 1681, 3006. — Comp.: leôd-, wig-hryre.

**hryslan**, w. v., *to shake, be shaken, clatter*: pret. pl. syrcan hrysedon (*corselets rattled, of men in motion*), 226.

**hund**, st. m., *dog*: instr. pl. hundum, 1369.

**hund**, num., *hundred*: breô hund, 2279; w. gen. pl. hund missera, 1499; hund þûsanda landes and locrena beâga, 2995.

**hû**, adv., *how, quomodo*, 3, 116, 279, 738, 845, 2319, 2520, 2719, etc.

**hûð**, st. f., *booty, plunder*: dat. (instr.) sg. hûðe, 124.

**hûru**, adv., *above all, certainly*, 369; *indeed, truly*, 182, 670, 1072, 1466, 1945, 2837; *yet, nevertheless*, 863; *now*, 3121.

**hûs**, st. n., *house*: gen. sg. hûses, 116; gen. pl. hûsa sôlest (*Heorot*), 146, 285, 659, 936.

**hwan**, adv., *whither*: tô hwan syððan wearð hondraes häleða (*what issue the hand-to-hand fight of the heroes had*), 2072.

**hwanan, hwanon**, adv., *whence*: hwanan, 257, 2404; hwanon, 333.

**hwâ**, interrog. and indef. pron., *who*: nom. sg. m. hwâ, 52, 2253, 3127; neut. hwât, 173; ânes hwât (*a part only*), 3011; hwât þâ men wæron (*who the men were*), 233, etc.; hwât syndon ge searo-häbbendra (*what armed men are ye?*), 237; acc. sg. m. wið manna hwone (*from(?) any man*), 155; neut. burh hwât, 3069; hwât wit geô spræcon, 1477; hwât ... hynðo (gen.), fær-nîða (*what shame and sudden woes*), 474; so, hwât þu worn fela (*how very much thou*), 530; swyldes hwât, 881; hwât ... ârna, 1187; dat. m. hwâm, 1697. — Comp. æg-hwâ.

**hwât**, interj., *what! lo! indeed!* 1, 943, 2249.

**ge-hwâ**, w. part. gen., *each, each one*: acc. sg. m. wið feônda gehwone, 294; nîða gehwane, 2398; mîca gehwane, 2686; gum-cynnes gehwone, 2766; fem. on healfa gehwone, 801; dat. sg. m. dôgora gehwâm, 88, at nîða gehwâm, 883; þegna gehwâm, 2034, cûla gehwem, 1421, fem. in mægða gehwae, 25, nihta gehwam, 1366; gen. sing. m. manna gehwâs, 2528; fem. dæda gehwâs, 2839.

**hwâr**. See **hwær**.

**hwâder**. See **hwider**.

**hwâðer**, pron., *which of two*: nom. sg. hwâðer ... uncer twega, 2531; swâ hwâðer, *utercunque*: acc. sg. on swâ hwâðere hond swâ him gemet þince, 687. — Comp. æg-hwâðer.

**ge-hwâðer**, *each of two, either-other*: nom. sg. m. wâs gehwâðer ððrum lisigende lâð, 815; wâs ... gehwâðer ððrum hrððra gemydig, 2172; ne gehwâðer incer (*nor either of you two*), 584; nom. sg. neut. gehwâðer þâra (*either of them, i.e. ready for war or peace*), 1249; dat. sg. hioia gehwâðrum, 2995; gen. sg. bega gehwâðres, 1044.

**hwâðer, hwâðere, hwâðre**, 1) adv., *yet, nevertheless*: hwâðre, 555, 891, 1271, 2099, 2299, 2378, etc.; hwâðre swâ þeâl, *however, notwithstanding*, 2443; hwâðere, 574, 578, 971, 1719. — 2) conj., = *utrum, whether*: hwâðre, 1315; hwâðer, 1357, 2786.

**hwât**, adj., *sharp, bold, valiant*

noni. sg. se secg hwata, 3029; dat. sg. hwatum, 2162; nom pl. hwate, 1602, 2053; acc. pl. hwate, 2643, 3006.—Comp. : fyld-, gold-hwät.

**hwät.** See **hwā.**

**hwær**, adv., *where*: elles hwær, elsewhere, 138, hwær, somewhere, 2030. In elliptical question: wundur hwâr þonne..., is it a wonder when...? 3063.—Comp. ð-hwær. **ge-hwær**, *everywhere*: þeah þu heaðo-ræsa gehwær dohte (everywhere good in battle), 526.

**hwelc.** See **hwyle.**

**hwergen**, adv., *anywhere*: elles hwergen, elsewhere, 2591.

**hwettan**, w v, *to encourage, urge*. pres. subj swâ þin sefa hwette (as thy mind urges, as thou likest), 490; pret. pl. hwtton higerðfnæ (they whetted the brave one), 204.

**hwêne**, adv., *a little, paululum*, 2700. **hwealf**, st. f., *vault*. acc. sg. under heofones hwealf, 576, 2016.

**hweorfan**, st. v., *to stride deliberately, turn, depart, move, die*: pres. pl. þara be cwice hwyrfað, 98; inf. hwilum he on lufan læteð hworfan monnes mōd-gebōnc (sometimes on love (?) possessions (?) permits the thoughts of man to turn), 1729; londrihtes mōt... monna æghwylc idel hweorfan (of rights of land each one of men must be deprived), 2889; pret. sg. fāder ellor hwearf... of earde (died), 55; hwearf þā hiādlīce þær Hrōðgāt sät, 356; hwearf þā bī bence (turned then to the bench), 1189; so, hwearf þā be wealle, 1574; hwearf geond þāt reced, 1982; hlæw oft ymbe hwearf (went oft round the cave), 2297, nalles after lyfte lācende lwearf (not at all through the air did he

go springing), 2833; sulj pret. sg. ær he on weg hwurfe... of gear-dum (died), 264.

**and-hweorfan**, *to move against*. pret. sg. ðð þāt... norðan wind heaðo-grim and-hwearf (till the fierce north wind blew in our faces), 548.

**at-hweorfan**, *to go to*. pret. sg. hwilum he on beorh at-hwearf (at times returned to the mountain), 2300.

**ge-hweorfan**, *to go, come*. pret. sg. gehwearf þā in fianca fāðm feorh cyninges, 1211; hit on æht gehweaif... Denigea freán, 1680; so, 1685, 2209.

**geond-hweorfan**, *to go through from end to end*: pres. sg. flet eall geond-hwearf, 2018.

**hwider**, adv., *whither*: hwyder, 163; hwāðer (hwāðer, MS.), 1332.

**hwil**, st. f., *time, space of time* nom. sg. was seo hwil micel (it was a long time), 146, þā was hwil dāges (the space of a day), 1496; acc. sg. hwile, for a time, 2138; a while, 105, 152; lange (longe) hwile, a long while, 16, 2781; åne hwile, a while, 1763; lytle hwile, brief space, 2031, 2098; ænige hwile, any while, 2549; lässan hwile, a lesser while, 2572; dat. sg. ær dāges hwile, before daybreak, 2321; dat. pl. nihtes hwilum, sometimes at night, 3045. Adv., sometimes, often: hwilum, 175, 496, 917, 1729, 1829, 2017, 2112, etc.; hwilum... hwilum, 2108-9-10.—Comp.: dāg-, gescāp, orleg-, sigc-hwile.

**hwit**, adj., *brilliant, flashing*: nom. sg se hwita helm, 1449.

**hworfan**. See **hweorfan**.

**hwōpan**, st. v., *to cry, cry out mourn*: pret. sg. hweōp, 2269.

**hwyder.** See **hwider**.

**hwyle, pron., which, what, any:** 1) adj.: nom. sg. m. sceāða ic nāt hwylc, 274; fem. hwylc orleghwyl, 2003; nom. pl. hwylce Sægeāta siðas waron, 1987.—2) subst., w. gen. pl. nom. m.: Frisna hwylc, 1105; fem. efne swā hwylc magiða swā þone magan cende (*whatever woman brought forth this son*), 944, neut. bonne his bearna hwylc (*than any one of his sons*), 2434; dat. sg. efne swā hwylcum manna swā him gemet hūhte, 3058.—Comp.: æg, nāt, wel-hwylc.

**ge-hwylc, ge-hwile, ge-hwelc,** w. gen. pl., *each*: nom. sg. m. ge-hwylc, 986, 1167, 1674; acc. sg. m. gehwylcne, 937, 2251, 2517; gehwelcne, 148; fem. gehwylce, 1706; neut. gehwylc, 2609; instr. sg. dōgra gehwylce, 1091; so, 2058, 2451; dat. sg. m. gehwylcum, 412, 769, 785, etc.; fem. ecga gehwylcre, 806; neut. cynna gehwylcum, 98; gen. sg. m. and neut. gehwylces, 733, 1397, 2095.

**hwyrft, st. m., circling movement, turn:** dat. pl. adv. hwyrftumscrīðað (*wander to and fro*), 163.—Comp. ed-hwyrft.

**hyegan, w. v., to think, resolve upon.** piet. sg. ic hāt hogode hāt ... (*my intention was that ...*), 633.—Comp. w. pres. part.: bealo-, heard-, swifð-, banc-, wis-hyced.

**for-hycean, to despise, scorn, reject with contempt:** pres. sg. I. ic hāt bonne for-hicge hāt . . ., *reject with scorn the proposition that . . .*, 435.

**ge-hycean, to think, determine upon:** pret. sg. þā þu . . . feorr ge-hogodes tācce sēcean, 1989

**ofer-hycean, to scorn:** pret. sg. ofer-hogode þā hringa fengel hāt he

þone wīðflogan weorode ges̄hþte (*scorned to seek the wide-flier with a host*), 2340.

**hydig** (for **hygdig**), adj., *thinking, of a certain mind*: comp. an-, bealo-, grom-, nīð-, brist-hydig. **ge-hygd**, st. n., *thought, sentiment*: acc. sg. þurh hreðra gehygd, 2046.—Comp.: breōst-, mōd-gehygd, won-hyd.

**hyge, hige, st. m., mind, heart, thought:** nom. sg. hyge, 756; hige, 594; acc. sg. þurh holdne hige, 267; gen. sg. higes, 2046; dat. pl. higum, 3149.

**hyge-bend,** st. m. f., *mind-fetter, heart-band*: instr. pl. hyge-bendum fast, *fast in his mind's fetters, secretly*, 1879.

**hyge-geðmor,** adj., *sad in mind*: nom. sg. hyge-geðmor, 2409.

**hyge-mēðe,** adj.: 1) *sorrowful, soul-rushing*: nom. sg., 2443.—2) *life-weary, dead*: dat. pl. hyge-mēðum (-naðum, MS.), 2910.

**hyge-rōf,** adj., *brave, valiant, vigorous-minded*: nom. sg. [hygerōf], 403; acc. sg. hige-rōfne, 204.

**hyge-sorl,** st. f., *heart-sorrow*: gen. pl. -sorga, 2329.

**hyge-þyhtig,** adj., *daughty, courageous*: acc. sg. hige-þihtigne (*of Beowulf*), 747. See **þyhtig**.

**hyge-brym,** st. m., *animi majestas, high-mindedness*: dat. pl. for **hige-brymmum**, 339.

**hyht,** st. in, *thought, pleasant thought, hope* (Dietrich): nom. sg., 179.

**ge-hyld** (see **healdan**), st. n., *support, protection*: nom. sg., 3057.—Leo.

**hyldan,** w. v., *to incline one's self, lie down to sleep*: pret. sg. hyldē hine, *inclined himself, lay down*, 689.

**hyldo**, st. f., *inclination, friendliness, grace*: acc. sg. *hyldo*, 2068, 2294; gen. sg. *hyldo*, 671, 2999.

**â-hyrdan**, w. v., *harden* · pret. part. *â-hyrded*, 1461.

**hyrde**. See *hirde*.

**hyrst**, st. f., *accoutrements, ornament, armor* : acc. sg. *hyrste* (On-*genþeów's equipments and armis*), 2989; acc. pl. *hyrsta*, 3166; instr. pl. *hyrstum*, 2763.

**hyrstan**, w. v., *to deck, adorn* : pret. part. *hyrsted* *sword*, 673; *helm* [*hyr*] *sted golde*, 2256.

**hyrtan**, w. v., *to take heart, be emboldened* : pret. sg. *hyrte* *hyne hord-weard* (*the drake took heart*; see 2566, 2568, 2570), 2594.

**hyse**, st. m., *youth, young man* : nom. sg. as voc., 1218.

**hyt**. See *hit*.

**hýdan**, w. v., *to hide, conceal, protect, preserve* : pres. subj. *hýde* [*hine, himself*] *se þe wylle*, 2767; inf. w. acc. nô *þu minne þearft hafalan hýdan*, 446; *ær he in wille hafelan* [*hýdan*] (*ere in it he [the stag] will hide his head*), 1373.

**ge-hýdan**, w. acc., *to conceal, preserve* : pret. sg. *gehýdde*, 2236, 3060.

**hýð**, st. f., *haven* : dat. sg. *ät hýðe*, 32.

**hýð-weard**, st. m., *haven-warden* : nom. sg., 1915.

**hýnan** (see *heán*), w. v. w. acc., *to crush, afflict, injure* : pret. sg. *hýnde*, 2320.

**hýnðu**, st. f., *oppression, affliction, injury* : acc. sg. *hýnðu*, 277; gen. sg. *hwāt . . . hýnðo*, 475; *fela . . . hýnðo*, 594; gen. pl. *heardra hýnða*, 166.

**hýran**, w. v.: 1) *to hear, perceive, learn* : a) w. inf. or acc. with inf. :

I. pret. sg. *hýrde ic*, 38, 582, 1347, 1843, 2024; III. sg. *þät he fram Sigemunde secgan hýrde*, 876; I. pl. *swâ we sôðlice secgan býrdon*, 273. b) w. acc. : *nænigne ic . . . sôlran hýde hordmâððum* (*I heard of no better hoard-jewel*), 1198.

c) w. dependent clause : I. sg. pret. *hýrde ic þät . . .*, 62, 2164, 2173.—2) w. dat. of person, *to obey* : inf. *ðð þät him aeghwilc þára ymbsitten-dra hýran scolde*, 10; *hýran heaðo-siðcum*, 2755; pret. pl. *þät him winemágas georne hýrdon*, 66.

**ge-hýran**, *to hear, learn* : a) w. acc. : II. pers. sg. pres. *mínne gehýrað* *ânefealdne gebôht*, 255; III. sg. pret. *gehýrde on Beówulfe fâst-iædne gebôht*, 610. b) w. acc. and inf. : III. pl. pret. *gehýrdon*, 786. c) w. depend. clause : I. pres. sg. *ic þät gehýre þät . . .*, 290.

## I

**ic**, pers. pron. I. : acc. *mec*, dat. *me*, gen. *mín*; dual nom. *wit*, acc. *uncit*, unc. dat. unc., gen. *uncer*; pl. nom. *we*, acc. *úsic*, *ús*, dat. *ús*, gen. *úser*. *ic* omitted before the verb, 470.

**iege**, *gold* (perhaps related to Sanskrit *ic*, = *dominare, imperare*, O.II.G. *éht, wealth, opes*), *treas-ure?*, *sworð* (*edge*) ?, 1108.—**KÖR-NER**.

**ides**, st. f., *woman, lady, queen* : nom. sg., 621, 1076, 1118, 1169; dat. sg. *idese*, 1650, 1942. Also of Giendel's mother : ncm. sg., 1260; gen. sg. *idese*, 1352.

**in**. See *inn*.

**in** : I. prep. w. dat. and acc. : 1) w. dat. (local, indicating rest), *in* : in *geardum*, 13, 2460; in *bâm gûð-sele*, 443; in *beórsele*, 2636; so, 89, 482, 589, 696, 729, 2140, 2233.

etc.; in mægða gehwære, 25; in þystrum, 87; in Caines cynne, 107; in hyra grygeatwum (*in their accoutrements of terror, war-weeds*), 324; so, 395; in campe (*in battle*), 2506; hiora in ānum (*in one of them*), 2600. Prep. postpositive: Scedelandum in, 19. Also, *on, upon, like on*: in ealo-bence, 1030; in gumstōle, 1953; in þam wongstede (*on the grassy plain, the battle-field*), 2787; in bælstede, 3098. Temporal: in geār-dagum, 1. — 2) w. acc. (local, indicating motion), *in, into* 'in woruld, 60; in fýres fālm, 185; so, 1211; in Hlrefnesholt, 2936. Temporal, *in, at, about, toward*: in þa tide (in watide, MS.), 2228.

II adv., *in* (here or there), 386, 1038, 1372, 1503, 1645, 2153, 2191, 2228, *inn*, 3091.

**in-ge**, adj. (perhaps related to *icge*), instr. sg. *in-ge* lāfe (*with the costly sword?* or *with mighty sword?*), 2578. — [Edge: *in-ge* lāfe, edge of the sword. — K. Körner?]

**in-frōd**, adj., *very aged*: nom. sg., 2450; dat. sg. *in-frōdum*, 1875.

**in-gang**, st. m., *entrance, access to*: acc. sg., 1550.

**in-genga**, w. m., *in-goer, visitor*: nom. sg., of Grendel, 1777.

**in-gesteald**, st. m., *house-property, possessions in the house*: acc. sg., 1156.

**inn**, st. n., *apartment, house*: nom. sg. *in*, 1301.

**innan**, adv., *within, inside*, 775, 1018, 2413, 2720; *on innan* (*in the interior*), *within*, 1741, 2716; þer on innan (*in there*), 71; *bur-gum* on innan (*within his city*), 1969. Also, *therin*: þer on innan, 2090, 2215, 2245.

**innan-weard**, adv., *inwards, inside, within*, 992, 1977; *inne-weard*, 999.

**inne**, adv.: 1) *inside, within*, 643, 1282, 1571, 2114, 3060; *word inne abeād* (*called, sent word, in, i.e. standing in the hall door*), 390; *in it* (i.e. the battle), 1142; *þer inne* (*therein*), 118, 1618, 2116, 2227, 3088. — 2) = *insuper, still further, besides*, 1867.

**inwit**, st. n., *civil, mischief, spite, cunning hostility*, as in

**inwit-feng**, st. m., *malicious grasp, grasp of a cunning foe*: nom. sg., 1448.

**inwit-gäst**, st. m., *civil guest, hostile stranger*: nom. sg., 2671.

**inwit-hrōf**, st. m., *hostile roof, hiding-place of a cunning foe*: acc. sg. under *inwit-hrōf*, 3124.

**inwit-net**, st. n., *mischief-net, cunning snare*: acc. sg., 2168.

**inwit-nið**, st. n., *cunning hostility, hostile contest*: nom. pl. *inwit-niðas* (*hostility through secret attack*), 1859; gen. pl. *inwit-niða*, 1948.

**inwit-scear**, st. m., *massacre through cunning, murderous attack*: acc. sg. *eatolne inwit-scear*, 2479.

**inwit-searo**, st. n., *cunning, artful intrigue*: acc. sg. *þurh inwit-searo*, 1102. See *searo*.

**inwit-sorh**, st. f., *grief, remorse, mourning springing from hostile cunning*: nom. sg., 1737; acc. sg. *inwid-sorh*, 832.

**inwit-banc**, adj., *ill-disposed, malicious*: dat. sg. *he onfēng braðe inwit-bancum* (*he quickly grasped the cunning-in-mind [Grendel]*), 749.

**irnan** (for *rinnan*), st. v., *to run*: so *be-irnan*, *to run up to, occur* 'pret.

sg. him on mōd bē-arn (*came into his mind*), 67.  
**on-irnan**, *to open*: pret. sg. duru sōna onarn, 722.  
**irre-mōd**, adj. See **yrre-mōd**.

## I

**idel**, adj., *empty, bare; deprived of*. nom. sg., 145, 413; w. gen. lond-rihtes bēre mægburge idel (*deprived of his land-possessions among the people [of the Geatas]*), 2889.

**idel-hende**, adj., *empty-handed*, 2082.

**iren**, st. n., *iron, sword*: nom. sg. dr̄htlic iren (*the doughty, lordly sword*), 893; iren aū-gōd, 990; acc. sg. leōflic iren, 1810; gen. pl. trena cyst (*choicest of swords*), 674; frenna cyst, 803; frenna egec (*edges of swords*), 2684.

**iren**, adj., *of iron*: nom. sg. ecg wās ien, 1460.

**iren-bend**, st. f., *iron band, bond, rivet*: instr. pl. iren-bendum fāst (*bold*), 775, 999.

**iren-byrne**, w. f., *iron corselet*: acc. sg. iren-byrnan, 2987. See **isern-byrne**.

**iren-heard**, adj., *hard as iron*: nom. sg., 1113.

**irenne**, adj., *of iron*: in comp. eall-irenne.

**iren-bread**, st. m., *iron troop, armored band*: nom. sg., 330.

**is**, st. n., *ice*: dat. sg. ise, 1609.

**isern-byrne**, w. f., *iron corselet*: acc. sg. isern-byrnan, 672. See **iren-byrne**.

**isern-scūr**, st. f., *iron shower, shower of arrows*: gen. sg. bōne bē ost gebād isern-scūre, 3117.

**is-gebind**, st. n., *fetters of ice*: instr. sg. is-gebinde, 1134.

**fsig**, adj., *shining, brilliant (like brass)*: nom. sg. fsig (said of a vessel covered with plates(?) of metal), 33.—Leo.

## IO IU

**iú**. See **geō**.

**iú-man**. See **geō-man**.

**io-meōwle**. See **geō-meōwle**.

## L

**laðu**, st. f., *invitation*.—Comp.: freónd-, neód-laðu.

**ge-lafian**, w. v. w. acc. pers. and instr. of the thing, *to refresh, lave*: pret. sg. wine-dryten his wātere gelafede, 2723.

**lagu**, st. m., *lake, sea*: nom. sg., 1631.

**lagu-craftig**, adj., *acquainted with the sea*: nom. sg. lagu-craftig mon (*pilot*), 209.

**lagu-stræt**, st. f., *path over the sea*: acc. sg. ofer lagu-stræte, 239.

**lagu-streáum**, st. m., *sea-current, flood*: acc. pl. ofer lagu-streámas, 297.

**land**, st. n., *land*: nom. sg. lond, 2198; acc. sg. land, 221, 2063;

lond, 2472, 2493; land lēna, 242, 253; lond Brondinga, 521; Finna land, 580; dat. sg. on lande (*in the land*), 2311, 2837; at, neur, land, shore, 1914; tō lande (*to the land, ashore*), 1624; gen. sg. landes, 2996; gen. pl. ofer landa fela (*over much country, space; afar*), 311.—Comp.: el., eā-land.

**land-bfiend**, part. pres., terricola, *inhabitant of the land*: nom. pl. lond-bfiend, 1346; dat. pl. land-bfiendum, 95.

**land-fruma**, w. m., *ruler, prince of the country*: nom. sg., 31.

**land-gemyreu**, st. n. pl., *frontier*, *land-mark*: acc. pl., 209.

**land-geweore**, st. n., *land-work*, *fortified place*: acc. sg. leóda land-geweorc, 939. See **weorc**, **ge-weorc**.

**land-rlht**, st. n., *prerogatives based upon land-possessions, right to possess land, hence real estate itself*: gen. sg. lond-rlhtes idel, 2887.

**land-waru**, st. f., *inhabitants, population*: acc. pl. land-wara, 2322.

**land-weard**, st. m., *guard, guardian of the frontier*: nom. sg., 1891.

**lang**, *long*, adj., *long* 1) *temporal*: nom. sg. tō lang, 2094; nás hā long (lang) tō þon (*not long after*), 2592, 2846. acc. sg. lange hwile (*for a long time*), 16, 2160, 2781; longe (lange) brage, 54, 114, 1258; lange tid, 1916. Compar. nom. sg. lengra fyrist, 134. — 2) *local*, nom. sg. se wás fiftges fôtgemearces lang, 3044. — Comp.: *and-*, *morgen-*, *niht*, *up-lang*.

**lange**, *longe*, adv., *long*: lange, 31, 1995, 2131, 2345, 2424; longe, 1062, 2752, 3109; tō lange (*too long, excessively long*), 906, 1337, 1749. Compar. leng, 451, 1855, 2802, 3065; nō bý leng (*none the longer*), 975. Superl. lengest (*longest*), 2009, 2239.

**ge-lang**, adj., *extending, reaching to something or somebody*, hence *ready, prepared*: nū is red gelang eft át be ánum (*now is help [counsel] at hand in thee alone*), 1377; gen. is eall át þe lissa gelong (*all of favor is still on thee dependent, is thine*), 2151. See **ge-lenge**.

**lang-ge-streón**, st. n., *long-lasting treasure*: gen. pl. long-gestreóna, 2241. — Leo.

**langlan**, w. v., *reflex. w. dat., to long, yearn*: pres. sg. III. him . . . áster deórum men dyrne langað beorn (*the hero longeth secretly after the dear man*), 1880.

**lang-sum**, adj., *long-lasting, continuing*: nom. sg. longsum, 134, 192, 1723; acc. sg. long-sumne, 1537.

**lang-twídig**, adj., *long-granted, assured*: nom. sg., 1709.

**lata**, w. m., *a lazy, cowardly one*; in comp. hild-lata.

**lā**, interj., *yes! indeed!* 1701, 2865.

**lác**, st. n.: 1) *measured movement, play*: in comp. beadu, heaðo-lác. — 2) *gýf, offering*: acc. pl. lác, 1864; lāðlicu lác (*loathly offering, prey*), 1585; dat. pl. lácum, 43, 1869. — Comp. sœ-lác.

**ge-lác**, st. n., *sport, play*: acc. pl. sveorda gelác (*battle*), 1041; dat. pl. át ecka gelácum, 1169.

**lácan**, st. v., *to move in measured time, dancing, playing, fighting, flying, etc.*: inf. dareðum lácan (*fight*), 2849; part pres. after lyfste lácadéne (*flying through the air*), 2833.

**for-lácan**, *to deceive, betray*: part. pret. he wearð on feónda geweald forð forlácen (*deceitfully betrayed into the enemy's hands*), 904.

**lád**, st. f., *street, way, journey*: dat. sg. on láde, 1988; gen. sg. láde, 569. — Comp. brim-, sœ-lád.

**ge-lád**, st. n., *way, path, road*: acc. sg. uncúð gelád, 1411.

**láð**, adj., *loathly, evil, hateful, hostile*: nom. sg. láð, 816; láð lyftfloga, 2316; láð (*enemy*), 440; ne leóf ne láð, 511; neut. láð, 134, 192; in weak form, se láða (*of the dragon*), 2306; acc. sg. láðne (*wurm*), 3041; dat. sg. láðum,

440, 1258; gen. sg. lāðes (of the enemy), 842; fela lāðes (*much evil*), 930; so, 1062; lāðan liges, 83; lāðan cynnes, 2009, 2355; þās lāðan (of the enemy), 132; acc. pl. neut. lāð gewiðru (*hateful storms*), 1376; dat. instr. pl. wið lāðum, 550; lāðum scuccum and scynnum, 939; lāðum dædum (*with evil deeds*), 2468; lāðan singrum, 1506; gen. pl. lāðra manna, spella, 2673, 3030; lāðra (*the enemy*), 242. Compar. noni sg. lāðra . . . beorn, 2433.

**lāð-bite**, st. m., *hostile bite* : dat. sg. lāð-bite lices (*the body's hostile bite* = the wound), 1123.

**lāð-geteóna**, w. m., *evil-doer, injurer* : nom. sg., 975; nom. pl. lāð-geteónan, 559.

**lāð-lic**, adj., *loathly, hostile* : acc. pl. lāð-licu, 1585.

**lāf**, st. f. : 1) *what is left, relic; inheritance, heritage, legacy* : nom. sg. Hrēðlan lāf (Ueðwulf's corselet), 454; nom. pl. fēla lāfe (*the leavings of files* = swords, Grein), 1033; so, homera lāfe, 2830; on him gladiað gomelra lāfe, heard and hringmael Heaðobeardna gestreón (*on him gleams the fore-father's bequest, hard and ring-decked, the Heaðobeardas' treasure*, i.e. the equipments taken from the slain king of the Heaðobeardas), 2037; acc. sg. sveorda lāfe (*leavings of the sword*, i.e. those spared by the sword), 2937.—2) *the sword as a specially precious heir-loom* : nom. sg., 2629; acc. sg. lāfe, 796, 1489, 1689, 2192, 2564; instr. sg. incge lāfe, 2578. — Comp.: ende-, eormen-, weá-, yrfe-, yð-lāf.

**lār**, st. f., *lore, instruction, prescription* : dat. sg. be fáder lāre, 1951; gen. pl. lāra, 1221; lārena, 269.—Comp. freónd-lār.

**lāst**, st. m., *footstep, track* : acc. sg. lāst, 132, 972, 2165; on lāst (*on the traces of, behind*), 2946, nom. pl. lāstas, 1403; acc. pl. lāstas, 842.—Comp.: fēðe-, feorh-, fōt-, wrāc-lāst.

**lager**. See *leger*.

**lager-bed**, st. n., *bed to lie on* : instr. sg. leger-bedde, 1008.

**lās**, adj., *less*, 1017, lās las (*the less*), 487, conjunct *that not, lest*, 1919.

**lässa**, adj., *less, fewer* : nom. sg. lässa, 1283; acc. sg. m. lässan, 43; fem. lässan hwile, 2572; dat. sg. for lässan (*for less, smaller*), 952. Superl. nom. sg. nō hāt läsest wās hond-gemðt[a], 2355.

**lät**, adj., *negligent, neglectful*; w. gen.: nom. sg. elnes lät, 1530.

**lædan**, w. v. w. acc. : *to lead, guide, bring* : inf. luedan, 239; pret. pl. laeddon, 1160.

**for-lædan**, *to mislead*. pret. pl. for-læddan, 2440 (?).

**ge-lædan**, *to lead, bring* : part. pret. ge-læded, 37.

**læfan**, w. v. : 1), *to bequawthe, leave* imper. sg. hūnum magum lef folc and rice, 1179; pret. sg. eafeiun lefde . . . lond and leðbyring, 2471.—2) *spare, leave behund* : áht cwices lefan (*to spare aught leaving*), 2316.

**læn-dagas**, st. m. pl., *loan-days, transitory days* (of earthly existence as contrasted with the heavenly, unending) : acc. pl. læn-dagas, 2592; gen. pl. læn-daga, 2342.

**læne**, adj., *inconstant, perishable, evanescent, given over to death or destruction* : nom. sg., 1755, 3179;

acc. sg. of rust-eaten treasures, 3130, þás lenan gesceaft (*this fleeting life*), 1623, gen. sg. lenan lfes, 2846.

**lærān**, w. v., *to teach, instruct*: imper. sg. þu be lær be þon (*learn this, take this to heart*), 1723.

**ge-lærān**, *to teach, instruct, give instruction*: inf. ic þás Hrōdgār māg . . . rēd gelærān (*I can give H. good advice about this*), 278; so, 3080; pret. pl. þā me þāt gelærðon leðde mine (*gave me the advice*), 415.

**læstan**, w. v.: 1) *to follow, to sustain, serve*: inf. þāt him se lfc-homa læstan nolde (*that his body would not sustain him*), 813. — 2) *perform* · imper. læst eall tela (*do all well*), 2664.

**ge-læstan**: 1) *to follow, serve*: pret. sg. (sword) þāt mec ær and oft gelæste, 2501. — 2) *to fulfil, grant*: subj. pres. pl. þāt . . . wilgesfūas, bonne wīg cume, leðde gelæstan (*render war service*), 24; inf. ic be sceal mīne gelæstan frēode (*shall grant thee my friendship, be grateful*), 1707; pret. sg. beōt . . . gelæste (*fulfilled his boast*), 524; gelæste swā (*kept his word*), 2991; pres. part. hāfde Eāst-De-nūm . . . glp gelæsted (*had fulfilled for the East Danes his boast*), 830.

**lætan**, st. v., *to let, allow*, w. acc. and inf.: pres. sg. III. lætað, 1729; imper. pl. II. lætað, 397; sg. II. læt, 1489; pret. sg. lēt, 2390, 2551, 2978, 3151 (?); pret. pl. lēton, 48, 865, 3133; subj. pret. sg. II. lēte, 1997; sg. III. lēte, 3083.

**lætan**: 1) *to let, allow*: subj. pres. sg. II. þāt þu ne læte . . . dōm ge-dreðsan, 2666. — 2) *to leave, lay*

*aside*: inf. flætan lēn-dagas (*die*), 2592; so, flætan līf and leódsceipe, 2751.

**for-lætan**: 1) *to let, permit*, w. acc. and inf.: pret. sg. for-lēt, 971; pret. pl. for-lēton, 3168. Also with inf. omitted: inf. nolde eorla hleō . . . þone cwealmcuman cwiċne (i.e. wesan) forlētan (*would not let the murderous spirit go alive*), 793 — 2) *to leave behind, leave*: pret. sg. in þam wong-stede . . . þær he hine ær forlēt (*where he had previously left him*), 2788.

**of-lætan**, *to leave, lay aside*: pres. sg. II. gyf þu ær þonne he woruld oflætest (*leavest the world, diest*), 1184; so pret. sg. oflēt līf-dagas and þás lenan gesceaft, 1623.

**on-lætan**, *to release, liberate*: pres. sg. III. bonne foristes bend fāder on-læteð (*as soon as the Father looseth the frost's fetters*), 1610.

**ā-licgan**, w. v.: 1) *to lay, lay down*: pret. sg. syððan hilde-deór hond ā-legde . . . under geápne hrōf, 835; þāt he on Beowulfes bearnin ā-legde (*this [the sword] he laid in B.'s bosom, presented to him*), 2195; pret. pl. ā-lēdon þā leōfne þeððan . . . on bearm scipes, 34; ā-legdon þā tō middes mærne þeððen (*laid the mighty prince in the midst [of the pyre]*), 3142. — 2) *to lay aside, give up*: siððan . . . in fen-freððo feorh ā-legde (*laid down his life, died*), 852; nu se here-wīsa hleahtor ā-legde, gamen and gleō-dreám (*now the war-chief has left laughter, etc.*), 3021.

**leger**, st. n., *couch, bed, lair*: dat. sg. on legere, 3044.

**lēmian**, w. v., *to lame, hinder, oppress*: pret. sg. (for pl.) hine sorh-wylmas lēmede tō lange aō6. MS.

**leng.** See **lang.**

**lenge**, adj., *extending along or to, near* (of time) : nom. sg. neut. ne wäs hit lenge þā gen (nor was it yet long), 83.

**ge-lenge**, adj., *extending, reaching to, belonging* : nom. sg. yrfe-weard . . . līce gelenge (an heir belonging to one's body), 2733.

**let**, st. m., *place of rest, sojourn*? in comp. cu-let (*voyage*?).

**lettan**, w. v., *to hinder* : pret. pl. (acc. pers. and gen. thing), hät syððan nā . . . brim-līðende lāde ne letton (might no longer hinder seafarers from journeying), 569.

**ā-lēdon.** See **ā-lecgan.**

**lēg**, st. m., *flame, fire* : nom. sg. wonna lēg (the lurid flame), 3116; swōgēnde lēg, 3146; dat. sg. for dracan lēge, 2550. See **līg.**

**lēg-draeca**, w. m., *fire-drake, flaming dragon* : nom. sg., 3041.

\***leahan**, **leán**, st. v. w. acc. *to scold, blame* : pres. sg. III. lyhð, 1049; pret. sg. lōg, 1812; piet. pl. lōgon, 203, 863.

**be-leán**, *to dissuade, prevent* : inf. ne inc ænig mon . . . belefān mihte sorhfullne sīð (no one might dissuade you twain from your difficult journey), 511.

**leahtre.** See **or-leahtre.**

**leāf**, st. n., *leaf, foliage* : instr. pl. leāfum, 97.

**leāfnes-word**, st. n., *permission, leave* : acc. pl., 245.

**leán.** See **leahan.**

**leán**, st. n., *reward, compensation* : acc. sg., 114, 952, 1221, 1585, 2392; dat. sg. ieáne, 1022. Often in the pl. : acc. þā leán, 2996; dat. þām leánum, 2146; gen. leána, 2991. — Comp. : and-, ende-leán.

**lean** (for **len**, O.H.G. lēhan), st. n., *loan*, 1810.

**leánian**, w. v., *to reward, compensate* : pres. sg. I. ic þe þā fæhðe feð leánige (repay thee for the contest with old-time treasures), 1381; pret. sg. me bone wäl-ræs wine Scyldinga fattan golde fela leánode (the friend of the Scyldings rewarded me richly for the combat with plated gold), 2103.

**leás**, adj., *false* : nom. pl. leáse, 253.

**leás**, adj., *deprived of, free from*, w. gen. : nom. sg. dreáma leás, 851; dat. sg. winigea leásum, 1665. — Comp. : dōm-, dreám-, ealdor-, feoh-, feormend-, hlāford-, sāwol-, sige-, sorh-, tī-, þeðden-, wine-, wyn-leás.

**leásig**, adj., *concealing one's self*; in comp. sin-leásig(?).

**leoðo-crāft**, st. m., *the art of weaving or working in meshes, wire, etc.* : instr. pl. segn eall-gylden . . . gelocen leoðo-crāftum (a banner all hand-wrought of interlaced gold), 2770.

**leoðo-syrc**, w. f., *shirt of mail (hmb-sark)* : acc. sg. locene leoðo-syrcan (locked linked sark), 1506; acc. pl. locene leoðo-syrcan, 1891.

**leomum.** See **Him.**

**leornian**, w. v., *to learn, devise, plan* : pret. him þās gūð-cyning . . . wræce leornode (the war-king planned vengeance therefor), 2337.

**leōd**, st. m., *prince* : nom. sg., 341, 348, 670, 830, 1433, 1493, 1613, 1654, etc.; acc. leōd, 626.

**leōd**, st. f., *people* : gen. sg. leōde, 597, 600, 697. In pl. indicates *individuals, people, kinsmen* : nom. pl. leōde, 362, 415, 1214, 2126, etc.; gūr-cynnes Geāta leōde (people of the race of the Gedatas), 260;

acc. pl. leóde, 192, 443, 1337, 1346, etc., dat pl. leódum, 389, 521, 619, 698, 906, 1160, etc.; gen. pl. leóda, 205, 635, 794, 1674, 2034, etc.

**leód-bealo**, st. n., (*mischief, misfortune affecting an entire people*), *great, unheard-of calamity*: acc. sg., 1723; gen. pl. leód-bealewa, 1947.

**leód-burh**, st. f., *princely castle, stronghold of a ruler, chief city*: acc. pl. -byring, 2472.

**leód-cyning**, st. m., *king of the people*: nom. sg., 54.

**leód-fruma**, w. m., *prince of the people, ruler*: acc. sg. leód-fruman, 2131.

**leód-gebyrgea**, w. m., *protector of the people, prince*: acc. sg. -gebyrgean, 269.

**leód-hryre**, st. m., *fall, overthrow, of the prince, ruler*: dat. sg. áfter leód-hryre (*after the fall of the king of the Heaðobeardas, Frôda, cf. 2051*), 2031; gen. sg. þas leód-hryres (*of the fall of Heardred, cf. 2389*), 2392.

**leód-sceaða**, w. m., *injurer of the people*: dat. sg. þam leód-sceaðan, 2094.

**leód-scipe**, st. m., *the whole nation, people*: acc. sg., 2752; dat. sg. on þam leód-scipe, 2198.

**leóð**, st. n., *song, lay*: nom. sg., 1160.—Comp.: fyrd-, gyre-, gû-, sorh-leóð.

**leóf**, adj., *dear, dear*: nom. sg., 31, 54, 203, 511, 521, 1877, 2468; weak form m., leófa, 1217, 1484, 1855, 2664; acc. sg. m. leófne, 34, 297, 619, 1944, 2128, 3109, 3143; gen. sg. leófes (m.), 1995, 2081, 2898; (neut.), 1062, 2911; dat. pl. leófum, 1074; gen. pl. leófra,

1916. Compar. nom. sg. neut. leófre, 2652. Superl. nom. sg. m. leófost, 1297; acc. sg. þone leófe stan, 2824.

**leóflic**, *dear, precious, valued*: nom. sg. m. leóflic lind-wiga, 2604; acc. sg. neut. leóflic fren, 1810.

**leógan**, st. v., *to lie, belie, deceive*. subj. pres náfne him his wite leóge (*unless his looks belie him*), 250; pret. sg. he ne leág fela wyrda ne woida, 3030.

**â-leógan**, *to deceive, leave unfulfilled*: pret. sg. he leót ne â-léh (*he left not his promise unfulfilled*), 80.

**ge-leógan**, *to deceive, betray*: pret. sg. him seô wên geleáh (*hope deceived him*), 2324.

**leóht**, st. n., *light, brilliance*: nom. sg., 569, 728, 1751 (?); acc. sg. sunnan leóht, 649; godes leóht geceás (*chose God's light, died*), 2470; dat. sg. tô leóhte, 95.—Comp.: æfen-, fyr-, morgen-leóht.

**leóht**, adj., *luminous, bright*: instr. sg. leóhtan swoerde, 2493.

**leóma**, w. m.: 1) *light, splendor*: nom. sg., 311, 2770; acc. sg. leóman, 1518; sunnan and mônan leóman (*light of sun and moon*), 95.—2) (*as beadu- and hilde-leóma*), *the glittering sword*: nom. sg. lîste se leóma (*the blade-gleam flashed*), 1571.

**leósan**, st. v., = amitti, in

**be-leósan**, *to deprive, be deprived of*: pres. part. (heb) wearð beloren leófum bearnum and biððrum (*was deprived of her dear children and brethren*), 1074.

**for-leósan**, with dat. instr., *to lose something*: pret. sg. þer he dôme for-leás, ellen-mærðum (*there lost he the glory, the reput., of his heroï*

*deeds*), 1471; pret. sg. for pl. þām  
þe ær his elne for-leás (*to him who,  
before, had lost his valor*), 2862;  
part. pret. nealles ic þām leánum  
fó-loreñ háfde (*not at all had I  
lost the rewards*), 2146.

**lībban**, w. v., *to live, be, exist*: pres.  
sing. III. līsað, 3169; lyfað, 945;  
leofað, 975, 1367, 2009; subj. pres.  
sg. II. līfīge, 1225; pres. part. līfī-  
gēnde, 816, 1954, 1974, 2063; dat.  
sg. be be līfīgēndum (*in thy life-  
time*), 2666; pret. sg. līfde, 57,  
1258; lyfde, 2145; pret. pl. līfīdon,  
99. See *unlīfīgēnde*.

**līcīgan**, st. v.: 1) *to lie, lie down or  
low*: pres. sg. nu sēō hand līgeð  
(*now the hand lies low*), 1344; nu  
se wyrn līgeð, 2746, so 2904; inf.  
līcīgan, 3130; līcīgean, 967, 3083;  
pret. sg. līg, 40, 552, 2078; syððan  
Heardrēd līg (*after Heardrēd  
had fallen*), 2389; pret. pl. līgōn,  
3049; līgon, 566.—2) *to lie pros-  
trate, rest, fail*: pret. sg. næfre on  
ðre līg wid-cūðes wīg (*never failed  
the far-famed one's valor at the  
front*), 1042; syððan wīðer-gyld  
līg (*after vengeance failed, or,  
when Withergyld lay dead, if W.  
is a proper name*), 2052.

**ā-līcīgan**, *to succumb, fail, yield*:  
inf. 2887; pret. sg. hāt his dōm  
ā-līg (*that its power failed it*),  
1529.

**g-e-līcīgan**, *to rest, lie still*: pret. sg.  
wind-blond gelāg, 3147.

**līda**, w. m., *boat, ship* (as in motion);  
in comp.: sund-, yð-līda.

**līd-man**, st. m., *seafarer, sailor*:  
gen. pl. līd-manna, 1624.

**līm**, st. n., *limb, branch*: instr. pl.  
leoumum, 97.

**līmpān**, st. v., *to happen, befall* (well  
or ill); impers. w. dat. piet. sg. hū

lomp eðw on lāde (*how went it  
with you on the journey?*), 1988.  
ā-līmpān, *to come about, offer it-  
self*: piet. sg. ðð hāt sel ā-lāmp  
(*till the opportunity presented  
itself*), 623; pret. part. hā lām  
ā-lāmpen wās wīstfylle wēn (*since  
a hope of a full meal had befallen  
him*), 734.

**b-e-līmpān**, *to happen to, befall*  
piet. sg. him sið sāt belāmp, 2469  
**ge-līmpān**, *to happen, occur, turn  
out*: pres. sg. III. hit est gelīmpēð  
hāt . . ., 1754; subj. pres. hīsse an-  
sýne alwealdan þān lungre gelīmpe  
(*thanks to the Almighty forthwith  
for this sight!*), 930; piet. sg. him  
on fyrste gelāmp hāt . . ., 76; swā  
him ful-oft gelāmp (*as often hap-  
pened to them*), 1253; hās be hire  
se willa gelāmp hāt . . . (*because  
her wish had been fulfilled*), 627;  
frōfor est gelāmp sārig-mōðum,  
2942; subj. pret. gif him hyslīcu  
bearf gelumpe, 2638; pret. part.  
Denum eallum wearð . . . willa ge-  
lumpen, 825.

**līnd**, st. f. (properly *linden*: here, a  
wooden shield covered with lin-  
den-bark or pith): nom. sg., 2342;  
acc. sg. geolwe līnde, 2611; acc. pl.  
līnde, 2366.

**līnd-gēstealla**, w. m., *shield-com-  
rade, war-comrade*: nom. sg.,  
1974.

**līnd-hābbend**, pres. part., *providea  
with a shield*, i.e. warrior: nom. pl.  
-hābbende, 245; gen. pl. hābber-  
dra, 1403.

**līnd-plega**, w. m., *shield-play*, i.e.  
battle: dat. sg. līnd-plegan, 1074,  
2040.

**līnd-wīga**, w. m., *shield-fighter, war-  
rior*: nom. sg., 2604.

**līnnan**, st. v., *to depart, be deprived*

**of:** inf. *aldrē linnan* (*depart from life*), 1479; *ealdres linnan*, 2444.

**lls.** st. f., *favor, affection* : gen. pl. *call . . . lissa*, 2151.

**llist,** st. m., *art, skill, cleverness, cunning* : dat. pl. adverbial, *listum* (*cunningly*), 782.

**llixan,** w. v., *to shine, flash* : pret. sg. *lixte*, 311, 485, 1571.

**llic,** st. n.: 1) *body, corpse* : nom. sg., 967; acc. sg. *lic*, 2081; *hāt lic* (*the body, corpse*), 2128, dat. sg. *lice*, 734, 1504, 2424, 2572, 2733, 2744; gen. sg. *lices*, 451, 1123.—2) *form, figure* : in comp. *eofor*, *swin-lic*.

**ge-lic,** adj., *lik, similar* : nom. pl. m. *ge-lice*, 2165 Superl. *ge-licost*, 218, 728, 986, 1609.

**lic-hama, -homa,** w. m (*body-home, garment*), *body* nom. sg *lic-homa*, 813, 1008, 1755, acc. sg *lic-haman*, 2652; dat. sg. *lic-haman*, 3179.

**lician,** w. v., *to please, like* (impers.): pres. sg. III. *me þin mōd-sefa līcað leng swā wel*, 1855; pret. pl. *þam wife þā word wel* *licodon*, 640.

**licnes.** See *on-licnes*.

**lic-sār,** st. n., *bodyly pain* : acc. sg. *lic-sār*, 816.

**lic-syrce,** w. f., *body-sark, shirt of mail covering the body* : nom. sg., 550.

**līðan,** st. v., *to move, go* : pres. part. nom. pl. *þā līðende* (*navigantes, sailors*), 221; *þā wās sund liden* (*the water was then traversed*), 223.—Comp.: *heáðu*, *meie*, *wæg-līðend*.

**līðe** (O.H.G. *lindi*), adj., *gentle, mild, friendly* : nom. sg. w. instr. gen. *lāra līðe*, 1221. Superl. nom. sg. *līðost*, 3184.

**līð-wæge,** st. n., *can in which līð* (a wine-like, foaming drink) is contained : acc. sg., 1983.

**līf,** st. n., *life* : acc. sg. *līf*, 97, 734, 1537, 2424, 2744, 2752; dat. sg. *life*, 2572; *tō life* (*in one's life, ever*), 2433; gen. sg. *līfes*, 197, 791, 807, 2824, 2846; *worolde līfes* (*of the earthly life*), 1388, 2344.—Comp. *edwīt-līf*.

**līf-bysig,** adj. (*striving for life or death*), *weary of life, in torment of death* : nom. sg., 967.

**līf-dagas,** st. m. pl., *lifetime* : acc. *-dagas*, 794, 1623.

**līf-freá,** w. m., *lord of life, God* : nom. sg., 16.

**līf-gedāl,** st. n., *separation from life* : nom. sg., 842.

**līf-gesceaft,** st. f., *fate, destiny* : gen. pl. *-gesceafta*, 1954, 3065.

**līf-wraðu**, st. f., *protection for one's life, safety* : acc. sg. *līf-wraðe*, 2878; dat. sg. *tō līf-wraðe*, 972.

**līf-wyn,** st. f., *pleasure, enjoyment, joy (of life)* : gen. pl. *līf-wynna*. 2098.

**līg,** st. m. n., *flame, fire* : nom. sg., 1123; dat. instr. sg. *lige*, 728, 2306, 2322, 2342; gen. sg. *līges*, 83, 782. See *lēg*.

**līg-draca,** w. m., *fire-drake, flaming dragon* : nom. pl., 2334. See *lēg-draca*.

**līg-egesa,** w. m., *horror arising through fire, flaming terror* : acc. sg., 2781.

**lige-torn,** st. m., *false, pretended insult or injury, fierce anger* (?): dat. sg. *äfter līge-torne* (*on account of a pretended insult* ? or *fierce anger* ? cf. Bugge in Zacher's Zeits. 4, 208), 1944.

**līg-ŷð,** st. m., *wave of fire* : instr. pl. *līg-ŷðum*, 2673.

**lēón,** st. v., *to lend* : pret. sg. *hāt*

him on þearfe lâh þyle HrðNgâies (which II's spokesman lent him in need), 1457

on-león, to lend, grant as a loan, with gen. of thing and dat. pers: pret. sg. þâ he þas wæpnes on-lâh sêlran swêord-siæcan, 1468.

loca, w. m., bolt, lock in comp. bân-, burh-loca.

locen. See lûcan.

lond, long. See land, lang.

lof, st m n., praise, repute: acc. sg. lof, 1537.

lof-dæd, st. f., deed of praise: instr. pl. lof-dædum, 24.

lof-georn, adj., eager for praise, ambitious: superl. nom. sg. lof-geornost, 3184.

loga, w. m., har; in comp. treôwloga.

losian, w. v., to escape, flee: pres. sg. III. losað, 1393, 2063; pret. sg. he on weg losade (fled away), 2097.

lôcian, w. v., to see, look at: pres. sg. II. stêlâc . . . he þu her tô lôcast (booty of the sea that thou lookest on), 1655.

ge-lôme, adv., often, frequently, 559.

lufe, w. f., love: in comp. heâh, môd, wîf-lufe.

lufa (cf. and-leofa, big-leofa, nourishment), w. m., food, subsistence; property, real estate: acc. sg. on lufan (on possessions), 1729. — Comp. eard-lufa.

lufen, st. f. (cf. lufa), subsistence, food; real estate, (enjoyment?): nom. sg. lufen (parallel with ðêl-wyn), 2887.

luf-tâcen, st. n., love-token: acc. pl. luf-tâcen, 1864.

lufian, w. v., to love, serve affectionately: pret. sg. III. lufode þâ leôde (was on affectionate terms with the people), 1983.

lungre, adv.: 1) hastily, quickly, forthwith, 930, 1631, 2311, 2744. — 2) quite, very, fully: feôwer mearas lungre gelice (four horses quite alike), 2165.

lust, st m., pleasure, joy: dat. pl. adv. lustum (joyfully), 1654; so, on lust, 619, cf. 600.

lûcan, st. v., to twist, wind, lock, interweave: pret. part. acc. sg. and pl. locene leoðo-syrcan (shirt of mail wrought of meshes or rings interlocked), 1506, 1891; gen. pl. locena beâga (rings wrought of gold wire), 2996.

be-lûcan: 1) to shut, close in or around: pret. sg. winter yðe be-leâd is-gebinde (winter locked the waves with icy bond), 1133. — 2) to shut in, off, preserve, protect: pret. sg. I. hig wîge beleâc mathe-gum mægða (I shut them in, protected them, from war arising from many a tribe), 1771. Cf. me wîge belîc wîfðum seôndum (protect me against mine enemies), Ps. 34, 3.

ge-lûcan, to unite, link together, make: pret. part. gelocen, 2770.

on-lûcan, to unlock, open: pret. sg. word-hoild on-leâc (opened the word-hoard, treasure of speech), 259.

tô-lûcan, (to twist, wrench, in two), to destroy: inf., 782.

lyft, st. f. (m. n.?), air: nom. sg. 1376; dat. sg. äfter lyfte (along, through, the air), 2833.

lyft-sloga, w. m., air-slayer: nom. sg. (of the dragon), 2316.

lyft-geswencend, pret. part., urged, hastened on, by the wind, 1914.

lyft-wyn, st. f., enjoyment of the air: acc. sg. lyft-wynne, 3044.

**lyhð.** See *leahan*.

**lystan**, w. v., *to lust after, long for* :  
pret. sg. Geát ungemetes wel . . .  
restan lyste (*the Gedt* [Beowulf]  
*longed sorely to rest*), 1794.

**lyt**, adj. neut. (= *parum*), *little, very little, few* : lyt eft becwan . . . hâmes niðsan (*few escaped home-ward*), 2366; lyt ænig (*none at all*), 3130; usually with gen. : wintera lyt, 1928; lyt . . . heáfod-mâga, 2151; wergendra tâ lyt (*too few defenders*), 2883; lyt swigode nîwra spella (*he kept to himself little, none at all, of the new tid-ings*), 2898; dat. sg. lyt manna (*too few of men*), 2837.

**lytel**, adj., *small, little*. nom. sg neut. tâ lytel, 1749; acc. sg. f. lytle hwile (*a little while*), 2031, 2098; lif-wrâðe lytle (*little protection for his life*), 2878 — Comp. un-lytel.

**lyt-hwôn**, adv., *little = not at all*  
lyt-hwôn lôgon, 204

**lyfe**, st. n., *leave, permission, (life?)* :  
instr. sg. hine lyfe (*life*, MS.), 2132.  
— Leo. Cf O.N. leyfi, n., *leave, permission*, in Möbius' Glossary, p. 266.

**lyfan**, w. v., (*fundamental meaning to believe, trust*) in  
â-lyfan, *to allow, grant, entrust* :  
pret. sg. næfre ic ænegum men ær âlyfde . . . bryð-ärn Dena (*never before to any man have I entrusted the palace of the Danes*), 656; pret. part. (þâ me wâs) sifð . . . âlyfed inn under eorð-weall (*the way in under the wall of earth was allowed me*), 3090.

**ge-lyfan**, w. v., *to believe, trust* :  
1) w. dat. : inf. bær gelyfan sceal dryhtnes dôme se be hine deað nimeð (*whomever death carrieth away, shall believe it to be the judg-*

*ment of God*, i.e. in the contest between Beowulf and Grendel), 440. — 2) w. acc. : pret. sg. gedce gelyfde brego Beorht-Dena (*be-lieved in, expected, help, etc.*), 609; bât heô on ænigne eorl gelyfde fyrena frôfre (*that she at last should expect from an; earl comfort, help, out of these troubles*), 628; se he him bealwa tâ bôte gelyfde (*who trusted in him as a help out of evils*), 910; him tâ anwaldan âre gelyfde (*relied for himself on the help of God*), 1273.

â-lysan, w. v., *to loose, liberate*.  
pret. part. þâ wâs of þâm hrôran helm and byrne lungre â-lysed (*helm and corselet were straight-way loosed from him*), 1631.

## M

**maðelian**, w. v. (*sermocinari*), *to speak, talk* : pret. sg. maðelode, 286, 348, 360, 371, 405, 456, 499, etc.; maðelade, 2426.

**maga**, w. m., *son, male descendant, young man* : nom. sg maga Healfdenes (Hrôðgár), 189, 1475, 2144; maga Ecgþeówes (Beowulf), 2588; maga (Grendel), 979; se maga geonga (Wigláf), 2676; Grendel's maga (*a relative of Grendel*), 2007; acc. sg. hine magan, 944.

**magan**, v. with pret.-pres. form, *to be able* : pres. sg. I. III. mág, 277, 478, 931, 943, 1485, 1734, etc.; II. meahth þu, 2048; subj. pres. mæge, 2531, 2750; báh ic eal mæge (*even though I could*), 681; subj. pl. we mægen, 2655; pret. sg. meahte, 542, 755, 1131, 1660, 2465, etc.; mæhte, 190, 207, 462, 511, 571, 657, 1509, 2092, 2610; mæhte, 1083

1497, 1516, 1878; pl. merhton, 610, 942, 1455, 1912, 2374, 3080. *wh-*ton, 308, 313, 2684, 3164; subj. pret. sg. meahte, 243, 763, 2521; pres. sg. māg, sometimes = licet, *may, can, will* (fut.), 1366, 1701, 1838, 2865

**mago** (Goth. *magu-s*), st. m., *male, son*: nom. sg. mago *Ecglaſes* (IIunferð), 1466; mago *Healfdenes* (Hrððgár), 1868, 2012.

**mago-dryht**, st. f., *troop of young men, band of men*: nom. sg. mago-driht, 67.

**mago-rinc**, st. m., *hero, man* (pre-eminently): gen. pl. mago-rinca, heáp, 731.

**magu-þegen**, **mago-þegen**, st. m., *vassal, war-thane*: nom. sg. 408, 2758; dat. sg. magu-þegne, 2080; acc. pl. magu-þegnas, 293; dat. pl. mago-þegnum, 1481; gen. pl. mago-þegna . . . þone sēlestān (*the best of vassals*), 1406.

**man, mon**, st. m.: 1) *man, human being*: nom. sg. man, 25, 503, 534, 1049, 1354, 1399, 1535, 1877, etc.; mon, 209, 510, 1561, 1646, 2282, etc.; acc. sg. w. mannan, 297, 577, 1944, 2128, 2775; wid-cūðne man, 1490; dat. sg. men, 656, 753, 1880; menn, 2190; gen. sg. mannes, 1195 (?), 2081, 2534, 2542; monnes, 1730; nom. pl. men, 50, 162, 233, 1635, 3167; acc. pl. men, 69, 337, 1583, 1718; dat. pl. mannum, 3183; gen. pl. manna, 155, 201, 380, 702, 713, 736, etc.; monna, 1414, 2888.—2) indef. pron. = *one, they, people* (Germ. *man*): man, 1173, 1176; mon, 2356, 3177.—Comp.: fyrn, gleð-, gum-, iú-, lid-, sc-, wæpned-man.

**man.** See **munan**.

**man-cyn**, st. n., *mankind*: dat. sg.

man-cynne, 110; gen. sg. man-cynnes, 164, 2182; mon-cynnes, 196, 1956.

**man-dreám**, st. m., *human joy, mundi voluptas*: acc. sg. man-dreám, 1265; dat. pl. mon-dreánum, 1716.

**man-dryhten**, st. m. (*lord of men*), *ruler of the people, prince, king*: nom. sg. man-dryhten, 1979, 2648; mon-drihten, 436; mon-dryhten, 2866; acc. sg. mon-drihten, 2605; dat. sg. man-drihtne, 1230; man-dryhtne, 1250, 2282; gen. sg. man-dryhtnes, 2850; mon-dryhtnes, 3150.

**ge-mang**, st. m., *troop, company*: dat. sg. on gemonge (*in the troop* [of the fourteen Geatas that returned from the sea]), 1644.

**manian**, w. v., *to warn, admonish*: pres. sg. III. manað swā and mynd-gað . . . sārum wordum (*so warneth and remindeth he with bitter words*), 2058.

**manig, monig**, adj., *many, many a, much*: 1) adjectively: nom. sg. rinc manig, 399; geong manig (*many a young man*), 855; monig snellic sce-rinc, 690, medu-benc monig, 777; so 839, 909, 919, 1511, 2763, 3023, etc.; acc. sg. medo-ful manig, 1016; dat. sg. m. þegne monegum, 1342, 1420; dat. sg. f. manigre mægðe, 75; acc. pl. manige men, 337; dat. pl. manegum māðnum, 2104; monegum mægðum, 5; gen. pl. manigra mēda, 1179.—2) substantively: nom. sg. manig, 1861; monig, 858; dat. sg. manegum, 349, 1888; nom. pl. manige, 1024; monige, 2983; acc. pl. monige, 1599; gen. pl. manigra, 2092.—3) with depend. gen. pl.: dat. manegum mægða, 1772; mone-

**gum fira**, 2002; hæleða monegum bold-ágendra, 3112; acc. pl. rinca manige, 729; (mâðum)-æhta monige, 1614.

**manig-oft**, adv., *very often, frequently*, 171 [if manig and oft are to be connected].

**man-lice**, adv., *man-like, manly*, 1047.

**man-jwære**, adj., *kind, gentle toward men, philanthropic*: nom. sg. superl mon-jwærust 3183.

**mâ**, contracted compar., *more*: with partitive gen., 504, 736, 1056

**mâðum**, **mâððum**, st. m., *gift, jewel, object of value*: acc. sg. mâððum, 169, 1053, 2056, 3017; dat. instr. sg. mâðine, 1529, 1903; nom. pl. mâðmas, 1861; acc. pl. mâðmas, 385, 472, 1028, 1483, 1757, 1868, etc.; dat. instr. pl. mâððum, mâððum, 1049, 1899, 2104, 2789; gen. pl. mâðma, 1785, 2144, 2167, etc.; mâðma, 36, 41. — Comp.: dryht, gold-, hord-, ofer, sinc, wundor-mâðum.

**mâðm-æht**, st. f., *treasure in jewels, costly objects*: gen. pl. mâðm-æhta, 1614, 2834.

**mâððum-fat**, st. n., *treasure-casket or cup, costly vessel*: nom. sg., 2406.

**mâðm-gestreón**, st. n., *precious jewel*: gen. pl. mâðm-gestreóna, 1932.

**mâðum-gifu**, st. f., *gift of valuable objects, largess of treasure*: dat. sg. æfter mâððum-gife, 1302.

**mâðum-sigl**, st. n., *costly, sun-shaped ornament, valuable decoration*: gen. pl. mâððum-sigla, 2758.

**mâðum-sweord**, st. n., *costly sword (inlaid with gold and jewels)*: acc. sg., 1024.

**mâðum-wela**, w. m., *wealth of jew-*

*els, valuables*: dat. sg. æfter-mâððum-welan (*after the sight of the wealth of jewels*), 2751.

**mâgas**. See mæg.

**mâge**, w. f., *female relative*: gen. sg. Grendles mâgán (*mother*), 1392.

**mân**, st. n., *crime, misdeed*: instr. sg. mâne, 110, 979; adv., *criminally*, 1056.

**mân-for-dædla**, w. m., *evil-doer, criminal*: nom. pl. mân-for-dædlan, 563.

**mân-seaða**, w. m., *mischievous, hurtful foe, hostis n. fastus*: nom. sg. 713, 738, 1340; mân-sceaða, 2515.

**mâra** (comp. of micel), adj., *greater, stronger, mightier*: nom. sg. m. mâra, 1354, 2556; neut. mâre, 1561; acc. sg. m. mâran, 2017; mund-gripe mâran (*a mightier hand-grip*), 754; with following gen. pl. mârian . . . eorla (*a more powerful earl*), 247; fem. mâran, 533, 1012; neut. mâre, 518, with gen. pl. morð-beala mâre (*more, greater, deeds of murder*), 136; gen. sg. f. mâran, 1824.

**mæst** (superl. of micel, mâra), *greatest, strongest*: nom. sg. neut. (with partitive gen.), mæst, 78, 193; fem. mæst, 2329; acc. sg. fem. fæhðe mæste, 459; mæste . . . worolde wynne (*the highest earthly pleasure*), 1080; neut. n. (with partitive gen.) mæst mæt ña, 2646; hond-wundra mæst, 2769; bæl-sýra mæst, 3144; instr. sg. m. mæste crâste, 2182.

**mæcg**. See mecg.

**mägð**, st. f., *wife, maid, woman*: nom. sg., 3017; gen. pl. mägða hõse (*accompanied by her maids of honor*), 925; mägða, 944, 1284.

**mägen**, st. n.: 1) *might, bodily*

**strength, heroic power:** acc. sg. mägen, 518, 1707; instr. sg. mägen, 780 (?), 2668; gen. sg. mägenes, 418, 1271, 1535, 1717, etc.; mägnæs, 671, 1762, mägenes-stang, strongest (*great in strength*), 1845, 196; mägenes röf (id.), 2085 — 2) **prime, flower** (of a nation), forces available in war · acc. sg. swâ he oft (i.e. etan) dyde mägen Hrêðmanna (*the best of the Hrêðmen*), 445; gen. sg. wið manna hwone magenes Deniga (*from (?) any of the men of the Danes*), 155 — Comp. oser-magen.

**mägen-ágend,** pres. part, *having great strength, valiant* · gen. pl. ágendra, 2838.

**mägen-byrðen,** st. f., *huge burthen* acc. sg. magen-byrðenne, 3092; dat. (instr.) sg., 1626.

**mägen-cräft,** st. m., *great, heroic-like, strength* : acc. sg., 380.

**mägen-ellen,** st. n. (the same), acc. sg., 660.

**mägen-fultum,** st. m., *material aid* : gen. pl. nás þát honne mætost mägen-fultuma (*that was not the least of strong helps*, i.e. the sword Hrunting), 1456.

**mägen-ræs,** st. m., *mighty attack, onslaught* : acc. sg., 1520.

**mägen-strengo,** st. f., *main strength, heroic power* : acc. sg., 2679.

**mägen-wudu,** st. m., *might-wood*, i.e. the spear, lance : acc. sg., 236.

**mäst,** st. m., *mast* : nom. sg., 1899; dat. sg. be mäste (*beside the mast*), 36; *to the mast*, 1906.

**mæðum.** See mæðum, hyge-mæðum.

**mæg,** st. m., *kinsman by blood* : nom. sg. mæg, 408, 738, 759, 814, 915, 1531, 1945, etc.; (*brother*), 468, 2605? acc. sg. mæg (*son*), 1340; (brother), 2440, 2485, 2983; dat. sg. mæge, 1979; gen. sg. mæges, 2629, 2676, 2699, 2880; nom. pl. mæga, 1016; acc. pl. mægas, 2816; dat. pl. mægum, 1179, 2615, 3066; (*to brothers*), 1168, mægum, 2354; gen. pl. mæga, 247, 1080, 1854, 2007, 2743 — Comp. : faderen-, heafod-, wine-mæg.

**mæg-burh,** st. f., *borough of blood-kinsmen, entire population united by ties of blood*; (in wider sense) *race, people, nation* : gen. sg. londrihtes ... þære mæg-burge (*of land possessions among the people*, i.e. of the Geatas), 2883.

**mægð,** st. f., *race, people* · acc. sg. mægðe, 1012; dat. sg. mægðe, 75; dat. pl. mægðum, 5; gen. pl. mæg ða, 25, 1772.

**mæg-wine,** st. m., *blood kinsman, friend*, 2480 (nom. pl.).

**mæl,** st. n.: 1) *time, point of time* · nom. sg. 316; þá wás sæl and mæl (*there was [appropriate] chance and time*), 1009; acc. sg. mæl, 2634; instr. pl. ærlan mælum, 908, 2238, 3036; gen. pl. mæla, 1250; sæla and mæla, 1612; mæla gehwylce (*each time, without intermission*), 2058. — 2) *sword, weapon* : nom. sg. broden (brogden) mæl (*the drawn sword*), 1617, 1668 (cf. Grimm, Andreas and Elene, p. 156). — 3) *mole, spot, mark*. — Comp.: græg-, hring-, sceadén-, wunden-mæl.

**mæl-cearu,** st. f., *long-continued sorrow, grief* : acc. sg. mæl-ceare, 189.

**mæl-gesceaft,** st. f., *fate, appointed time* : acc. pl. ic on earde bâd mæl-gesceafta (*awaited the time allotted for me by fate*), 2738.

**mænan,** w. v., with acc. in the sense

of (1) *to remember, mention, proclaim* : inf. mænan, 1068; pret. part. þær wās Beowulfes mærðo mæned, 858.—2) *to mention sorrowfully, mourn*. inf. 3173; pret. sg. gihōðo mænde (*mourned sorrowfully*), 2268; pret. pl. mændon, 1150, 3150.

**ge-mænan** (see **mān**), w. v. with acc., *to injure maliciously, break* · subj. pret. pl. **ge-mænden**, 1102. **ge-mæne**, adj., *common, in common* · nom. sg. **gemæne**, 2474; þær unc hwile wās hand **gemæne** (i.e. in battle), 2138; sceal ūrum þāt sveord and helm bām **gemæne** (i.e. wesan), 2661; nom. pl. **gemæne**, 1861; dat. pl. þāt þām folcum sceal...sib **gemænum** (attraction for **gemæne**, i.e. wesan), 1858; gen. pl. unc sceal (i.e. wesan) fela māðma **gemænra** (*we two shall share many treasures together*), 1785.

**mærðu**, st. f.: 1) *glory, a hero's fame*; nom. sg. 858; acc. sg. **mærðo**, 660, 688; acc. pl. **mærða**, 2997; instr. pl. **mærðum** (*gloriously*), 2515; gen. pl. **mærða**, 504, 1531.—2) *deed of glory, heroism* · acc. sg. **mærðo**, 2135; gen. pl. **mærða**, 408, 2646.—Comp. **ellen-mærðu**.

**mære**, adj., *memorable; celebrated, noble; wellknown, notorious* · nom. sg. m. **mære**, 103, 129, 1716, 1762; se **mære**, 763, 2012, 2588; also as vocative m. se **mæra**, 1475; nom. fem. **mæru**, 2017; **mære**, 1953; neut. **mære**, 2406; acc. sg. m. **mærne**, 36, 201, 353, 1599, 2385, 2722, 2789, 3099; neut. **mavie**, 1024; dat. sg. **mærnum**, 345, 1302, 1993, 2080, 2573; tō bām **mæran**, 270; gen. sg. **mæres**, 798; **mæran**, 1730; nom. pl. |

**mære**, 3071; superl. **mærost**, 899. —Comp.: **fore-, heaðo-mære**.

**mæst**. See **māra**.

**mæte**, adj., *moderate, small* · superl. nom. sg. **mætost**, 1456. **mecg**, **mäcg**, st. m., *son, youth, man*. in comp. **hilde-**, **oret-mecg**, **wrāc-mäcg**.

**medla**. See **on-medla**.

**medu**, st. m., *mead* · acc. sg. **medu**, 2634; dat. sg. tō **medo**, 605.

**medo-ärn**, st. n., *mead-hall* · acc. sg. **medo-ärn** (Hœrot), 69.

**medu-benc**, st. f., *mead-bench, bench in the mead-hall* · nom. sg. **medu-benc**, 777; dat. sg. **medu-bence**, 1053; **medo-bence**, 1068, 2186; **meodu-bence**, 1903.

**medu-dreám**, st. m., *mead-joy, joyous carousing during mead-drinking* : acc. sg. 2017.

**medo-ful**, st. n., *mead-cup* · acc sg 625, 1016.

**medo-heal**, st. f., *mead-hall* · nom. sg., 484, dat. sg. **meodu-healle**, 639.

**medu-scenc**, st. m., *mead-can, vessel* : instr. pl. **meodu-cencun**, 1981.

**medu-seld**, st. n., *mead-seat, mead-house* : acc. sg., 3066.

**medo-setl**, st. n., *mead-seat upon which one sits mead-drinking* : gen. pl. **meodo-setla**, 5.

**medo-stig**, st. f., *mead-road, road to the mead-hall* · acc. sg. **medo-stig**, 925.

**medo-wang**, st. m., *mead-field (where the mead-hall stood)* : acc. pl. **medo-wongas**, 1644.

**meðel**, st. n., *assembly, council* : dat. sg. on **meðle**, 1877.

**meðel-stede**, st. m., *'properly place of speech, judgment-seat'*, *here meeting-place, battle-field* (so, also.

425, the battle is conceived under the figure of a parliament or convention) : dat. sg. on þām meðel-stede, 1083.

**meðel-word**, st. n., *words called forth at a discussion; address* : instr. pl. meðel-wordum, 236.

**melda**, w. m., *finder, informer, betrayer* : gen. sg. þās meldon, 2406. **meltan**, st. v. intrans., *to consume by fire, melt or waste away* : inf., 3012; pret. sg. mealt, 2327; pl. multon, 1121.

**ge-meltan**, the same : pret. sg. ge-mealt, 898, 1609, 1616; ne gemealt him se mōd-sefa (*his courage did not desert him*), 2629.

**men**. See **man**.

**mene**, st. m., *neck ornament, necklace, collar* : acc. sg., 1200.

**mengan**, w. v., *to mingle, unite, with, w. acc. of thing* : inf. se þe mere-grundas mengan scolde, 1450.

**ge-mengan**, *to mix with, commingle* : pret. part., 849, 1594.

**menigu**, st. f., *multitude, many* : nom. and acc. sg. māðma menigeo (*multitude of treasures, presents*), 2144; so, mānigo, 41.

**mercels**, st. m., *mark, aim* : gen. sg. mercelses, 2440.

**mere**, st. m., *sea, ocean* : nom. sg. se mere, 1363; acc. sg. on mere, 1131, 1604; on nicera mere, 846; dat. sg. fram mere, 856.

**mere-deór**, st. n., *sea-beast* : acc. sg., 558.

**mere-fara**, w. m., *seafarer* : gen. sg. mere-faran, 502.

**mere-fix**, st. m., *sea-fish* : gen. pl. mere-fixa (*the whale*, cf. 540), 549.

**mere-grund**, st. m., *sea-bottom* : acc. sg., 2101; acc. pl. mere-grundas, 1450.

**mere-hrāgl**, st. n., *sea-garment*,

i.e., sail : gen. pl. mere-hrāgl sum, 1906.

**mere-liðend**, pres. part., *moving on the sea, sailor* : nom. pl. mere-liðende, 255.

**mere-street**, st. f., *sea-street, way over the sea* : acc. pl. mere-streæta 514

**mere-strengo**, st. f., *sea-power, strength in the sea* : acc. sg., 533. **mere-wif**, st. n., *sea-woman, mer-woman* : acc. sg. (of Grendel's mother), 1520.

**mergen**. See **morgen**.

**met**, st. n., *thought, intention* (cf. metian = meditari) : acc. pl. onsel meoto, 489 (meaning doubtful; see Bugge, Journal 8, 292; Dietrich, Haupt's Zeits. 11, 411; Körner, Eng. Stud. 2, 251).

**ge-met**, st. n., *an apportioned share; might, power, ability* : nom. sg. nis bāt . . . gemet mannes nefne mīn ânes (*nobody, myself excepted, can do that*), 2534; acc. sg. ofer mīn gemet (*beyond my power*), 2880; dat. sg. mid gemete, 780.

**ge-met**, adj., *well-measured, meet, good* : nom. sg. swā him gemet bince (þūhte), (*as seemed meet to him*), 688, 3058. See **un-gemete**, adv.

**metan**, st. v., *to measure, pass over or along* : pret. pl. fealwe stræte mearam meton (*measured the yellow road with their horses*), 918; so, 514, 1634.

**ge-metan**, the same : pret. sg. medu-stig gemät (*measured, walked over, the road to the mead-hall*), 925.

**metod**, st. m. (the measuring, arranging) *Creator, God* : nom. sg. 110, 707, 968, 1058, 2528; scīr metod, 980; sðð metod, 1612; acc.

sg. metod, 180; dat. sg. metode, 169, 1779; gen. sg. metodes, 671. — Comp. eald-metod.

**metod-sceaft**, st. f.: 1) *the Creator's determination, divine purpose, fate*: acc. sg. -sceaft, 1078. — 2) *the Creator's glory*: acc. sg. metod-sceaft seón (i.e. die), 1181; dat. sg. tā metod-sceaft, 2816.

**mēce**, st. m., *sword*: nom. sg., 1939; acc. sg. mēce, 2048; brādne mēce, 2979; gen. sg. mēces, 1766, 1813, 2615, 2940; dat. pl. instr. mēcum, 565; gen. pl. mēca, 2686. — Comp.: beado-, hāft-, hilde-mēce.

**mēd**, st. f., *meed, reward*: acc. sg. mēde, 2135; dat. sg. mēde, 2147; gen. pl. mēda, 1179.

**ge-mēde**, st. n., *approval, permission* (Glein): acc. pl. ge-mēdu, 247.

**mēðe**, adj., *tired, exhausted, dejected*: in comp. hyge-, se-mēðe.

**mētan**, w. v., *to meet, find, fall in with*: with acc., pret. pl. syððan Aescheres...hafelan mētton, 1422; subj. pret. sg. bāt he ne mētta... on elran man mundgripe māran (*that he never met, in any other man, with a mightier hand-grip*), 752.

**ge-mētan**, with acc., the same: pret. sg. gemētta, 758, 2786; pl. nās bā long tā bon, bāt bā aglæcean hy eft gemētton (*it was not long after that the warriors again met each other*), 2593.

**ge-mēting**, st. f., *meeting, hostile coming together*: nom. sg., 2002.

**meagol**, adj., *mighty, immense; formal, solemn*: instr. pl. meaglum wordum, 1981.

**mearc**, st. f., *frontier, limit, end*: dat. sg. tā mearcse (*the end of life*), 2385. — Comp. Weder-mearc, 298.

ge-mēarc, st. n., *measure, distance* comp. fōt-, vñl-ge-mearc.

**mearcian**, w. v., *to mark, stain*. pres. ind. sg. mearcað mōrhōpu (*will stain, mark, the moor with the blood of the corpse*), 450.

ge-mearcian, the same: pret. part. (Cain) mōrdie gemearcod (*murder-marked* [cf. 1 Book Mos. IV. 15]), 1265; swā wās on þem scennum...gemearcod...hwam bāt sweord geworht wāre (*engraved for whom the sword had been wrought*), 1696.

**mearc-stapa**, w. m., *march-strider, frontier-haunter* (applied to Gren del and his mother): nom. sg., 103; acc. pl. mearc-stapan, 1349.

**mearh**, st. m., *horse, steed*: nom. pl. mearas, 2164; acc. pl. mearas, 866, 1036; dat. pl. inst. mearum, 856, 918; mearum and māðnum, 1049, 1899; gen. pl. meara and māðma, 2167.

**mearn**. See murnan.

**meodu**. See medu.

**meoto**. See met.

**meotud**. See metod.

**meowle**, w. f., *maiden*: comp. ge-b- meowle.

**micel**, adj., *great, huge, long (of time)*: nom. sg. m., 129, 502; fem., 67, 146, 170; neut., 772; acc. sg. m. micelne, 3099; fem. micle, 1779, 3092; neut. micel, 270, 1168. The comp. māre must be supplied before þone in: medo-ārn micel... (māre) þone yldo bearn æfre ge-frunon, 69; instr. sg. ge-trumc micle, 923; micle (*by much, much*); micle leōfre (*far dearer*), 2652; esne swā micle (lässa), ([less] even by so much), 1284; oftor micle (*much oftener*), 1580; dat. sg. weak form miclan, 2850; gen. sg.

miclan, 979. The gen. sg. micles is an adv. = *much, very* : micles wyrðne gedōn (*deem worthy of much, i.e. honor very highly*), 2186; tō fela micles (*far too much, many*), 695; acc. pl. micle, 1349. Compar., see **māra**.

**mid**, I. prep. w. dat., instr., and acc., signifying preeminently *union, community, with*, hence: 1) w. dat.: a) *with, in company, community, with* : mid l'inne, 1129; mid Hrōdgāre, 1593; mid scipherge, 243; mid gesfðum (*with his comrades*), 1314; so, 1318, 1964, 2950, etc.; mid his freðdriftne, 2628; mid þām lācum (*with the gifts*), 1869, so, 2789, 125; mid hæle (*with good luck*!), 1218; mid bæle fōr (*sped off amid fire*), 2309. The prep. postponed · him mid (*with him, in his company*), 41; *with him*, 1626; ne wās him Fitela mid (*was not with him*), 890. b) *with, among*: mid Geātum (*among the Gedas*), 195, 2193, 2624; mid Scyldingum, 274; mid Eotenum, 903; mid yldum (eldum), 77, 2612; mid him (*with, among, one another*), 2949. In temporal sense: mid ær-dāge (*at dawn*), 126. — 2) *with, through, w. dat.*: mid ær-stafum (*through his grace*), 317; so, 2379; mid grāpe (*with the fist*), 438; so, 1462, 2721; mid his heteroncum (*through his hatred*), 475; mid sweorde, 574; so, 1660, 2877; mid gemete (*through, by, his power*), 780; so, 1220, 2536, 2918; mid gōde (*with benefits*), 1185; mid hearme (*with harm, insult*), 1893; mid þere sorge (*with [through?] this sorrow*), 2469; mid rihte (*by rights*), 2057. With

instr.: mid hȳ wīle (*through [marriage with] the woman*), 2029. — 3) w. acc., *with, in community, company, with* : mid his eorla gedriht, 357; so, 634, 663, 1673; mid hine, 880; mid mīnne gold gyfan, 2653.

II adv., mid, *thereamong, in the company*, 1643; *at the same time, likewise*, 1650.

**middan-geard**, st. m., *globe, earth* · acc. sg., 75, 1772; dat. sg. on middan-gearde, 2997; gen. sg middan-geardes, 504, 752.

**midde**, w. f., *middle = medius* · dat. sg. on middan (*through the middle, in two*), 2706; gen. sg (adv.) tō middes (*in the midst*), 3142.

**middle-niht**, st. f., *midnight* · dat. pl. middel-nihtum, 2783, 2834.

**miht**, st. f., *might, power, authority* · acc. sg. burh driftnes miht (*through the Lord's help, power*), 941; instr. pl. selfes mihtum, 701.

**mihtig**, adj.: 1) *physically strong, powerful*: acc. sg. mihtig mere-deōr, 558; mere-wīf mihtig, 1520. — 2) *possessing authority, mighty*: nom. sg. mihtig god, 702, 1717, 1726; dat. sg. mihtigan driftne, 1399. — Comp.: äl-, fore-mihtig.

**milde**, adj., *kind, gracious, generous* : nom. sg. mōdes milde (*kind-hearted*), 1230; instr. pl. mildum wordum (*graciously*), 1173. Superl. nom. sg. worold-cyning mannum mildust (*a king most liberal to men*), 3183.

**milts**, st. f., *kindness, benevolence* · nom. sg., 2922.

**missan**, w. v. with gen., *to miss, err in* : pret. sg. miste mercelses (*missed the mark*), 2440.

**missere**, st. n., *space of a semester, half a year* : gen. pl. hund missera

( *fifty winters*), 2734, 2210; generally, *a long period of time, season*, 1499, 1770; fela missera, 153, 2621.

**mist-hlið**, st. n., *misty cliff, cloud-capped slope*: dat. pl. under mist-hleðum, 711.

**mistig**, adj., *misty*: acc. pl. mistige móras, 162.

**mil-gemearec**, st. n., *measure by miles*: gen. sg. mil-gemearecs, 1363.

**mín**: 1) poss. pron., *my, mine*, 255, 345, etc.; Hygelác mín (*my lord, or king, II.*), 2435.—2) gen. sg. of pers. pron. ic. of me, 2085, 2534, etc

**molde**, w. f., *dust; earth, field*: in comp. grás-molde.

**mon.** See man.

**ge-miong.** See ge-mang.

**morð-bealu**, st. n., *murder, deadly hate* or *deed of murder*. gen. pl. morð-beala, 136.

**morðor**, st. n., *deed of violence, murderer*. dat. instr. sg. morðre, 893, 1265, 2783; gen. sg. morðres, 2056; morðies scyldig (*guilty of murder*), 1684.

**morðor-bed**, st. n., *bed of death, murderer-bed*: acc. sg. wás jam yldestan . . . morðor-bed stred (*a bed of death was spread for the eldest, i.e. through murder his death-bed was prepared*), 2437.

**morðor-bealu**, st. n., *death-bale, destruction by murder*: acc. sg. morðor-bealo, 1080, 2743.

**morðor-hete**, st. m., *murderous hate*: gen. sg. hás morðor-hetes, 1106.

**morgen**, *morn, mergen*, st. m., *morning, forenoon; also morrow*: nom. sg. morgen, 1785, 2125; (*morrow*), 2104; acc. sg. on morgen (*in the morning*), 838; dat sg. on morgne, 2485; on mergenne, 565, 2940; gen. pl. morna gehwylce (*every morning*), 2451.

**morgen-ceald**, adj., *morning-cold, dawn-cold*: nom. sg. gár morgen-ceald (*spear chilled by the early air of morn*), 3023.

**morgen-lang**, adj., *lasting through the morning*: acc. sg. morgen-longne dág (*the whole forenoon*), 2895.

**morgen-leóht**, st. n., *morning-light*: nom. sg., 605, 918.

**morgen-swég**, st. m., *morning-cry, cry at morn*: nom. sg., 129.

**morgen-tid**, st. f., *morning-tide*: acc. sg. on morgen-tíde, 484, 818(?).

**morn.** See morgen.

**mód**, st. n.: 1) *heart, soul, spirit, mood, mind, manner of thinking*. nom. sg., 50, 731; wafre móð (*the flickering spirit, the fading breath*), 1151, acc. sg. on móð (*into his mind*), 67; dat. instr. sg. móðe gebúngen (*of mature, lofty spirit*), 625; on móðe (*in heart, mind*), 754, 1845, 2282, 2528; on hreðum móðe (*fierce of spirit*), 2582; gen. sg. móðes, 171, 811, 1707; móðes blíſe (*gracious-minded, kindly disposed*), 436; so, móðes milde, 1230; móðes scóice (*depressed in mind*), 1604.—2) *boldness, courage*: nom. and acc. sg., 1058, 1108. 3) *passion, fierceness*: nom. sg., 549.—Comp. form adj.: galg-, géðmor-, glad-, gúð-, hreðh-, irre-, sárig-, stið-, swið-, wérig-mód.

**mód-cearu**, st. f., *grief of heart*: acc. sg. móð-ceare, 1993, 3150.

**mód-gehygd**, st. f., *thought of the heart; mind*: instr. pl. móð-gehygdum, 233

**mód-ge-pane**, st. n., *mood-thought*

*meditation* : acc. sg. mōd-ge-bonc, 1730.

**mōd-glōmor**, adj., *grieved at heart, dejected* : nom. sg., 2895.

**mōdig**, adj., *courageous* : nom. sg., 605, 1644, 1813, 2758; he hās (ham, MS.) mōdig wās (*had the courage for it*), 1509; se mōdega, 814; dat. sg. mid þam mōdigan, 3012; gen. sg. mōdges, 502; mōdiges, 2699; Geáta leōd geoine trūwode mōdgan magnes (*trusted firmly in his bold strength*), 671; nom. pl. mōdge, 856; mōdige, 1877; gen. pl. mōdiga, 312, 1889. — Comp. fela-mōdig.

**mōdig-līc**, adj., *of bold appearance*. compar. acc. pl. mōdiglicran, 337.

**mōd-lufe**, w. f., *heart's affection, love* : gen. sg. þīnre mōd-lufan, 1824.

**mōd-sefa**, w. m., *thought of the heart; brave, bold temper; courage* : nom. sg., 349, 1854, 2629; acc. sg. mōd-sefan, 2013; dat. sg. mōd-sefan, 180.

**mōd-bracu**, st. f., *boldness, courage, strength of mind* : dat. sg. for his mōd-brāce, 385.

**mōdor**, f., *mother* : nom. sg., 1259, 1277, 1283, 1684, 2119; acc. sg. mōdor, 1539, 2140, 2933.

**mōna**, w. m., *moon* : gen. sg. mōnan, 94.

**mōr**, st. m., *moor, morass, swamp* : acc. sg. ofer myrcan mōr, 1406; dat. sg. of mōre, 711; acc. pl. mōras, 103, 162, 1349.

**mōr-hop**, st. n., *place of refuge in the moor, hiding-place in the swamp* : acc. pl. mōr-hopu, 450.

**ge-mōt**, st. n., *meeting* : in comp. hand-, torn-ge-mōt.

**mōtan**, pret.-pres. v. : 1) *power or permission to have something, to be permitted; may, can* : pres. sg. I., III. mōt, 186, 442, 604; II. mōst, 1672; pl. mōton, 347, 365, 395; pres. subj. ic mōte, 431: III. se be mōte, 1388; pret. sg. mōste, 168, 707, 736, 895, 1488, 1999, 2242, 2505, etc.; pl. mōston, 1629, 1876, 2039, 2125, 2248; pres. subj. sg. II. þāt þu hine selfne geseōn mōste (*mightest see*), 962. — 2) *shall, must, be obliged* : pres. sg. mōt, 2887; pret. sg. mōste, 1940; þær he hōf fyrste forman dōgore wealdan mōste, swā him Wyrd ne gescrāf, hrēð āt hilde (*if he must for the first time that day be victorious, as Fate had denied him victory*, cf. 2681, 2683 seqq.), 2575.

**ge-munan**, pret.-pres. v., *to have in mind, be mindful; remember, think of*, w. acc. : pres. sg. hine gearwe geman witena wel-hwylc (*each of the knowing ones still remembers him well*), 265; ic he hās leán geman (*I shall not forget thy reward for this*), 1221; ic þāt eall gemon (*I remember all that*), 2428; so, 1702, 2043; gif he þāt eall gemon hwāt . . . (*if he is mindful of all that which . . .*), 1186; ic þāt mæl gemon hwær . . . (*I remember the tyme when . . .*), 2634; pret. sg. w. gemunde . . . æfen-spræce (*recalled his evening speech*), 759; so, 871, 1130, 1260, 1271, 1291, 2115, 2432, 2607, 2679; se hās leōd-hryres leán ge-munde (*was mindful of reward for the fall of the ruler*), 2392; þāt he Eotens bearn inne gemunde (*that he in this should remember, take vengeance on, the children of the Eotens*), 1142; so, hond gemunde fehðo genðge (*his hand remembered strife enough*), 2490; ne ge-

munde mago Ecglæfes þt . . . (*remembered not that which . . .*), 1466; pret. pl. belle gemundon in mōd-sefan (*their thoughts [as heathens] fixed themselves on, remembered, hell*), 179.

on-munan, w. acc. pers. and gen. of thing, *to admonish, exhort*: pret. sg. onmunde fūsc mærða (*exhorted us to deeds of glory*), 2641.

mund, st. f., *hand*. instr. pl. mun-dum, mid mundum, 236, 514, 1462, 3023, 3092.

mund-bora, w. m., *protector, guardian, preserver* nom sg., 1481, 2780.

mund-gripe, st. m., *hand-grip, seizure*. acc. sg. mund-gripe, 754; dat. sg. mund-gripe, 380, 1535; after mund-gripe (*after having seized the criminal*), 1939.

murnan, st. v., *to shrink from, be afraid of, avoid*: pret. sg. nō mearn fore fēhē and fyrene, 136; so, 1538; nalles for ealdre mearn (*was not apprehensive for his life*), 1443.—2) *to mourn, grieve*: pres. part. him wās . . . murnende mōd, 50; pres. subj., bonne he felde murne (*than that he should mourn much*), 1386.

be-murnan, be-meornan, with acc., *to mourn over*: pret. be-mearn, 908, 1078.

murn-līce. See *un-murn-līce*.

mūð-bana, w. m., *mouth-destroyer*: dat. sg. tō mūð-banan (of Grendel because he bit his victim to death), 2080.

mūða, w. m., *mouth, entrance*: acc. sg. recedes mūðan (*mouth of the house, door*), 725.

ge-mynd, st. f., *memory, memorial, remembrance*: dat. pl. tō gemyn-dum, 2805, 3017. See *weorð-mynd*.

myndgian, w. v., *to call to mind, remember*: pres. sg. myndgað, 2058; pres. part. w. gen. gif þonne Fresna hwylc . . . jās morðor-hetes myndgiend wære (*were to call to mind the bloody feud*), 1106.

ge-myndgian, w. v. w. acc., *to remember*: bið gemyndgad . . . ea-foran ellor-sfð (*is reminded of his son's decease*), 2451.

ge-myndig, adj., *mindful*: nom. sg. w. gen., 614, 869, 1174, 1531, 2083, etc.

myne, st. m.: 1) *mind, wish*. nom sg., 2573.—2) *love(?)*: ne his myne wisse (*whose [God's] love he knew not*), 169.

ge-myrian, w. v. w. acc., *to be mindful of*: imper. sg. gemyne mærðu! 660.

myntan, w. v., *to intend, think of, resolve*: pret. sg. mynte . . . man-na cynnes sumne besyrwan (*meant to entrap all(?) [see sum]*, some one of(?) the men), 713; mynte þāt he gedælde . . . (*thought to sever*), 732; mynte se māra, þer he meahte swā, widre gewindan (*intended to flee*), 763.

myrce, adj., *murky, dark*: acc. sg. ofer myrcan mōr, 1406.

myrð, st. f., *joy, mirth*: dat. (instr.) sg. mōðes myrðe, 811.

## N

naca, w. m., *vessel, ship*: acc. sg. nacan, 295; gen. sg. nacan, 214.  
—Comp.: hring-, fð-naca.

nacod, adj., *naked*: nom. and acc. sg. swurd, gūð-lill nacod, 539, 2586; nacod nñð-draca, 2274.

nalas, nales, nallas. See *nealles*.

nama, w. m., *name*: nom. sg. Beð-

wulf is mîn nama, 343; was þun  
hæft-mêce Hruntung nama, 1458,  
acc sg. scôp him Illeot naman  
(gave it the name Hæft), 78.

**nâ** (from ne-â), strength negative,  
never, not all, 445, 567, 1537

**nâh**, from ne-âh. See **âgan**.

**nân** (from ne-ân), indef. pron., none,  
no: with gen. pl. gûn-billa nân,  
804; adjectively, nân fren ær-  
gôd, 990.

**nât**, from ne-wât: I know not = ne-  
scio. See **witan**.

**nât-hwyle** (nescio quis, ne-wât-  
hwylc, knew not who, which, etc.),  
indef. pron., any, a certain one,  
some or other 1) w partitive gen.  
nom. sg. gumena nât-hwylc, 2234;  
gen. sg. nât-hwylces (þârbanena),  
2054; niða nât-hwylces(?), 2216;  
nât-hwylces hâleða hearna, 2225  
— 2) adjectively: dat. sg. in nið-  
sele nât-hwylcum, 1514.

**nâbben**, from ne-hâbben (subj.  
pres.). See **habban**.

**nafne**. See **nefne**.

**nâgcl**, st. m., nail: gen. pl. nâgla  
(of the finger-nails), 986.

**nâgled**, part., nailed?, nail-like?,  
buckled?: acc. sg. neut. nâgled  
(MS. gled) sinc, 2024.

**nâs**, st. m., nase, rock projecting  
into the sea, cliff, promontory: acc.  
sg. nâs, 1440, 1601, 2899; dat. sg.  
nasse, 2244, 2418; acc. pl. windige  
nâsas, 1412; gen. pl. nâssa, 1361.

**nâs**, from ne-wâs (was not). See  
**wesan**.

**nâs**, neg. adv., not, not at all, 562,  
2263

**nâs-hlið**, st. n., declivity, slope of a  
promontory that sinks downward  
to the sea · dat. pl. on nâs-hleðum,  
1428.

**næfre**, adv., never, 247, 583, 592,  
656, 719, 1042, 1049, etc.; also  
strengthened by ne. næfre ne,  
1401.

**ge-nægan**, w. v. w. acc. pers. and  
gen of thing, to attack, press.  
piet pl niða genæglað nesfan  
Heerices (in combats pressed hard)  
upon It's nephew), 2207; piet  
part wearð...niða genægud, 1440

**nænig** (from ne-anig), pron., not  
any, none, no · 1) substantively w.  
gen. pl.: nom. sg., 157, 242, 692;  
dat. sg. nænegum, 599; gen. pl.  
nænigia, 950. — 2) adjectively:  
nom. sg. ðôðer nænig, 860; nænig  
wâter, 1515; nænig...wôi, 1934;  
acc sg. nænigne . . . horð-nâðum,  
1199.

**nære**, from ne-wære (were not, would  
not be). See **wesan**.

**ne**, simple neg., not, 38, 50, 80, 83,  
109, etc.; before imper. ne sorga!  
1385, ne gým! 1761, etc. Doubled  
= certainly not, not even that. ne  
ge . . . gearwa ne wisson (ye cer-  
tainly have not known, etc.), 245;  
so, 863; ne ic . . . wîte ne wêne  
(nor do I at all in the least expect),  
2923; so, 182. Strengthened by  
other neg.: nôðer . . . ne, 2125; swâ  
he ne milte nô . . . (so that he ab-  
solutely could not), 1509.

ne . . . ne, not . . . and not, nor;  
neither . . . nor, 154-157, 511,  
1083-1085, etc. Another neg. may  
supply the place of the first ne:  
so, nô . . . ne, 575-577, 1026-1028,  
1393-1395, etc.; næfre . . . ne, 583-  
584; nalles . . . ne, 3016-3017.  
The neg. may be omitted the first  
time: ær ne siððan (neither before  
nor after, before nor since), 719;  
sûð ne norð (south nor north),  
859; all ne yldo (neither illness  
nor old age), 1737; wordum ne

worcum (*neither by word nor deed*), 1101; wiston and ne wēndon (*knew not and weened not*), 1605.

**nefa**, w. m., *nephew, grandson*  
nom. sg. nefā (*grandson*), 1204;  
so, 1963; (*nephew*), 2171, acc. sg  
nefan (*nephew*), 2207; dat. sg  
nefan (*nephew*), 382

**nefne**, nāfne, *nemne* (orig. from  
ne-gif-ne): 1) subj.: a) with de-  
pend. clause = *unless*. nefne him  
witig god wyrd forslode (*if fate,  
the wise God, had not prevented  
him*), 1057; nefne god sylfa.  
sealde (*unless God himself, etc.*),  
3055; nāfne him his white leōge  
(MS. næfre) (*unless his face belie  
him*), 250; nafne he was māna  
(*except that he was huger*), 1354;  
nemne him heāðo-byne helpe ge-  
fremede, 1553; so, 2655.—b) w  
follow. substantive = *except, save,  
only*: nefne sin-freā (*except the  
husband*), 1935; ic lyt hafo heā-  
fod-māga nefne Hyglac hec (*have  
no near kin but thee*), 2152; nis  
þāt eōwer (gen pl) sið . . . nefne  
māna ānes, 2534.—2) Prep. with  
dat. *except*: nemne feāum ānum,  
1082.

**ge-nehost.** See **ge-neahhe.**

**nelle**, from ne-wille (*I will not*).  
See **willan**.

**nemnan**, w. v. w. acc.: 1) *to name,  
call*: pres. pl. bone yldestan ore-  
mecgas Beōwulf nemnāð (*the war-  
riors call the most distinguished  
one Beōwulf*), 364; so inf. nem-  
nan, 2024; pret. pl. nemdon, 1355.  
—2) *to address, as in*

**be-nemnan**, *to pronounce solemn-  
ly, put under a spell* · pret. sg. Tin  
Hengeste . . . āðum be-nemde þāt  
(*asserted, promised under oath that*

. . .

), 1098; pret. pl. swā hit ðð  
dōmēs dāg diōpe benemdon þeōd-  
nas māre (*put under a curse*),  
3070.

**nenne.** See **nefne**.

**nerian**, gē-nerian, w. v., *to save,  
rescue, liberate* pres. sg. Wyrd  
oft neicl̄ unsigne eōil, 573, pret.  
part. hafde . . . sele Hīðgārēs ge-  
nered wið niðe (*saved from hos-  
tility*), 828

**gē-nesan**, st. v.: 1) *intrans.*, *to re-  
main over, be preserved*. pret. sg.  
hiðs āna genās calles ansund (*the  
roof alone was quite sound*), 1000.  
—2) *w. acc., to endure successfully,  
survive, escape from* · pret. sg. se  
þāt sacce ge-nas, 1978; fela ic . . .  
gūð-rasa ge-nas, 2427; pret. part.  
swā he nīða gehwane genesen haf-  
de, 2398.

**net**, st. n., *net*: in comp. breōst-,  
here-, hring-, invit-, scato-net.

**nēdlā**, w. m., *dire necessity, distress*:  
in comp. breā-nēdlā

**nēðan** (G. nanþjan), w. v., *to ven-  
ture, undertake boldly* · pres. part.  
nearo nēðende (*encountering per-  
il*), 2351; pret. pl. her git . . . on  
deōp wāter aldrum nēðdon (*where  
ye two risked your lives in the deep  
water*), 510, so, 538.

**ge-nēðan**, the same: inf. ne dorste  
under ȳða gewin aldre ge-nēðan,  
1470. With depend. clause: ne-  
ning þāt dorste genēðan jāt (*none  
durst undertake to . . .*), 1934;  
pret. sg. he under hārne stān āna  
genēðle siēne dēde (*he risked  
alone the bold deed, venturing under  
the grey rock*), 889; (ic) wige  
under wātere weorc genēðle car-  
fōð-līce (*I with difficulty stood the  
work under the water in battle, i.e.  
could hardly win the victory*),

1657; *ic genēðde fela gūða* (*ventured on, risked, many contexts*), 2512; *pies* pl. (*of majesty*) *we . . . frēne genēðdon easōð unēðes* (*we have boldly risked, dared, the monster's power*), 961.

**nēh.** See **neáh.**

**ge-neahhe**, *adv.*, *enough, sufficient-ly*, 784, 3153; *superl. genehost brāgl* *evil* *Beowulfes calde lāſe* (*many an earl of B'*), 795

**nealles** (*from ne-alles*), *adv.*, *om-nino non, not at all, by no means* *nealles*, 2146, 2168, 2180, 2223, 2597, etc.; *nallas*, 1720, 1750; *nalles*, 338, 1019, 1077, 1443, 2504, etc.; *nalas*, 43, 1494, 1530, 1538, *males*, 1812

**nearo**, *st. n.*, *strait, danger, distress*: *acc. sg. nearo*, 2351, 2595.

**nearo**, *adj.*, *narrow* · *acc. pl. f* *neauwe*, 1410.

**nearwe**, *adv.*, *narrowly*, 977.

**nearo-craft**, *st. m.*, *art of rendering difficult of access?, inaccessibility* (*see 2214 seqq.*): *instr. pl. nearo-craftum*, 2244.

**nearo-fāh**, *m.*, *soe that causes distress, war-soe* · *gen. sg. nearo-fāges*, 2318.

**nearo-pearf**, *st. f.*, *dire need, distress* · *acc. sg. nearo-pearfe*, 422.

**ge-nearwian**, *w. v.*, *to drive into a corner, press upon* : *pret. part. genearwod*, 1439.

**neáh**, *nēh*: 1) *adj.*, *near, nigh* : *nom. sg. neáh*, 1744, 2729. *In supeil. also = last* : *instr. sg. nýhstan sīðe* (*for the last time*), 1204; *nichstan sīðe*, 2512.

2) *adv.*, *near* : *feor and (oððe)*

*neáh*, 1222, 2871; 3) *prep.* *segrundē neáh*, 564; *so*, 1925, 2243; *holm-wylme nēh*, 2412. *Compar. neár*, 746.

**neán**, *adv.*, *near by, (from) close at hand*, 528; (*neon, MS.*), 3105; *feoran and neán*, 840, *neán and feoran*, 1175, 2318

**ge-neát**, *st. m.*, *comrade, companion in comp. heáld*, *heor ð-geneát nioðor*. See **niðer**.

**neowol**, *adj.*, *steep, precipitous* *acc. pl. neowle*, 1412.

**neóð**, *st. f.*, *polite intercourse regulated by etiquette?*, *hall-joy?* : *acc. sg. níðle*, 2117, *inst.* (= *joy*), 2216.

**neóð-laðu**, *st. f.*, *polite invitation; wish* *dat. sg. after neóð-laðu* (*according to his wishes*), 1321.

**neósan**, **neósiān**, *w. v. w gen.*, *to seek out, look for; to attack* · *inf. neósan*, 125, 1787, 1792, 1807, 2075; *niósan*, 2389, 2072; *neósiān*, 115, 1126; *niósiān*, 3046; *pret. sg. niósiāde*, 2487.

**neótan**, *st. v.*, *to take, accept*, *w. gen.*; *to use, enjoy*. *imper. sg. neót*, 1218

**be-neótan**, *w dat.*, *to rob, deprive of* *inf. hine aldie be-neótan*, 681, *pret. sg. cyning caldie bi-neát* (*deprived the king of life*), 2397.

**nicor**, *st. m.*, *sea-horse, walrus, sea-monster* (*cf. Bugge in Zachet's Journal, 4, 197*): *acc. pl. niceras*, 422, 575; *nicias*, 1428; *gen. pl. nicera*, 846.

**nicor-hūs**, *st. n.*, *house or den of sea-monsters* *gen. pl. nicor-hūsa*, 1412.

**nið**, *st. m.*, *man, human being* · *gen. pl. niðða*, 1006; *niða?* (*passage corrupt*), 2216.

**niðer**, **nyðer**, **neoðor**, *adv.*, *down, downward* · *niðer*, 1361; *niðor*, 2700; *nyðer*, 3045.

**nið-sele**, *st. m.*, *hall, room, in the deep* (*Grein*) : *dat. sg. [in] nið-sele nāt-hwylcum*, 1514.

**nigen**, num., *nine* · acc. *nigene*, 575  
**niht**, st. f. *night* · nom. sg., 115, 547, 650, 1321, 2117; acc sg. *niht*, 135, 737, 2939, *gystian niht* (*yester-night*), 1335; dat. sg. *on niht*, 575, 684; *on wanre niht*, 703; gen. sg. *nilites hilwilm* (*sometimes at night, in the hours of the night*), 3045; as adv. = *of a night, by night*, G. *nachts*, 422, 2274, *dages and nihtes*, 2270; acc pl. *seoson niht* (*se'nnight, seven days*, cf. Tac. Germ. 11), 517, dat. pl. *sweartum nihtum*, 167; *deorecum nihtum*, 275, 221; gen. pl. *nihta*, 545, 1366 — **Comp.**: *middel*, *sin-niht*  
**niht-bealu**, st. n., *night-bale, destruction by night*. gen. pl. *niht-bealwa*, 193.  
**niht-helm**, st. m., *veil or canopy of night*: nom. sg., 1790.  
**niht-long**, adj., *lasting through the night* acc. sg. m. *niht-longne* *fyrst* (*space of a night*), 528.  
**niht-weorc**, st. n., *night-work, deed done at night*: instr. sg. *niht-weorce*, 828.  
**niman**, st. v w. acc.: 1) *to take, hold, seize, undertake*: pret. sg. *nam þâ mid handa hige-liltigne rinc*, 747; pret. pl. *we . . . niððe nâman*, 2117. — 2) *to take, take away, deprive of*: pres. sg. *se he hine deâð nimeð* (*he whom death carrieth off*), 441; so, 447; *ny-med*, 1847, *nymed nýð-hâðe*, 599; subj. pres. *gîf með hild nime*, 452, 1482; pres. sg. ind. nam on *Ongenþô tren-byrnan*, 2987; ne nom he . . . *mâððm-æhta mâ* (*he took no more of the rich treasures*), 1613; pret. part. *þâ wâs . . . sed cwêñ numen* (*the queen carried off*), 1154.

**be-niman**, *to deprive of* · pret. sg. *ðâ þât hine yldo benan mágene wynnum* (*till age bereft him of joy in his strength*), 1887  
**foi-niman**, *to carry off* · pres. sg. *þe þâ deâð for-nam* (*whom death carried off*), 488. so, 557, 696, 1081, 1124, 1206, 1437, etc. Also, dat. for acc. · pres. pl. *him irema ege fornâmon*, 2829  
**ge-niman**. 1) *to take, seize* pres. sg. (*hine*) *be healeste ge-nam* (*clayed him around the neck, embraced him*), 1873. — 2) *to take, take away* · pret. on *reste genam* *þritig begna*, 122; *lieð under heolse ge-nam* *cûðe folme*, 1303; *segni eâc genom*, 2777; *þâ mec since baldor . . . æt minum fâðer genam* (*took me at my father's hands, adopted me*), 2430; pret. part. *genumen*, 3167  
**ge-nip**, st. n., *darkness, mist, cloud*: acc. pl. *under nâssa genipu*, 1361; ofer *flôða genipu*, 2809.  
**nis**, from *ne-is* (*is not*): see **wesan**.  
**niwe, niðwe**, adj., *new, novel; un-harrow-of*: nom. sg. *swêg up â-stâg niwe genealhie* (*a monstrous hub-bub arose*), 784; *beorh . . . niwe* (*a newly-raised?*) *græv-mound*), 2244; acc. sg. *niwe sibbe* (*the new kinship*), 950; instr. sg. *niwan stcfne* (*properly, novâ voce; here = de novo, iterum, agam*), 2595; *niðwan stefne* (*again*), 1790; gen. pl. *niwia spella* (*newtidings*), 2899.  
**ge-niwan**, w. v., *to renew*: pret. paul *ge-niwid*, 1304, 1323; *geniwad*, 2288.  
**niw-tyrwed**, pres. part., *newly-tarred* · acc. sg. *niw-tyrwedne* (*-tyrwydne, MS.*) *nacan*, 295.  
**nîð**, st. m., *properly only 'eal, endeavor; then hostile endeavor, hos-*

*tility, battle, war* : nom. sg, 2318, acc. sg. nīð, 184, 276; *Wederia nīð* (*enmity against the W.*, the *sorrows of the W.*), 423; dat. sg. wīð (āt) nīðe, 828, 2586; insti. nīðe, 2681, gen. pl. nīða, 883, 2351, 2398, etc., also instr. — *by, in, battle*, 846, 1440, 1963, 2171, 2207 — Comp. bealo-, fer-, here-, hete-, invit-, seafar-, wal-nīð.

**nīð-draeca**, w. m., *battle-dragon* : nom. sg, 2274

**nīð-gäst**, st. m., *hostile alien, fell demon* : acc. sg. bone nīð-gast (*the dragon*), 2700.

**nīð-geweore**, st. n., *work of enmity, deed of evil*. gen. pl. -geweore, 684.

**nīð-grim**, adj., *furious in battle, savage* : nom. sg, 193.

**nīð-heard**, adj., *valiant in war* : nom. sg., 2418.

**nīð-hydig**, adj., *eager for battle, valorous* : nom. pl. nīð-hydige men, 3167.

ge-**nīðla**, w. m., *foe, persecutor, waylayer* : in comp. ferhīð-, seorh-ge-nīðla.

**nīð-wundor**, st. n., *hostile wonder, strange marvel of evil* : acc. sg, 1366.

**nīpan**, st. v., *to veil, cover over, obscure* ; pres. part nīpende niht, 547, 650.

**nolde**, from ne-wolde (*would not*), see *willan*.

**norð**, adv., *northward*, 859.

**norðan**, adv., *from the north*, 547.

**nose**, w. f., *projection, cliff, cape* : dat. sg. of hliðes nosan, 1893; āt brimes nosan, 2804.

**nō** (*strengthened neg.*), *not, not at all, by no means*, 136, 244, 587, 755, 842, 969, 1736, etc.; strengthened by following ne, 459 (?), 1509; nō...nō (*neither...nor*), 541-543, so, nō...ne, 168. See *ne*.

**nōðer** (from nā-hwāðer), *neg, and not, nor*, 2125.

ge-**nōð**, adj., *sufficient, enough* : acc. sg. lehñðo genðge, 2490, acc. pl. genðge .. beágas, 3105

**nōn**, st. f., [*Eng. noon*], *ninth hour of the day, three o'clock in the afternoon of our reckoning* (the day was reckoned from six o'clock in the morning, cf. *Bouterwek Scieðlunga*, 24 2: we hātað enne dīg fram sunnan upgange ðð æsen) : nom. sg. nōn, 1601.

**nu**, adv. : 1) *now, at present*, 251, 254, 375, 395, 424, 426, 489, etc. : nu gyt (*up to now, hitherto*), 957; nu gen (*now still, yet*), 2860; (*now yet, still*), 3169 — 2) *conj., since, inasmuch as*. nu þu lungic geong ... nu se wyrm ligeð (*go now quickly, since the dragon lieth dead*), 2746; so, 2248; hāt þu me ne forwyrne ... nu ic þus scorran com (*that do not thou refuse me, since I am come so far*), 430; so, 1476, nu ic on māðma hord mīne bebohte frōde scorh-lege, fremmað ge nu (*as I now ..., so do ye*), 2800; so, 3021.

**nymðe**, conj. w. subj., *if not, unless*, 782; nymðe mec god scylde (*if God had not shielded me*), 1659.

**nyt**, st. f., *duty, service, office, employment* : acc. sg. þegn nytte be-heóld (did his duty), 494; so, 3119. — Comp.: sund-, sundor-nyt.

**nyt**, adj., *useful* : acc. pl. m. nytte, 795; comp. un-nyt.

ge-**nyttian**, w. v., *to make use of, enjoy* : pret. part hāsle eorð-scrasa ende ge-nyttod (*had enjoyed, made use of*), 3047

**nýd**, st. f., *force, necessity, need, pain*. acc. sg. þurh dcáðes nýd, 2455; instr. sg. nýde, 1006. In comp (like nýd-maga, consanguineus, in Æthelred's Laws, VI 12, Schmid, p. 228; nýd-maga, in Cnut's Laws, I. 7, ibid., p. 258); also, *tie of blood*. — Comp. hieá-nýd. **g-e-nýdan**, w. v. 1) *to force, compel*: pret part nýðe ge-nýðed (*forced by hostile power*), 2681. — 2) *to force upon*: pret part acc. sg. f. nýde genýðde . . . gearwe stówe (*the inevitable place prepared for each, i.e. the bed of death*), 1006.

**nýd-bád**, st. f., *forced pledge, pledge demanded by force*: acc. pl. nýd-báde, 599.

**nýd-gestaalla**, w. m., *comrade in need or united by ties of blood*: nom. pl. nýd-gestaallan, 883.

**nýd-gripe**, st. m., *compelling grip*: dat. sg. in nýd-gripe (*mid-gripe*, MS), 977.

**nýd-wracu**, st. f., *distressful persecution, great distress*: nom. sg., 193.

**nyhst**. See **neáh**.

## O

**oððe**, conj.: 1) *or; otherwise*, 283, 437, 636, 638, 694, 1492, 1765, etc. — 2) *and (?)*, *till (?)*, 650, 2476, 3007.

**of**, prep. w. dat., *from, off from*: 1) *from some point of view*: ge-seah of wealle (*from the wall*), 229; so, 786; of hefene scineð (*shineth from heaven*), 1572; of hliðes nosan gästas grätte (*from the cliff's projection*), 1893; of þam leóma stðð (*from which light streamed*), 2770; þer wüs māðma-

fela of feorwegum . . . geloaded (*from distant lands*), 37; þá com of móre (*from the moor*), 711, 922 — 2) *forth from, out of*: hwearf of earde (*wandered from his home, died*), 56; so, 265, 855, 2472; þá ic of searwum com (*when I had escaped from the persecutions of the sea*), 419; þá him Hlððgár gewät . . . út of healle (*out of the hall*), 664, so, 2558, 2516; 1139, 2084, 2744; wudu-réc ȝ-ȝlāh sweat of (ofer) swiðole (*black wood-reck ascended from the smoking fire*), 3145, (icge gold) ȝ-hafsen of horde (*lifted from the hoard*), 1109, lét þá of brestum . . . wold út faran (*from his breast*), 2551; dyde . . . helm of haselan (*doffed his helmet*), 673; so, 1130; seal-don win of wunder-fatun (*presented wine from wondrous vessel*), 1163; siððan hyne Hæðcyn of hoin-bogān . . . flāne geswenete (*with an arrow shot from the horned bow*), 2438; so, 1434. Prep. postponed. þá he him of dyde ȝ-fern-byrnan (*doffed his iron corslet*), 672.

**ofer**, prep. w. dat. and acc., *over, above*: 1) w. dat., *over* (rest, locality): Wiglaf siteð ofer Biú-wulfe, 2908; ofer ȝædelinge, 1245; ofer eorðan, 248, 803, 2008; ofer wer-beóde (*over the earth, among mankind*), 900; ofer ȝðum, 1908; ofer hron-ráde (*over the sea*), 10; so, 304, 1287, 1290, etc.; ofer ealo-wæge (*over the beer-cup, drinking*), 481. — 2) w. acc. of motion: a) *over* (local): ofer ȝðe (*over the waves*), 46, 1910; ofer swan-láde (*over the swan-road, the sea*), 200; ofer wægholm, 217, ofer geofenes be-gang, 362; so, 239, 240, 297;

393, 464, 471, etc.; ofer bolcan (*over the gangway*), 231; ofer landa fela (*over many lands*), 311; so, 1405, 1406; ofer heáhne hrôf (*along upon (under?) the high roof*), 984; ofer eormen-grund (*over the whole earth*), 860; ofer ealle (*over all, on all sides*), 2900, 650; so, 1718; — 606, 900, 1706; ofer borda gebräc (*over, above, the crashing of shields*), 2260; ofer bord-(scild) weall, 2981, 3119. Temporal: ofer þâ niht (*through the night, by night*), 737. b) w. verbs of saying, speaking, *about, of, concerning*: he ofer benne spräc, 2725. c) *beyond, over*: ofer min ge-met (*beyond my power*), 2880, — hence, *against, contrary to*: he ofer willan gióng (*went against his will*), 2410; ofer ealde riht (*against the ancient laws, i.e. the ten commandments*), 2331; — also, *without*: wig ofer wapen (*war sans, dispensing with, weapons*), 686; — *temporal = after*: ofer eald-ge-win (*after long, ancient, suffering*), 1782.

**ofer-hygd**, st. n., *arrogance, pride, conceit*: gen. pl. ofer-hygda, 1741; ofer-hyda, 1761.

**ofer-mâðum**, st. m., *very rich treasure*: dat. pl. ofer-mâðum, 2994.

**ofer-mâgen**, st. n., *over-might, superior numbers*: dat. sg. mid ofer-mâgene, 2918.

**ofer-pears**, st. f., *dire distress, need*: dat. sg. [for ofer] bea[rfe], 2227.

**oft**, adv., *often*, 4, 165, 444, 572, 858, 908, 1066, 1239, etc.; oft [nâ] seldan, 2030; oft nalles æne, 3020; so, 1248, 1888. Compar. oftor, 1580. Superl. oftost, 1664.

**om-, on-**. See **am-, an-**.

**ombiht**. See **ambliht**.

**oncer**. See **ancer**.

**ond**. See **and**.

**onsyn**. See **ansyn**.

**on**, prep w. dat. and acc., signifying primarily *touching on, contact with*. I. local, w. dat.: a) *on, upon, in at* (of exterior surface): on heáh-stede (*in the high place*), 285; on mñne ðeðel-tyrf (*in my native place*), 410; on þám meðel-stede, 1083; so, 2004; on þam holm-clife, 1422; so, 1428; on foldan (*on earth*), 1197; so, 1533, 2997; on þære medu-bence (*on the mead-bench*), 1053; beornas on blancum (*the heroes on the dapple-greys*), 857, etc.; on râste (*in bed*), 1299; on stapole (*at, near, the pillar*), 927; on wealle, 892; on wage (*on the wall*), 1663; on þám wâl-stenge (*on the battle-lane*), 1639; on eaxle (*on his shoulder*), 817, 1548; on bearme, 40; on breðstum, 552; on hafelan, 1522, on handa (*in his hand*), 495, 540, so, 555, 766; on him byrne scân (*on him shone the corslet*), 405; on ðre (*at the front*), 1042; on corðre (*at the head of, among, his troop*), 1154; scip on ancre (*the ship at anchor*), 303; þât he on heáðe ge-stâd (*until he stood in the hall*), 404; on fâder stâle (*in a father's place*), 1480; on ȝðum (*on the waves, in the water*), 210, 421, 534, 1438; on holme, 543; on ȝeg-streánum, 577; on segl-râde, 1438, etc.; on flôde, 1367. The prep. postponed: Freslondum on, 2358.—b) *in, inside of* (of inside surface): secg on searwum (*a champion in armor*), 249; so, 963; on wig-geatwum, 368; (re-ced) on þám se rica bâd (*in which the mighty one abode*), 310; on

Heorote (*in Heorot*), 475, 497, 594, 1303; on beōr-sele, 492, 1095; on healle, 615, 643; so, 639, 1017, 1026, etc.; on burgum (*in the cities, boroughs*), 53; on helle, 101; on sefan minum (*in my mind*), 473; on mōde, 754; so, 755, 949, 1343, 1719, etc.; on aldre (*in his vitals*), 1435; on midden (*in medio*), 2706.—c) *among, amid*: on searwum (*among the arms*), 1558; on gemonge (*among the troop*), 1644; on þam leōdsceipe (*among the people*), 2198; nymðe liges faðm swulge on swaðule (*unless the embracing flame should swallow it in smoke*), 783; —in, with, touched by, possessing something: þā wās on sálum since srytta (*then was the dispenser of treasure in joy*), 608; so, 644, 2015; wās on hreón mōde, 1308; on swoefote (*in sleep*), 1582, 2296; heō wās on ӯfste (*she was in haste*), 1293; so, 1736, 1870; þā wās on blōde brim weallende (*there was the flood billowing in, with, blood*), 848; (he) wās on sunde (*was a-swimming*), 1619; wās tō fore-mihtig feónd on fēðe (*too powerful in speed*), 971; bær wās swigra seocg . . . on gylpspræce (*there was the champion more silent in his boasting speech*), 982; —in: representing, something: on weres wāstmum (*in man's form*), 1353.—d) *attaching to, hence proceeding from; from something*. ge-hýrde on Beōwulfe fāst-rædne ge-bóht (*heard in, from, B. the fixed resolve*), 610; þāt he ne mētte . . . on elram men mund-gripe māran, 753; —hence, with verbs of taking: on rāste genam (*took from his bed*), 122; so, 748, 2987;

hit ær on be gðde be-geāton (*took it before from thee*), 2249.—e) *with*: swā hit lungre wearð on hyra sinc-gisan sāre ge-endod (*as it, too, soon painfully came to an end with the dispenser of treasure*), 2312.—f) *by*: māg þonne on þām golde ongitan Geāta dryhten (*the lord of the Gedias may perceive by the gold*), 1485.—g) *to, after* wearðan: þāt he on fylle wearð (*that he came to a fall*), 1545.

With acc.: a) w. verbs of moving, doing, giving, seeing, etc., *up to, on, upon, in*: à-lédon þā leófne þéden . . . on bearm scipes, 35; on stefn (on wang) stigon, 212, 225; þā him mid scoldon on flōdes sēht feor ge-wítan, 42; se be wið Brecan wunne on sidne sēa (*who strovest in a swimming-match with B. on the broad sea*), 507, cf. 516; þāt ic on holma ge-lring eołsceipe efnide (*that I should venture on the sea to do valiant deeds*), 2133; on feónda geweald sñian, 809; þāra he on swylic starað, 997; so, 1781; on lusan lķted hworsan (*lets him turn his thoughts to love?, to possessions?*), 1729; him on mōd bearn (*came into his mind, occurred to him*), 67; reesde on hōne rðfan (*rushed on the powerful one*), 2691; (cwom) on wordig (*came into the palace*), 1973; so, 27, 242, 253, 512, 539, 580, 677, 726, etc.; on weg (*away*), 764, 845, 1383, 1431, 2097 —l) *toward*, *on*: gūle gewyrccean . . . on fader wine (pl.), 21.—c) *am or object, to, for the object, for, as, in, on*: on bearfe (*in his need, in his strait*), 1457; so, on hyra man dryhtnes miclan bearfe, 2850; wrāðum on andan (*as a terror to the foe*), 709;

Hrðögár maðelode him on and-sware (*said to him in reply*), 1841; betst beado-rinca wás on bæl gearu (*on the pyre ready*), 1110; wig-heafolan bär freán on fultum (*for help*), 2663; wearð on býd wrecen (*foried to wait*), 2963.—d) ground, reason, according to, in conformity with: rodéra rædend hit on ryht gescéd (*decided it in accordance with right*), 1556; ne me swór fela ðá on unríht (*swore no oaths unjustly, falsely*), 2740; on spéd (*skillfully*), 874; nallas on gylp seleð fátté heágas (*gave th no gold-wrought rings as he promised*), 1750; on sinne selfes dóm (*boastingly, at his own will*), 2148, him eal worold wendeð on willem (*according to his will*), 1740.—e) w. verbs of buying, for, in exchange for: me ic on māðma hord mīne be-bohte frôde feorh-lege (*for the hoard of jewels*), 2800.—f) of, as to: ic on Higelâce wât, Geáta dryhten (*I know with respect to, as to, of, H.*), 1831; so, 2651; bât heó on ænigne eorl ge-lýfde fyrena frôfre (*that she should rely on any earl for help out of trouble*), 628; þâ hie ge-trâwedon on twâ healfa (*on both sides, mutually*), 1096; so, 2064; bât þu him ondrædan ne bearft . . . on þâ healfa (*from, on this side*), 1676.—g) after superlatives or virtual superlatives = among: nás . . . sinc-mâðbum sêlra (= bât wâssinc-mâðma sâlest) on sweordes hâd (*there was no better jewel in sword's shape, i.e. among all swords there was none better*), 2194; se wás Hrðögâre hâleða leðfost on ge-siðes hâd (*dearest of men as, in the character of, follower, etc.*), 1298.

II. Of time: a) w. dat., in, inside of, during, at: on fyrste (*in time, within the time appointed*), 76; on uhtan (*at dawn*), 126; on mergenne (*at morn, on the morrow*), 565, 2940; on niht, 575; on wanre niht 703; on tyn dagum, 3161; so, 197, 719, 791, 1063, etc.; on geogoðe (*in youth*), 409, 466; on geogoð-foere, 537; so, 1844; on orlege (*in, during, battle*), 1327; hû lomp eów on lâde (*on the way*), 1988; on gange (*in going, en route*), 1885; on swoefote (*in sleep*), 1582.—b) w. acc., towards, about: on undern-mæl (*in the morning, about midday*), 1429; on morgen-tid, 484, 518; on morgen, 838; on ende-stâf (*toward the end, at last*), 1754; ofter micle bonne on ænne sið (*far oftener than once*), 1580.

III. With particles: him on efn (*beside, alongside of, him*), 2904; on innan (*inside, within*), 71, 1741, 1969, 2453, 2716; bær on innan (*in there*), 2090, 2215, 2245. With the relative be often separated from its case: be ic her on starie (*that I here look on, at*), 2797; be ge bær on standað (*that ye there stand in*), 2867.

on-cyð - (cf. Dietrich in Haupt's Zeits. XI., 412), st. f., pain, suffering: nom. sg., 1421; acc. sg. or pl. on-cyððe, 831.

on-drysne, adj., frightful, terrible: acc. sg. firen on-drysne, 1933.

onettan (*for anettan, from root an-, Goth. inf. anan, to breathe, pant*), w. v., to hasten: pret. pl. onetton, 306, 1804.

on-licnes, st. f., likeness, form, figure: nom. sg., 1352.

on-mêdla, w. m., pride, arrogance:

dat. sg. for on-mēðlan, 2927. Cf. Bugge in Zacher's Zeits. 4, 218 seqq.

**on-sæge**, adj., *tending to fall, fatal*: nom. sg. þā wās Hondsciō (dat.) hild on-sæge, 2077; Hæðcynne wearð ... gūð on-sæge, 2484.

**on-weald**, st. m., *power, authority*: acc. sg. (him) bega ge-hwāðres ... onweald ge-teāh (*gave him power over, possession of, both*), 1044.

**open**, adj., *open*: acc. sg. hord-wynne fond ... opene standan, 2272.

**openian**, w. v., *to open*, w. acc.: inf. openian, 3057.

**orc** (O.S. orc, Goth. aírkei-s), st. m., *crock, vessel, can*: nom. pl. orcas, 3048; acc. pl. orcas, 2761.

**orenē**, st. m., *sea-monster*: nom. pl. orcnēas, 112.

**ord**, st. n. *point*: nom. sg. ðð þāt wordes ord bieöst-hord þurh-brāc (*till the word-point broke through his breast-hoard, came to utterance*), 2792; acc. sg. ord (*sword-point*), 1550; dat. instr. orde (id.), 556; on orde (*at the head of, in front [of a troop]*), 2499, 3126.

**ord-fruma**, w. m., *head lord, high prince*: nom. sg., 263.

**oret-mecg**, st. m., *champion, warrior, military retainer*: nom. pl. oret-mecgas, 363, 481; acc. pl. oret-mecgas, 332.

**oretta**, w. m., *champion, fighter, hero*: nom. sg., 1533, 2539.

**or-leg**, st. n., *war, battle*: dat. sg. on orleg, 1327; gen. sg. or-leges, 2408.

**or-leg-hwīl**, st. f., *time of battle, war-time*: nom. sg. [or-leg]-hwīl, 2003; gen. sg. orleg-hwīle, 2912; gen. pl. orleg-hwīla, 2428.

**or-leahtre**, adj., *blameless*: nom. sg. 1887.

**or-þanc** (cf. Gloss. Aldhelm. mid or-þance = argumento in Haupt XI., 436; or-þancum = machinamentis, *ibid.* 477; or-þanc-scope = mechanica, 479), st. m., *mechanical art, skill*: instr. pl. or-þoncum, 2088; smiðes or-þancum, 406.

**or-wēna**, adj (weak form), *hopeless, despairing*, w. gen.: aldres or-wēna (*hopeless of life*), 1003, 1566.

**or-weardle**, adj., *unguarded, without watch or guard* adv., 3128.

**oruð**, st. n., *breath, snorting*: nom. sg., 2558; dat. oreðe, 2840.

## Ô

**ð** (Goth. und, O.H.G. unt, unz): 1) prep. w. acc., *to, till, up to*, only temporal: ðð þone ånnē dāg, 2400; ðð dōmes dāg, 3070; ðð woruldende, 3084. — 2) ðð þāt, conj. w. depend. indicative clause, *till, until*, 9, 56, 66, 100, 145, 219, 296, 307, etc.

**ðær** (Goth. anþar), num.: 1) *one or other of two, a second*, = alter: nom. sg. subs.: se ðær, 2062; ðær (*one, i.e. of my blood-relations, Hæðcyn and Hylgelač*), 2482; ðær ... ðær (*the one ... the other*), 1350-1352. Adj.: ðær ... mihtig mān-sceaða (*the second mighty, fell foe, referring to 1350*), 1339; se ðær ... hāle, 1816; fem. niht ðær, 2118; neut. ðær geār (*the next, second, year*), 1134; acc. sg. m. ðærne, 653, 1861, 2441, 2485; þenden reáfode rinc ðærne (*whilst one warrior robbed the other, i.e. Eofor robbed Ongenþeow*), 2986; neut. ðær swylc (*another such, an equal*

**n**umber), 1584; instr. sg. *ððre siðe* (*for the second time, again*), 2671, 3102; dat. sg. *ððrum*, 815, 1030, 1166, 1229, 1472, 2168, 2172, etc.; gen. sg. m. *ððies dðgores*, 219, 606; neut. *ððres*, 1875.—2) *another, a different one*, = *alus*: nom. sg. subs. *ððer*, 1756; *ððei nænig (no other)*, 860. Adj.: *ænig ððer man*, 503, 534; so, 1561; *ððer in (a different house or room)*, 1301; acc. sg. *ððei flet*, 1087; gen. sg. *ððres ... yfse-wearde*, 2452; acc. pl. *calo diincende ððei sædlan (ale drinkers said other things)*, 1946; acc. pl. neut. *woid ððer*, 871.

**ðfer**, st. m., *shore*. dat. sg. on *ðfre*, 1372.

**ðfost**, st. f., *haste*: nom. sg. *ðfost* is *sélest tð gecýðanne (haste is best to make known, best to say at once)*, 256; so, 3008; dat. sg. *beð þu on ðfeste (ðfoste) (be in haste, hasten)*, 386, 2748; on *ðfste*, 1293; on *ðfoste*, 2784, 3091.

**ðfost-lice**, adv., *in haste, speedily*, 3131.

**ð-hwær**, adv., *anywhere*, 1738, 2871.

**ðmig**, adj., *rusty*: nom. sg., 2764; nom. pl. *ðmige*, 3050.

**ðr**, st. n., *beginning, origin; front*: nom. sg., 1689; acc. sg., 2408; dat. sg. on *ðre*, 1042.

**ð-wiht**, *anything, aught*: instr. sg. *ð-wihte (in any way)*, 1823, 2433.

## P

**pâð**, st. f., *dress*; in comp. *here-pâð*.

**pâð**, st. m., *path, road, way*; in comp. *âñ-pâð*.

**plega**, w. m., *play, emulous contest; lind-plega*, 1074.

## R

**raðe**, adv., *quickly, immediately*, 725. Cf. *hrâðe*.

**rand**, *rond*, st. m., *shield*: acc. sg. *rand*, 683; *rond*, 657, 2567, 2610; dat. *ronde (rond, MS.)*, 2674; *underiande*, 1210; *bi ronde*, 2539; acc. pl. *randas*, 231; *rondas*, 326, 2654.—Comp.: *bord*-, *hilde*-, *sid*-*rand*.

**rand-hâbbend**, pres. part., *shield-bearer*, i.e. *man at arms, warrior*: gen. pl. *rond-hâbbendra*, 862.

**rand-wîga**, w. m., *shield-warrior, shield-bearing warrior*: nom. sg., 1299; acc. sg. *rand-wîgan*, 1794.

**râð**, st. f., *road, street*; in comp. *hran*, *segl*, *swan-râð*.

**ge-râð**, adj., *clever, skilful, ready*: acc. pl. neut. *ge-râðe*, 874.

**râp**, st. m., *rope, bond, fetter*: in comp. *wal-râp*.

**râsian**, w. v., *to find, discover*: pret. part. *þâ wás hord râsod*, 2284.

**râst**. See *rest*.

**ræcan**, w. v., *to reach, reach after*: pret. sg. *rechte ongeán sefnd mid folme (reached out his hand toward the foe)*, 748.

**ge-ræcan**, *to attain, strike, attack*: pret. sg. *hyne ... wæpne ge-reachte (struck him with his sword)*, 2966; so, 556.

**ræd**, st. m.: 1) *advice, counsel, resolution; good counsel, help*: nom. sg. *nu is ræd gelong eft át he ánum (now is help to be found with thee alone)*, 1377; acc. sg. *ræd*, 172, 278, 3081.—2) *advantage, gain, use*: acc. sg. *þât ræd talað (counts that a gain)*, 2028; *écne ræd (the eternal gain, everlasting life)*, 1202; acc. pl. *écne rædas*, 1761.—Comp.: *folc-ræd*, and adj., *âñ-, fæst ræd*.

**rædan**, st. v., *to rule; reign; to possess*: pres. part. rodera rædend (*the ruler of the heavens*), 1556; inf. bone be þu mid rihte rædan sceoldest (*that thou shouldst possess by rights*), 2057; wolde dōm godes dædum rædan gumena gehwylcum (*God's doom would rule over, dispose of, every man in deeds*), 2859. See *sele-rædend*.

**ræd-bora**, w. m. *counsellor, adviser*: nom. sg., 1326.

**ræden**, st. f., *order, arrangement, law*: see Note on 1143; comp. worold-ræden(?)

**â-ræran**, w. v.: 1) *to raise, lift up*: pret. pl. þâ wæron monige be his mæg . . . ricone â-rærdon (*there were many that lifted up his brother quickly*), 2984. — 2) *figuratively, to spread, disseminate*: pret. part. blead is â-ræred ( *thy renown is far-spread*), 1704.

**ræs**, st. m., *on-rush, attack, storm*: acc. sg. gûðe ræs (*the storm of battle, attack*), 2627; instr. pl. gûðe ræsum, 2357. — Comp.: gûð-, hand-, heaðo-, mägen-, wâl-ræs.

**(ge-)ræsan**, w. v., *torush(upon)*: pret. sg. ræsde on bone rôfan, 2691, 2840. **ræswa**, w. m., *prince, ruler*: dat. sg. weoroda ræswan, 60.

**reccan**, w. v., *to explicate, recount, narrate*: inf. frum-sceaft fira feoran reccan (*recount the origin of man from ancient times*), 91; gerund. tô lang is tô reccenne, hu ic . . . ( *too long to tell how I . . .*), 2094; pret. sg. syllic spell rehte (*told a wondrous tale*), 2111; so intrans. feorran rehie (*told of olden times*), 2107.

**reced**, st. n., *building, house; hall (complete in itself)*: nom. sg., 412, 771, 1800; acc. sg., 1238;

dat. sg. recede, 721, 729, 1573; gen. sg. recedes, 326, 725, 3089; gen. pl. receda, 310. — Comp.: eorð-, heal-, horn- win-reced.

**regn-heard**, adj., *immensely strong*,

firm acc. pl. rondas regn-hearde,

326.

**regnian, rênian**, w. v., *to prepare, bring on or about*: inf. deâð rên[ian] hond-gesteallan (*prepare death for his comrade*), 2169.

**ge-regnian**, *to prepare, deck out, adorn*: pret. part. medu-benc monig . . . golde ge-regnad, 778.

**regn-, rên-wear**, st. m., *mighty guardian*: nom. pl. rên-weardas (of Beowulf and Grendel contending for the possession of the hall), 771.

**rest, râst**, st. f.: 1) *bed, resting-place*: acc. sg. râste, 139; dat. sg. onrâste (genam) (*from his resting-place*), 1299, 1586; tû râste (*to bed*), 1238. Comp.: flet-râst, sele-rest, wâl-rest. — 2) *repose, rest*: in comp. æfen-râst.

**ge-reste** (M.H.G. reste), f., *resting-place*: in comp. wind-gereste.

**restan**, w. v.: 1) *to rest*: inf. restan, 1794; pret. sg. reflex. reste hine þâ rûm-heart, 1800. — 2) *to rest, cease*: inf., 1858.

**rêc** (O.H.G. rouh), st. m., *reek, smoke*: instr. sg. rêce, 3157. — Comp.: wâl-, wudu-rêc.

**rêcan** (O.II.G. ruohjan), w. v. w. gen., *to reck, care about something, be anxious*: pres. sg. III. wrepna ne rêceð (*recketh not for weapons, weapons cannot hurt him*), 434.

**rêðe**, adj., *wroth, furious*: nom. sg., 122, 1586; nom. pl. rêðe, 771. Also, of things, *wild, rough, fierce*. gen. sg. rêðes and-hâttres (*ferce, penetrating heat*), 2524.

**réaf**, st. n., *booty, plunder in war; clothing, garments* (as taken by the victor from the vanquished) : in comp. heáðo-, wäl-reáf.

**réafian**, w. v., *to plunder, rob*, w. acc. : inf. hord réafian, 2774; pret. sg. þenden réafode rinc ðærne, 2986; wäl réafode, 3028; pret. pl. wäl réafedon, 1213.

**be-reáfian**, w. instr., *to bereave, rob of*: pret. part. since be-reáfod, 2747; golde be-reáfod, 3019.

**reord**, st. f., *speech, language; tone of voice* : acc. sg. on-cniów mannes reorde (*knew, heard, a human voice*), 2556.

**reordian**, w. v., *to speak, talk* : inf. fela reordian (*speak much*), 3026.

**ge-reordian**, *to entertain, to prepare for* : pret. part. þá wäs eft swá ær . . . slet-sittendum fágere ge-reorded (*again, as before, the guests were hospitably entertained*), 1789.

**reót**, st. m.?, f.?, *noise, tumult* (*grave?*) : instl. sg. reóte, 2458. Bugge, in Zachers Zeits. 4, 215, takes reóte as dat. from reót (*rest, repose*).

**reóbc**, adj., *savage, furious* : nom. sg., 122.

**be-reófan**, st. v., *to rob of, bereave* : pret. part. w. instr. acc. sg. fem. golde beirofene, 2032; instr. sg. reóte beirofene, 2458.

**reón**. See **rówan**.

**reótan**, st. v., *to weep* : pres. pl. ðóhát . . . roderas reótahát, 1377.

**reów**, adj., *excited, fierce, wild* : in comp. blóð-, gúð-, wäl-reów. See **hreów**.

**ricone**, *hastily, quickly, immediate-ly*, 2984.

**riht**, st. n., *right or privilege; the (abstract) right* : acc. sg. on ryht (according to right), 1556; 808 and riht (*truth and right*), 1701; dat. sg. wið rihte, 144; áfter rihte (*in accordance with right*), 1050; syllic spell rehte áfter rihte (*told a wondrous tale truthfully*), 2111; mid rihte, 2057; acc. pl. ealde riht (*the ten commandments*), 2331; — Comp. in ðéel-, folc-, land-, un-, word-riht.

**riht**, adj., *straight, right* : in comp. up-riht.

**rihte**, adv., *rightly, correctly*, 1696. See át-rihte.

**rinc**, st. m., *man, warrior, hero* : nom. sg., 399, 2986; also of Gren-del, 721; acc. sg. rinc, 742, 748; dat. sg. rince, 953; of Hrðögár, 1678; gen. pl. rinca, 412, 729. — Comp. in beado-, gúð-, here-, hea-ðo-, hilde-, mago-, sæ-rinc.

**ge-risne**, **ge-rysne**, adj., *appropriate, proper*. nom. sg. n. ge-rysne, 2654.

**rice**, st. n.: 1) *realm, land ruled over* : nom. sg., 2200, 2208; acc. sg. rice, 220, 1734, 1854, 3005; gen. sg. rice, 862, 1391, 1860, 2028, 3081. Comp. Swið-rice. — 2) *council of chiefs, the king with his chosen advisers(?)* : nom. sg. ost gesát rice tō rúne, 172.

**riice**, adj., *mighty, powerful* : nom. sg. (of Hrðögár), 1238; (of Ily-gelác), 1210; (of Ásc-here), 1299; weak form, se rica (Hrðögár), 310; (Beowulf), 399; (Ilygelác), 1976. — Comp. gumme-rice.

**ricsian**, **ríxian**, w. v. intrans., *to rule, reign* : inf. ricsian, 2212; pret. sg. ríxode, 144.

**ridan**, st. v., *to ride* : subj. pres. hét his byre ride gióng on gealgal, 2446; pres. part. nom. pl. ridend, 2458; inf. wicge ridan, 234; mea-

rum rīdan, 856; pret. sg. sæ-genga . . . se þe on ancre rād, 1884; him tō-geánes rād (*rode to meet them*), 1894; pret. pl. ymbe hlæw riodan (*rode round the grave-mound*), 3171.

ge-rīdan, w. acc., *to ride over*: pret. sg. se þe nás ge-rād (*who rode over the promontory*), 2899.

rīm, st. n., *series, number* : in comp. dāg, un-rīm.

ge-rīm, st. n., *series, number* : in comp. dōgor-ge-rīm.

ge-rīfman, w. v., *to count together, enumerate in all* : pret. part. in comp. forð-gerimed.

ā-rīsan, st. v., *to arise, rise* : imper. sg. ā-rīs, 1391; pret. sg. ā-rās þā se rīca, 399; so, 652, 1791, 3031; ā-rās þā bī ronde (*arose by his shield*), 2539; hwanan sið fehð ā-rās (*whence the feud arose*), 2404.

rodor, st. m., *ether, firmament, sky* (from *radius?*, Bugge) : gen. sg. rodoreas candel, 1573; nom. pl. roderas, 1377; dat. pl. under rode-rum, 310; gen. pl. rodera, 1556.

rōf, adj., *fierce, of fierce, heroic, strength, strong* : nom. sg., 2539; also with gen. mägenes rōf (*strong in might*), 2085; so, þeāh be he rōf sīe nōð-geweorca, 683; acc. sg. rōfne, 1794; on þone rōfan, 2691. — Comp.: beadu-, brego-, ellen-, heaðo-, hyge-, sige-rōf.

rōt, adj., *glad, joyous* ; in comp. un-rōt.

rōwan, st. v., *to row (with the arms), swim* : pret. pl. reōn (for reōwon), 512, 539.

rōm, st. m., *space, room* : nom. sg., 2691.

rōm, adj.: 1) *roomy, spacious* : nom. sg. þūlīte him eall tō rōm, wongas and wic-stede (*fields and dwelling*

*seemed to him all too broad*, i.e. could not hide his shame at the unavenged death of his murdered son), 2462. — 2) in moral sense, *great, magnanimous, noble-hearted* : acc. sg. burh rūmne sefan, 278.

rūm-heart, adj., *big-hearted, noble-spirited* : nom. sg., 1800, 2111.

ge-rūm-lic, adj., *commodious, comfortable* : compar. ge-rūm-litic, 139.

rūn, st. f., *secrecy, secret discussion, deliberation or council* : dat. sg. ge-sāt rīce tō rūne, 172. — Comp. beado-rūn.

rūn-stāf, st. m., *rune-stave, runic letter* : acc. pl. burh rūn-stafas, 1696.

rūn-wita, w. m., *rune-wit, privy councillor, trusted adviser* : nom. sg., 1326.

ge-rysne. See ge-rīsne.

ge-rīman, w. v.: 1) *to make room for, prepare, provide room* : pret. pl. þāt hie him ðōðer flet eal ge-rīmdon, 1087; pret. part. þā wās Geát-mäcgum . . . benc gerīmed, 492; so, 1976. — 2) *to allow, grant, admit* : pret. part. þā me ge-rīmed wās (sīð) (*as access was permitted me*), 3089; þā him gerīmed wearð, þāt hie wāl-stōwe wealdan mōston, 2984.

## S

ge-saca, w. m., *opponent, antagonist, foe* : acc. sg. ge-sacan, 1774.

sacan, st. v., *to strive, contend* : inf. ymb feorh sacan, 439.

ge-sacan, *to attain, gain by contending* (Grein) : inf. gesacan sceal sāwl-berendra . . . gearwe stōwe (*gain the place prepared, i.e. the death-bed*), 1005.

**on-sacan:** 1) (originally in a law-suit), *to withdraw, take away, deprive of*: pres. subj. *þätte freoðu*-  
webbe feores on-säce . . . leófne  
mannan, 1943. — 2) *to contest, dispute, withstand*: inf. *þät he se-*  
mannum on-sacan mihte (i.e. hord,  
bearn, and brýde), 2955.

**sacu, st. f., strife, hostility, feud.**  
nom. sg., 1858, 2473; acc. sg. säce,  
154; säcce, 1978, 1990, 2348, 2500,  
2563; dat. sg. åt (tô) säcce, 954,  
1619, 1666, 2613, 2660, 2682,  
2687; gen. sg. secce, 601; gen.  
pl. säcca, 2030.

**ge-sacu, st. f., strife, enmity** · nom.  
sg., 1738.

**sadol, st. m., saddle** · nom sg., 1039  
**sadol-beorht, adj., with bright saddles** (?): acc. pl. sadol-beorht,  
2176.

**g e -saga.** See *seegan*.

**samne, somne, adv., together, united**: in åt-somne, *together, united*,  
307, 402, 491, 544, 2848.

**tô-somne** (*together*), 3123; þá se  
wyrn ge-beáh snûðe tô-somne  
(*when the dragon quickly coiled*  
*together*), 2569.

**samod, somod:** I. adv., *simultaneously, at the same time*: somod, 1212,  
1615, 2175, 2988; samod, 2197; samod  
åt-gädere, 387, 730, 1064. — II. prep. w. dat., *with, at the same*  
*time with*: samod ær-däge (*with*  
*the break of day*), 1312; somod  
ær-däge, 2943.

**sand, st. n., sand, sandy shore** · dat.  
sg. on sande, 295, 1897, 3043(?);  
äfter sande (*along the shore*), 1965;  
wið sande, 213.

**sang, st. m., song, cry, noise** · nom.  
sg. sang, 1064; swutol sang scô-  
pes, 90; acc. sg. sige-leasne sang  
(*Grendel's cry of woe*), 788; sâ-

rigne sang (Hrâðel's dirge for  
Hærebeald), 2448.

**sâl, st. m., rope** · dat. sg. sâle, 1907;  
on sâle (sole, MS.), 302.

**sâl.** See *sâl*.

**sâr, st. n., wound, pain** (physical or  
spiritual) · nom. sg. sâr, 976; sið  
sâr, 2469; acc. sg. sâr, 788; sâre,  
2296; dat. (instr.) sg. sâre, 1252,  
2312, 2747. — Comp. lîc-sâr.

**sâr, adj., sore, painful** · instr. pl.  
sârum wordum, 2059.

**sâre, adv., sorely, heavily, ill, gravi-**  
ter: se þe him [sâ]re gesceðd  
(*who injured him sorely*), 2224.

**sârig, adj., painful, woeful** · acc. sg.  
sârigne sang, 2448.

**sârig-ferð, adj., sore-hearted,**  
grieved: nom. sg. sârig-ferð (Wig-  
laf), 2864.

**sârig-môd, adj., sorrowful-minded,**  
saddened: dat. pl. sârig-môdum,  
2943.

**sâr-lîc, adj., painful** · nom. sg.,  
843; acc. sg. neut., 2110.

**sâwol, sâwl, st. f., soul** (the immor-  
tal principle as contrasted with lîf,  
the physical life) · nom. sg. sâwol,  
2821; acc. sg. sâwle, 184, 802;  
hæðene sâwle, 853; gen. sg. sâ-  
wele, 1743; sâwle, 2423.

**sâwl-berend, pres. part., endowed**  
with a soul, *human being* · gen.  
pl. sâwl-berendra, 1005.

**sâwul-driór, st. n.,** (blood gushing  
from the seat of the soul), *soul-*  
*gore, heart's blood, life's blood* ·  
instr. sg. sâwul-driôre, 2694.

**sâwul-leás, adj., soulless, lifeless** ·  
acc. sg. sâwol-leásne, 1407; sâwul  
leásne, 3034.

**säce, säcce.** See *sacu*.

**säd, adj., sated, wearied** · in comp.  
hilde-säd.

**sâl, st. n., habitable space, house**,

**hall**: dat. sg. sel, 167; säl, 307, 2076, 2265.

**säld**, st. n., *hall, king's hall or palace*: acc. sg. geond þät sälde (Heorot), 1281.

**sæ**, st. m. and f., *sea, ocean*: nom. sg., 579, 1224; acc. sg. on sfidne sæ, 507; ofer sæ, 2381; ofer se side, 2395; dat. sg. tō sæ, 318; on sæ, 544; dat. pl. be sæm tweonum, 859, 1298, 1686, 1957.

**sæ-båt**, st. m., *sea-boat*: acc. sg., 634, 896.

**sæ-cyning**, st. m., *sea-king, king ruling the sea*: gen. pl. sæ-cyninga, 2383.

**sæ-deór**, st. n., *sea-beast, sea-monster*: nom. sg., 1511.

**sæ-draca**, w. m., *sea-dragon*: acc. pl. sæ-dracan, 1427.

**ge-sægan**, w. v., *to fell, slay*: pret. part. hafdon eal-fela eotena cynnes sweordum ge-sæged (felled with the sword), 885.

**sæge**. See **on-sæge**.

**sæ-genga**, w. m., *sea-goer*, i.e. sea-going ship: nom. sg., 1883, 1909.

**sæ-geáp**, adj., *spacious* (broad enough for the sea): nom. sg. sæ-geáp naca, 1897.

**sæ-grund**, st. m., *sea-bottom, ocean-bottom*: dat. sg. sæ-grunde, 564.

**sæl**, säl, sēl, st. f.: 1) *favorable opportunity, good or fit time*: nom. sg. sæl, 623, 1666, 2059; sæl and mæl, 1009; acc. sg. sèle, 1136; gen. pl. sæla and mæla, 1612. — 2) *Fate(?)*: see Note on l. 51. — 3) *happiness, joy*: dat. pl. on sälum, 608; sélum, 644, 1171, 1323. See **sēl**, adj.

**ge-sälán**, w. v., *to turn out favorably, succeed*: pret. sg. him ge-sälde þät ... (he was fortunate enough to, etc.), 891; so, 574; efne swylce mæla, swylce hira man-dryhtne bearf ge-sälde (*at such times as need disposed it for their lord*), 1251.

**sälán** (see säl), w. v., *to tie, bind*: pret. sg. sälde . . . sið-faðme scip, 1518; pl. sæ-wudu seldon, 226.

**ge-sälán**, *to bind together, weave, interweave*: pret. part. earm-beága fela searwum ge-sæled (many curiously interwoven armlets, i.e. made of metal wire: see Guide to Scandinavian Antiquities, p. 48), 2765.

**on-sälán**, with acc., *to unbind, undo, open*: on-sel meoto, sige-hrēð secgum (*disclose thy views to the men, thy victor's courage; or, thy presage of victory?*), 489.

**sæ-lác**, st. n., *sea-gift, sea-booty*: instr. sg. sæ-láce, 1625; acc. pl. þás sæ-lác, 1653.

**sæ-lád**, st. f., *sea-way, sea-journey*: dat. sg. sæ-láde, 1140, 1158.

**sæ-liðend**, pres. part., *seafarer*: nom. pl. sæ-liðend, 411, 1819, 2807; sæ-liðende, 377.

**sæ-man**, m., *sea-man, sea-warrior*: dat. pl. sæ-mannum, 2955; gen. pl. sæ-manna, 329 (both times said of the Géatas).

**sæmra**, weak adj. compar., *the worse, the weaker*: nom. sg. sæmra, 2881; dat. sg. sæmran, 954.

**sæ-méðe**, adj., *sea-weary, exhausted by sea-travel*: nom. pl. sæ-méðe, 325.

**sæ-nás**, st. m., *sea-promontory, cape, naze*: acc. pl. sæ-nássas, 223, 571.

**sæne**, adj., *careless, slow*: compar. sg. nom. he on holme wā sundes þē sænra, þe hyne swylt fornam (*was the slower in swimming in the sea, whom death took away*), 1437.

**sæ-rinc**, st. m., *sea-warrior or hero* :  
 nom. sg., 691.  
**sæ-sið**, st. m., *sea-way, path, journey* : dat. sg. ãfter sæ-siðe, 1150.  
**sæ-wang**, st. m., *sea-shore or beach* : acc. sg. sæ-wong, 1965.  
**sæ-weal**, st. m., (*sea-wall*), *sea-shore* : dat. sg. sæ-wealle, 1925.  
**sæ-wudu**, st. m., (*sea-wood*), *vessel, ship* : acc. sg. sæ-wudu, 226.  
**sæ-wylm**, st. m., *sea-surf, billow* : acc. pl. ofer sæ-wylmas, 393.  
**scacan, sceacan**, st. v., *properly, to shake one's self; hence, to go, glide, pass along or away* : pres. sg. bonne min sceaceð lif of lice, 2743; inf. þā com beortht [sunne] sceacan [ofer grundas], (*the bright sun came gliding over the fields*), 1804; pret. sg. duguð ellor scðc (*the chiefs are gone elsewhere, i.e. have died*), 2255; bonne stræla storm . . . scðc ofer scild-weall (*when the storm of arrows leapt over the wall of shields*), 3119; pret. part. wīs hira blod scacen (*their bravest men had passed away*), 1125; þā was winter scafen (*the winter was past*), 1137; so, sceacen, 2307, 2728.  
**scadu, sceadu**, st. f., *shadow, con-cealing veil of night* : acc. sg. under sceadu bregdan (i.e. kill), 708.  
**scadu-genga**, w. m., *shadow-goer, twilight-stalker (of Grendel)* : nom. sg. sceadu-genga, 704.  
**scadu-helm**, st. m., *shadow-helm, veil of darkness* : gen. pl. scadu-helma ge-sceapu (*shapes of the shadow, evil spirits wandering by night*), 651.  
**scalū**, st. f., *retinue, band (part of an armed force)*; in comp. hand-scalū : mid his hand-scale (hond-scole), 1318, 1964.  
**scamian**, w. v., *to be ashamed* : pres. part. nom. pl. scamiente, 2851; nō he þære feoh-gyfte . . . scami-gan þoſte (*needed not be ashamed of his treasure-giving*), 1027.  
**scawa** (see *sceawian*), w. m., *observer, visitor* : nom. pl. scawan, 1896.  
**ge-scād**, st. n., *difference, distinction* : acc. sg. æcg-hwāðres gescād, worda and worca (*difference between, of, both words and deeds*), 288.  
**ge-scādan**, st. v., *to decide, adjudge* : pret. sg. rodlera ƿædend hit on ryht gescēd (*decided it in accordance with right*), 1556.  
**scānan?** See *scīnan*, pret. pl. scīon, 303; the imaginary scānan having been abandoned.  
**ge-scāp-hwīle**, st. f., *fated hour, hour of death (appointed rest?)* : dat. sg. tō gescāp-hwīle (*at the fated hour*), 26.  
**sceððan**, w. v., *to scathe, injure* : inf. w. dat. pers., 1034; aldrē sceððan (*hurt her life*), 1525; þā on land Dena lādra næng nud scip-herge sceððan ne meahte (*injure through robber incursions*), 243; pret. sg. þær him næng wāter wihte ne sceððede, 1515.  
**ge-sceððan**, the same : inf. þāt him . . . ne mihte corres inwit-feng aldrē gesceððan, 1448.  
**scenc**, st. m., *vessel, can* · in comp. medu-scenc.  
**scencan**, w. v., *to hand drink, pour out* : pret. sg. scencete scfr were, 496 (cf. skinker = cup-bearer).  
**scenne**, w. f.?, *sword-guard?* : dat. pl. on þām scennum scfran goldes, 1695.  
**sceran**, st. v., *to shear off, cleave, hew to pieces* : pres. sg. bonne heoru bunden . . . swin ofer wēlme and

weard scireð (*hews off the boar-head on the helm*), 1288.

ge-sceian, *to divide, hew in two*: pret. sg. helm oft ge-scár (*often clove the helm in two*), 1527; so, gescer, 2974.

scerwen, st. f.?, in comp. ealu-scerwen (*ale-scare or panic?*), 770.

scēt. See sceótan.

sceadu. See scadu.

sceaða, w. m.: 1) *scatter, foe*: gen. pl. sceadēna, 4.—2) *fighter, warrior*: nom. pl. scaðan, 1804.—Comp.: áttor-, dol-, feond-, glōð-, hearm-, leód-, mán-, sin-, þeód-, uht-sceaða

sceaðan, st. v. w. dat., *to scathe, injure, crush*: pret. sg. se he oft manegum scōd (*which has oft oppressed many*), 1888.

ge-sceaðan, w. dat., the same: pret. sg. swā him gescōd hild át Heorote, 1588; se he him sāre ge-sceðd (*who injured him sorely*), 2224; nō þy ær in gescōd hālan līce, 1503; bill ær gescōd eald-hlāforðes þam þāra māðma mund-bora wās (*the weapon of the ancient chieftain had before laid low the dragon, the guardian of the treasure*), 2778 (or, *sheathed in brass?*, if ær and gescōd form compound).

sceaðen-mæl, st. n., *deadly weapon, hostile sword*: nom. sg., 1940.

sceaft, st. m., *shaft, spear, missile*: nom. sg. sceft, 3119.—Comp.: here-, wāl-sceaft.

ge-sceaft, st. f.: 1) *creation, earth, earthly existence*: acc. sg. hās lænan ge-sceaft, 1623.—2)  *fate, destiny*: in comp. forð-, lif-, mæl-sceaft.

scealo, st. m., *servant, military retainer*: nom. sg., 919; (of Beb-wulf), 940.—Comp. beðr-scealc.

ge-sceap, st. n.: 1) *shape, creature*: nom. pl. scadu-helma ge-sceapu, 651.—2) *fate, providence*: acc. sg. heáh ge-sceap (*heavy fate*), 3085.

sceapan, sceppan, scyppan, st. v., *to shape, create, order, arrange, establish*: pres. part. scyppend (*the Creator*), 106; pret. sg. scōp him Heort nanan (*shaped, gave, it the name Heorot*), 78; pres. part. wās sið wrōht scepen heard wīð Ilugas, syððan Ilygelāc cwom (*the contest with the Ilugas became sharp after II. had come*), 2915.

ge-sceapan, *to shape, create*: pret. sg. lif ge-sceōp cynna gehwylcun, 97.

scear, st. m., *massacre*: in comp. glōð-, inwit-scear, 2429, etc.

scearp, adj., *sharp, able, brave*: nom. sg. scearp scyld-wīga, 288.—Comp.: beadu-, heaðo-scearp.

scearu, st. f., *division, body, troop*: in comp. fole-scearu; *that is decided or determined*, in glōð-scearu (*overthrow?*), 1214

sceat, st. m., *money*; also *unit of value in appraising* (cf. Rieger in Zacher's Zeits. 3, 415): acc. pl. sceattas, 1687. When numbers are given, sceat appears to be left out, cf. 2196, 2995 (see þūsend).—Comp. gif-sceat.

sceát, st. m., *region, field*: acc. pl. gefrātwade foldan sceátas leomum and leafum, 96;—*top, surface, part*: gen. pl. eorðan sceáta, 753.

sceáwere, st. m., *observer, spy*: nom. pl. sceáweras, 253.

sceáwian, w. v. w. acc., *to see, look at, observe*: inf. sceáwian, 841, 1414, 2403, 2745, 3009, 3033; sceáwigan, 1392; pres. sg. II. þāt ge genðge neán sceáwiað beðgas

and brād gold, 3105; subj. pres. bāt ic . . . sceāwige swegle searo-gimmas, 2749; pret. sg. sceāwode, 1688, 2286, 2794; sg. for pl., 844; pret. pl. sceāwedon, 132, 204, 984, 1441.

ge-sceāwian, *to see, behold, observe* : pret. part. ge-sceāwod, 3076, 3085.

**sceorp**, st. n., *garment*: in comp. hilde-sceorp.

**sceōtan**, st. v., *to shoot, hurl missiles* : pres. sg. se he of flān-bogan fyrenum sceōtēð, 1745; pres. part. nom. pl. sceōtend (*the warriors, bowmen*), 704, 1155; dat. pl. for sceōtendum (MS. scotenum), 1027.

ge-sceōtan, w. acc., *to shoot off, hurry* : pret. sg. hord eft gesceāt (*the dragon darted again back to the treasure*), 2320.

of-sceōtan, *to kill by shooting* : pret. sg. his mæg of-scēt . . . blōdigan gāre (*killed his brother with bloody dart*), 2440.

**scild, scyld**, st. m., *shield* : nom. sg. scyld, 2571; acc. sg. scyld, 437, 2676; acc. pl. scyldas, 325, 333, 2851.

**scildan, scyldan**, w. v., *to shield, protect* : pret. subj. nymðe mec god scylde (*if God had not shielded me*), 1659.

**scild-freca**, w. m., *shield-warrior* (*warrior armed with a shield*) : nom. sg. scyld-freca, 1034.

**scild-weall**, st. m., *wall of shields* : acc. sg. scild-weall, 3119.

**scild-wīga**, w. m., *shield-warrior* : nom. sg. scyld-wīga, 288.

**scinna**, w. m., *apparition, evil spirit* : dat. pl. scynnum, 940.

**scip**, st. n., *vessel, ship* : nom. sg., 302; acc. sg., 1918; dat. sg. tō scipe, 1896; gen. sg. scipes, 35, 897; dat. pl. tō scypum (scypon, MS.), 1155.

**scip-here**, st. m., *(exercitus navalis), armada, fleet* : dat. sg. mid scip-herge, 243.

ge-scife (for ge-scȳfe), adj., *advancing* (*of the dragon's movement*), 2571; = *ȝ. sihief?*

**scīnan**, st. v., *to shine, flash* : pres. sg. sunne . . . sūðan scīneð, 607; so, 1572; inf. geseah blācne leðman beorhte scīnan, 1518; pret. sg. (glōð-byrne, woruld-candel) scān, 321, 1966; on him byrne scān, 405; pret. pl. gold-fāg scīnon web āster wagum, 995; scionon, 303.

**scīr**, adj., *sheer, pure, shining* : nom. sg. hring-fren scīr, 322; scīr metod, 980; acc. sg. n. scīr wered, 496; gen. sg. scīran goldes, 1695.

**scīr-ham**, adj., *bright-armored, clad in bright mail* : nom. pl. scīr-hame, 1896.

**scoten**. See *sceōten*.

ge-scōð, pret. part., *shod* (calceatus), *covered* : in comp. ær-ge-scōð(?) See *ge-sceaðan*, and Note.

**scōp**, st. m., *singer, shaper, poet* : nom. sg., 496, 1067; gen. sg. scōpes, 90.

**scrāf**, st. n., *hole in the earth, cavern* : in comp. eorð-scrāf.

**scrīðan**, st. v., *to stride, go* : pres. pl. scrīðað, 163; inf. scrīðan, 651, 704; scrīðan tō, 2570.

**scrīfan**, st. v., *to prescribe, impose (punishment)* : inf. hū hir. (Grendel) scīr metod scrīfan wille, 980.

**for-scrīfan**, w. dat. pers., *to prescribe, condemn* : pret. part. sið-ðan him scyppend for-scrīfen hāf-de, 106.

ge-scrīfan, *to permit, prescribe* : pret. sg. swā him Wyrd ne ge-scrāf (*as Weird did not permit him*), 2575.

**scrūd**, st. m., *clothing, covering; ornament*: in comp. beadu-, byrduscrūd.

**scucca**, w. m., *shadowy sprite, demon*: dat. pl. scuccum, 940.

**sculan**, aux. v. w. inf.: 1) *shall, must* (obligation): pres. sg. I., III. sceal, 20, 24, 183, 251, 271, 287, 440, 978, 1005, 1173, 1387, 1535, etc.; scel, 455, 2805, 3011; II. scealt, 589, 2667; subj. pres scyle, 2658; scile, 3178; pret. ind sg. I., III. scolde, 10, 806, 820, 966, 1071, 1444, 1450, etc.; sceolde, 2342, 2409, 2443, 2590, 2964; II. sceoldest, 2057; pl. scoldon, 41, 833, 1306, 1638; subj. pret. scode, 1329, 1478; sceolde, 2709.—2) w. inf. following it expresses futurity, = *shall, will*. pres. sg. I., III sceal beðan (*shall offer*), 384; so, 424, 438, 602, 637, 1061, 1707, 1856, 1863, 2070; sceall, 2499, 2509, etc.; II. scealt, 1708; pl. wit sculon, 684; subj pret. scolde, 280, 692, 911; sceolde, 3069.—3) sculan sometimes forms a periphrastic phrase or circumlocution for a simple tense, usually with a slight feeling of obligation or necessity: pres. sg. he ge-wunian sceall (*he inhabits; is said to inhabit?*), 2276; pret. sg. se he wäteregesan wunian scolde, 1261; wäcnan scolde (*was to awake*), 85; se bone gomelan grétan sceolde (*was to, should, approach*), 2422; bät se byrn-wiga býgan sceolde (*the consecrated warrior had to bow, fell*), 2919; pl. þa be beado-gríman býwan sceoldon (*they that had to polish or deck the battle-masks*), 2258; so, 230, 705, 1068.—4) w. omitted inf., such as wesan, gangan: unc sceal worn

fela mæðma ge-mænra (i.e. wesan), 1784; so, 2660; sceal se hearda helm . . . fäatum befeallen (i.e. wesan), 2256; ic him äfter sceal (i.e. gangan), 2817; subj. honne þu forð scyle (i.e. gangan), 1180. A verb or inf expressed in an antecedent clause is not again expressed with a subsequent sceal: gæð à Wyrd swâ hiô sceal (*Weird goeth ever as it shall [go]*), 455; gûð-lull ge-swâc swâ hit nô sceolde (i.e. ge-swican), 2586.

**scûr**, w. m., *shadowy demon*: in comp. deâð-scûra.

**scûfan**, st. v.: 1) intians, *to move forward, hasten*: piet. part. þâ wâs morgen-leóht scoven and scynded, 919.—2) w. acc., *to shove, push*: pret. pl. guman ðî scufon . . . wudi bundenne (*pushed the vessel from the land*), 215; dracan scufun . . . ofer weall-clif (*pushed the dragon over the wall-like cliff*), 3132. See **wid-scofen(?)**

**be-scûfan**, w. acc., *to push, thrust down, in* · inf. wâ bîð þäm he sceal . . . sâwle be-scítan in fýres fâðm (*woe to him that shall thrust his soul into fire's embrace*), 184.

**scûr**, st. m., *shower, battle-shower*: in comp. fsern-scûr.

**scûr-heard**, adj., *light-hardened?* (*file-hardened?*): nom. pl. scûr-heard, 1034.

**scyld, scyldan**. See **scild, scildan**.

**scyldig**, adj., *under obligations or bound for; guilty of*, w. gen. and instr.: ealdies (morðres) scyldig, 1339, 1684, 2062; synnum scyldig (*guilty of evil deeds*), 3072.

**scyndan**, w. v., *to hasten*: inf. scyndan, 2571; pret. part. scynded, 919

**scynna**. See **scinna**.

**scyppend**. See **sceapan**.

**scyran**, w. v., *to arrange, decide* : inf. þāt hit sceadēn-maēl scyran mōste (*that the sword must decide it*), 1940. O N. skora, *to score, decide*.

**scyne**, adj., *sheen, well-formed, beautiful* : nom. sg. mágð scyne, 3017. **se**, pron. dem. and article, *the* : m. nom., 79, 84, 86, 87, 90, 92, 102, etc.; fcm. seō, 66, 146, etc.; neut. þāt; — relative: se (*who*), 1611, 2866; se þe (*he who*), 2293; seō þe (*she who*), 1446; se þe (for seō þe), 1345, 1888, 2686; cf. 1261, 1498; (*Grendel's mother, as a wild, demonic creature, is conceived now as man, now as woman: woman, as having borne a son; man, as the incarnation of savage cunning and power*); se for seō, 2422; dat. sg. þam (for þam þe), 2780.

**secco**. See **sacu**.

**secg**, st. m., *man, warrior, hero, spokesman* (*secgan?*) : nom. sg., 208, 872, 2228, 2407, etc.; (*Beōwulf*), 249, 948, 1312, 1570, 1760, etc.; (*Wulfgār*), 402; (*Hūnferð*), 981; (*Wiglāf*), 2864; acc. sg. synnige secg (*Grendel's mother, cf. se*), 1380; dat. sg. sege, 2020; nom. pl. secgas, 213, 2531, 3129; dat. pl. secgum, 490; gen. pl. secga, 634, 843, 997, 1673.

**secg**, st. f., *sword* (*sedge?*) : acc. sg. secge, 685.

**secgan**, w. v., *to say, speak* : 1) w. acc. : pres. sg. gode ic þanc secge, 1998; so, 2796; pres. part. swā se secg hwata secgende wās lādra spella (partitive gen.), 3029; inf. secgan, 582, 876, 881, 1050; pret. sg. ságde him þās leánes þanc, 1810; pret. sg. II. hwāt þu worn fela . . . ságdest from his sīðe, 532.

— 2) without acc inf. swā we sððlīce seccan hýrdon, 273; pret. sg. ságde, 2633, 2900 — 3) w. depend. clause: pres. sg. ic sege, 591; pl. III. secgāð, 411; inf. secgan, 51, 391, 943, 1347, 1701, 1819, 2865, 3027; gerund. tō secganne, 473, 1725; pret. sg. sigde, 90, 1176; pl. ságdon, 377, 2188; sádan, 1946.

**ā-secgan** (*edicerc*), *to say out, deliver* : inf. wille ic ā-secgan suna Hælfdenes . . . mān ærende, 344. **ge-secgan**, *to say, relate* : imper. sg. II. ge-saga, 388; þāt ic his ærest þe est ge-wigle (*that I should, after, tell thee its origin*), 2158; pret. part. geságð, 141; gesæd, 1697.

**sefa**, w. m., *heart, mind, soul, spirit* : nom. sg., 49, 490, 595, 2044, 2181, 2420, 2601, 2633; acc. sg. sefan, 278, 1727, 1843; dat. sg. sefan, 473, 1343, 1738. — Comp. mōd-sefa.

**ge-segen**, st. f., *legend, tale* : in comp. eald-ge-segen.

**segl**, st. n., *sail* : nom. sg., 1907.

**segl-rād**, st. f., *sail-road*, i.e. sea : dat. sg. on segl-rāde, 1430.

**segm**, st. n., *banner, vexillum* : nom. sg., 2768, 2959; acc. sg. segen, 47, 1022; segn, 2777; dat. sg. under segne, 1205. — Comp. hēafod-segn.

**sel**, st. n., *hall, palace*. See **sāl**.

**seld**, st. n., *dwelling, house* : in comp. medu-seld.

**ge-selda**, w. m., *contubernalis, companion* : acc. sg. geseldan, 1985.

**seldan**, adv., *seldom* : oft [nð] sel-dan, 2030.

**seld-guma**, w. m., *house-man, home-stayer?*; *common man?*, *house-carl?* : nom. sg., 249.

**sele**, st. m. and n., *building* *consist*.

*ing of one apartment; -apartment, room*: nom. sg., 81, 411; acc. sg. sele, 827, 2353; dat. sg. tō sele, 323, 1641; in (on, tō) sele þam heán, 714, 920, 1017, 1985; on sele (*in the den of the dragon*), 3129.—Comp.: bēah-, bēór-, dryht-, eorð-, gest- *gold*, grund-, gūð-, heáh-, hring-, hrōf-, nið-, win-sele. **sele-dréam**, st. m., *hall-glee, joy in the hall*: acc. sg. þára þe þis līf of geaf, gesawon sele-dréam (*referring to the joy of heaven?*), 2253. **sele-ful**, st. n., *hall-goblet* · acc. sg., 620. **sele-gyst**, st. m., *hall-guest, stranger in hall or house* · acc. sg. þone sele-gyst, 1546. **sele-rædend**, pres. part., *hall-ruler, possessor of the hall* nom. pl., 51; acc. leóde mine sele-rædende, 1347. **sele-rest**, st. f., *bed in the hall*: acc. sg sele-reste, 691. **sele-þegen**, st. m., *retainer, hall-thane, chamberlain*. nom. sg., 1795. **sele-weard**, st. m., *hall-ward, guardian of the hall*: acc. sg., 668. **self**, *sylf*, pron., *self* · nom. sg. strong form, self, 1314, 1925 (? selfa); þu self, 595; þu he self, 954; self cyning (*the king himself, the king too*), 921, 1011; sylf, 1965; in weak form, selfa, 1469; he selfa, 29, 1734; þām be him selfa deáh (*that can rely upon, trust to, himself*), 1840; seolfa, 3068; he sylfa, 505; god sylfa, 3055; acc. sg. m. selfne, 1606; hine selfne (*himself, reflex*), 962; hyne selfne (*himself*), 2876; wið sylfne (*beside*), 1978; gen sg. m. selves, 701, 896; his selves, 1148; on stnne sylfes dōm (*at his own will*), 2148; sylfes, 2224, 2361, 2640, 2711, 2777, 3014; his sylfes, 2014, 2326;

fem. hire selfre, 1116; nom. pl. selfe, 419; Sān-Dene sylfe, 1997. **ge-sella**, w. m., *house-companion, comrade*: in comp. hand-gesella. **sellan, syllan**, w. v.: 1) w. acc. of thing, dat. of pers., *to give, deliver; permit, grant, present*. pres. sg. III. seleð him on ȳlle eorðan wynne, 1731; inf. syllan, 2161, 2730; pret. sg. sealde, 72, 673, 1272, 1694, 1752, 2025, 2156, 2183, 2491, 2995; nefne god sylfa sealde þam þe he wolde hord openian (*unless God himself gave to whom he would to open the hward*), 3056; pret. sg. II. sealdest, 1483. — 2) *to give, give up* (only w. acc. of thing): ȳer he feorh seleð (*he prefers to give up his life*), 1371; nallas on gylp seleð fätte beágas (*giveth out gold-wrought rings, etc.*), 1750; pret. sg. sinc-fato sealde, 623; pl. byrelas sealdon wīn of wunder fatum, 1162.

**ge-sellan**, w. acc. and dat. of pers., *to give, deliver; grant, present*: inf. ge-sellan, 1030; pret. sg. ge-sealde, 616, 1053, 1867, 1902, 2143, etc.

**sel-līc, syl-līc** (from seld-līc), adj., *strange, wondrous*: nom. sg. glōf . . . syllic, 2087; acc. sg. n. syllic spell, 2110; acc. pl selfce sæ-dra-can, 1427. Compar. acc. sg. syl-līcraen wiht (*the dragon*), 3039.

**semninga**, adv., *straightway, at once*. 645, 1641, 1768.

**sendan**, w. v. w. acc. of thing and dat. of pers., *to send*: pret. sg. þone god sende folce tō frōfre (*whom God sent as a comfort to the people*), 13; so, 471, 1843.

**for-sendan**, *to send away, drive off*: pret. part. he wearð on feónda ge weald . . . snūðe for-sended, 905.

**on-sei.dan**, *to send forth, away, w.* acc. of thing and dat. of pers.: imper. sg. on-send, 452, 1484; pret. sg. on-sende, 382; pl. be hine . . . forð on-sendon ænne ofer ȳðe (who sent him forth alone over the sea), 45; pret. part. bealo-cwealm hafað fela feorh-cynna feorr on-sended, 2267.

**sendan** (cf. Gl. Aldhelm, sanda = ferculorum, epularum, in IIaupt IX. 444), w. v., *to feast, banquet*: pres. sg. III. sendeð, 601.—Leo. **serce, syrce**, w. f., *sark, shirt of mail*: nom. sg. syrce, 1112; nom. pl. syrcan, 226; acc. pl. græge syr-can, 334.—Comp.: beadu-, heoro-serce; here-, leoðo-, líc-syrce.

**sess**, st. m., *seat, place for sitting*: dat. sg. sesse, 2718; þā he bī sesse geóng (by the seat, i.e. before the dragon's lair), 2757.

**setl**, st. n., *seat, settle*: acc. sg., 2014; dat. sg. setle, 1233, 1783, 2020; gen. sg. setles, 1787; dat. pl. set-lum, 1290.—Comp.: heáh-, hilde-, meodu-setl.

**settan**, w. v., *to set*: pret. sg. setton sse-mēðe sīde scyldas . . . wið þās recedes weall (the sea-wearied ones set their broad shields against the wall of the hall), 325; so, 1243.

**ā-settan**, *to set, place, appoint*: pret. pl. hic him ā-setton segen [gyl]-dene heáh ofer heáfod, 47; pret. part. hāfde kyninga wulðor Grendle tō-geánes...sele-weardā-seted, 668.

**be-settan**, *to set with, surround*: pret. sg. (helm) besette swin-lícum (set the helm with swine-bodies), 1454.

**ge-settan**: 1) *to set, set down*: pret. part. swā wās . . . burh rūn-stafas rihte ge-mearcod, ge-seted and ge-sæd (thus was . . . in runc-

staves rightly marked, set down and said), 1697.—2) *to set, ordain, create*: pret. sg. ge-sette . . . sunnan and mōnan leóman tō leóhte land-būendu, 94.—3) = componere, *to lay aside, smooth over, appease*: pret. sg. þāt he mid hī wīfe wäl-frehða . . . dæl . . . ge-sette, 2030.

**sēcan**, w. v., *to follow after, hence*: 1) *to seek, strive for, w. acc.*: pret. sg. sinc-fät sōhte (sought the costly cup), 2301; ne sōhte searo-nfðas, 2739; so, 3068. Without acc.: þonne his myne sōhte (than his wish demanded), 2573; hord-weard sōhte georne äfter grunde (the hoard-warden sought eagerly along the ground), 2294.—2) *to look for, come or go some whither, attain something*, w. acc.: pres. sg. III. se be . . . biorgas sēceð, 2273; subj. þeah be hōf-stapa holt-wudu sēce, 1370; imper. sēc gif þu dyrre (look for her, i.e. Grendel's mother, if thou dare), 1380, inf. sēcean, 200, 268, 646, 1598, 1870, 1990, 2514(?), 3103, etc.; sēcan, 665, 1451; drihten sēcean (seek, go to, the Lord), 187; sēcean wyn-leás wlc (Grendel was to seek a joyless place, i.e. Hell), 822; so, sēcan deófla gedräg, 757; sāwle sēcan (seek the life, kill), 802; so, sēcean sāwle hord, 2423; gerund. sācce tō sēceanne, 2563; pret. sg. I., III. sōhte, 139, 208, 376, 417, 2224; II. sōhtest, 458; pl. sōhton, 339.—3) *to seek, attack*: þe ðā sēceað tō Sweðna leóde, 3002; pret. pl. hine wrāc-mäcgas ofer sā sōhtan, 2381.

**ge-sēcan**: 1) *to seek, w. acc.*: inf. gif he gesēcean dear wīg ofer wæpen, 685.—2) *to look for, come or go to*

**attain**, w. acc. : inf. ge-sécean, 693; gerund. tō ge-séccanne, 1923; pret. sg. ge-sôhte, 463, 520, 718, 1952; pret. part. nom pl. feor-cyððe be6ðð  
sélran ge-sôhte þam þe hine selfa deáh, 1840.—3) to seek with hostile intent, to attack · pres. sg. ge-séceð 2516; pret. sg. ge-sôhte, 2347; pl. ge-sôhton, 2927; ge-sôhtan, 2205.

**ofer-sécan**, w. acc. , to surpass, outdo (in an attack) : pres. sg. wás sið hond tō strong, se þe mēca gehwane . . . swenge ofer-sôhte, bonne he tō sâcce bâr wæpen wundrum heard (too strong was the hand, that surpassed every sword in stroke, when he [Beowulf] bore the wondrous weapon to battle, i.e. the hand was too strong for any sword; its strength made it useless in battle), 2687.

sél, st. f. See sæl.

**sél**, **sæl**, adj., good, excellent, fit, only in compar. : nom. sg. m. sélra, 861, 2194; bæm þer sélra wás (to the one that was the better, i.e. Hygelâc), 2200; deáð bið sélla bonne edwif-lif, 2891; neut. sélre, 1385; acc. sg. m. sélran þe (a better than thee), 1851; sélran, 1198; neut. þât sélre, 1760; dat. sg. m. sélran sweord-frecan, 1469; nom. pl. fem. sélran, 1840. Superl. strong form : nom. sg. neut. séllest, 173, 1060; hûsa séllest, 146, 285, 936; ðfost is séllest, 256; bolda séllest, 2327; acc. sg. neut. hrâgla séllest, 454; hûsa séllest, 659; billa séllest, 1145; — weak form : nom. sg. m. reced sélesta, 412; acc. sg. m. bone sélstan, 1407, 2383; (þas, MS.), 1957; dat. sg. m. þám sélstan, 1686; nom. pl. sélstan, 416; acc. pl. þâ sélstan, 3123.

sél, compar. adv., better, fitter, more excellent, 1013, 2531; ne byð him wihte þe sél (he shall be nought the better for it), 2278; so, 2688.

**sealma** (Fr. selma, in bed-selma), w. m., bed-chamber, sleeping-place : acc. sg. on sealman, 2461.

**sealt**, adj., salty : acc. sg. neut. ofer sealt wâter (the sea), 1990.

**searo** (G. sarwa, pl.), st. n. : 1) armor, accoutrements, war-gear : nom. pl. sce-manna searo, 329; dat. pl. secg on searwum (a man, warrior, in panoply), 249, 2701; in (on) searwum, 323, 1558; 2531, 2569; instr. pl. searwum, 1814.—2) insidiae, ambuscade, waylaying, deception, battle : þâ ic of searwum cwom, fâh from feóndum, 419.—3) cunning, art, skill : instr. pl. sadol searwum fâh (saddle cunningly ornamented), 1039; earmbeága fela, searwum ge-sæled (many cunningly-linked armlets), 2765.—Comp. fyrd-, gûð-, invit-searo.

**searo-bend**, st. f., band, bond, of curious workmanship : instr. pl. searo-bendum fast, 2087.

**searo-fâh**, adj., cunningly inlaid, ornamented, with gold : nom. sg. here-byrne hondum ge-broden, sfd and searo-fâh, 1445.

**searo-ge-brâc**, st. n., heap of treasure-objects : acc. sg., 3103.

**searo-gim**, st. m., cunningly set gem, rich jewel : acc. pl. searo-gimmas, 2750; gen. pl. searo-gimma, 1153.

**searo-grim**, adj., cunning and fierce : nom. sg., 595.

**searo-hâbbend**, pres. part. as subst., arms-bearing, warrior with his trappings : gen. pl. searo-hâbendra, 237.

**searo-net**, st. n., *armor-net, shirt of mail, corslet* : nom. sg., 406.  
**searo-nīð**, st. m. : 1) *cunning hostility, plot, wiles* : acc. pl. searo-nīðas, 1201, 2739. — 2) also, *only hostility, feud, contest* : acc. pl. searo-nīðas, 3068; gen. pl. searo-nīða, 582.  
**searo-hanc**, st. m., *ingenuity* : instr. pl. searo-honcum, 776.  
**searo-wundor**, st. n., *rare wonder* : acc. sg., 921.  
**seax**, st. v. *shortsword, hip-knife; dagger* : instr. sg. seaxe, 1546. — Comp. wäl-seax.  
**seax-ben**, st. f., *dagger-wound* : instr. pl. siex-bennum, 2905.  
**seofon**, num., *seven*, 517; seofan, 2196; decl. acc. syfone, 3123.  
**seomian**, w. v. : 1) *intrans, to be tied; lie at rest* · inf. siomian, 2768; pret. sg. seomode, 302. — 2) w. acc., *to put in bonds, entrap, catch* : pret. sg. duguðe and geo-godeseomade (cf. 2086–2092), 161.  
**seonu**, st. f., *sinew* · nom. pl. seonwe, 818.  
**seōc**, adj., *feeble, weak; fatally ill* : nom. sg. feorli-bennum seōc (of Beowulf, *sick unto death*), 2741; siex-bennum seōc (of the dead dragon), 2905; nom. pl. mōdes seōce (*sick of soul*), 1604. — Comp. : ellen-, feorh-, heaðo-seōc.  
**seōðan**, st. v. w. acc., *to seethe, boil; figuratively, be excited over, brood* : pret. sg. ic hās mōd-ceare sorh-wylmum seāð (*I pined in heart-grief for that*), 1994; so, 190.  
**seōloð**, st. m. ?, *bight, bay* (cf. Dietrich in IIaupt XI, 416) : gen. pl. sióleða bi-gong (*the realm of bights = the [surface of the] sea?*), 2368.  
**seōn**, sýn, st. f., *aspect, sight* : in comp. wlite-, wundor-seōn, an-sýn.

**seón**, st. v., *to see* : a) w. acc. : inf. searo-wunder seón, 921; so, 387, 1181, 1276, 3103; hær māg nihta ge-hwæm nīð-wundor seón (*there may every night be seen a repulsive marvel*), 1366; pret. sg. ne seah ic . . . heal-sittendia medudreám māran, 2015. — b) w. acc. and predicate adj. : ne seah ic el-heōdige þus manige men mōdig-lícran, 336. — c) w. prep. or adv. : pret. sg. seah on enta ge-weorc, 2718; seah on un-leófe, 2864; pl. folc tō sægon (*looked on*), 1423.  
**ge-seón**, *to see, behold* : a) w. acc. : pres. sg. III. se þe beah ge-syhð, 2042; inf. ge-seón, 396, 571, 649, 962, 1079, etc.; pret. sg. geseah, 247, 927, 1558, 1614; pl. ge-sáwon, 1606, 2253. — b) w. acc. and predicate adj., pres. sg. III. ge-syhð . . . on his suna bñre win-sle wéstne (*sees in his son's house the wine-hall empty; or, hall of friends?*), 2456. — c) w. inf. : pret. sg. ge-seah . . . beran ofer bolcan beorhte randas (*saw shining shields borne over the gang-plank*), 229; pret. pl. mare mānnum-sword monige ge-sáwon heforan beorn beran, 1024. — d) w. acc. and inf. : pret. sg. ge-seah, 729, 1517, 1586, 1663, 2543, 2605, etc.; pl. ge-sáwon, 221, 1348, 1426; ge-ségan, 3039; ge-ségon, 3129. — e) w. depend. clause : inf. māg hōnne . . . geséón sunu Hrēðles, hāt ic (*may the son of H. see that I . . .*), 1486; pret. pl. ge-sáwon, 1592.  
**geond-seón**, *to see, look through, over*, w. acc. : pret. sg. (ic) hāt eall geond-seh, 3088.

**ofer-seón**, *to see clearly, plainly* : pret. pl. ofer-sáwon, 419.

**on-se6n**, *to look on, at*, w. acc.: pret. pl. on-sawan, 1651.

**se6wlan**, w. v., *to sew, put together, link*: pret. part. searo-net se6wed smi6des or -bancum (*the corselet woven by the smith's craft*), 406.

**sib**, st. f., *peace, friendship, relationship*: nom. sg., 1165, 1858; sibb, 2601; acc. sibbe, 950, 2432, 2923; instr. sg. sibbe (*in peace*), 154. — Comp.: dryht-, friðo-sib.

**sib-æ6eling**, st. m., *nobilis consanguineus, kindred prince or nobleman*: nom. pl. -æ6elingas, 2709.

**sibbe-gedryht**, st. f., *body of allied or related warriors*: acc. sg. sibbe-gedryht (*the Danes*), 387; (*the Ceåtas*), 730.

**siððan, syððan**: 1) adv.: a) *since, after, from now on, further*, 142, 149, 283, 567, 1903, 2052, 2065, 2176, 2703, 2807, 2921; seoððan, 1876. — b) *then, thereupon, after*, 470, 686, 1454, 1557, 1690, 2208; seoððan, 1938; ær ne siððan (*neither before nor after*), 719. 2) Conj.: a) w. ind. pres., *as soon as, when*, 413, 605, 1785, 2889, 2912. — b) w. ind. pret., *when, whilst*, 835, 851, 1205, 1207, 1421, 1590, 2357, 2961, 2971, 3128; seoððan, 1776; — *since*, 649, 657, 983, 1199, 1254, 1309, 2202; — *after*, either with pluperf.: siððan him scyppend forscriven hæfde (*after the Creator had proscribed him*), 106; so, 1473; or with pret. = pluperf.: syððan niht becom (*after night had come on*), 115; so, 6, 132, 723, 887, 902, 1078, 1149, 1236, 1262, 1282, 1979, 2013, 2125; or pret. and pluperf. together, 2104-2105.

**six. See sex.**

**sige-dryhten**, st. m., *lord of victory*, 2232, 2301; — *a costly object*: acc.

**tory, victorious lord** nom. sg. **sige** drihten, 391.

**sige-e6dig**, adj., *blest with victory, victorious*: acc. sg. neut. **sige-e6dig bil**, 1558.

**sige-fole**, st. n., *victorious people, troop*: gen. pl. **sige-folca**, 645.

**sige-hr6ð**, st. f., *confidence of victory*(?) : acc. sg., 490. See Note. **sige-hr6ðig**, adj., *victorious*: nom. sg., 94, 1598, 2757.

**sige-hwili**, st. f., *hour or day of victory*: gen. sg. **sige-hwile**, 2711.

**sige-leas**, adj., *devoid of victory, defeated*: acc. sg. **sige-leasnesang**, 788.

**sige-r6f**, adj., *victorious*: nom. sg., 620.

**sige-pe6d**, st. f., *victorious warrior troop*: dat. sg. on **sige-pe6de**, 2205.

**sige-wæpen**, st. n., *victor-weapon, sword*: dat. pl. **sige-wæpnum**, 805.

**sigl**, st. n.: 1) *sun*: nom. sg. **sigel**, 1967. — 2) *sun-shaped ornament*: acc. pl. **siglu**, 3165; **sigle** (bracteates of a necklace), 1201; gen. pl. **sigla**, 1158. — Comp. **mæðnum-sigl**.

**sigor**, st. m., *victory*: gen. sg. **sigores**, 1022; gen. pl. **sigora**, 2876, 3056. — Comp.: **hr6ð**, **wig-sigor**.

**sigor-e6dig**, adj., *victorious*: nom. sg. **sigor-e6dig secg** (*of Beowulf*), 1312, 2353.

**sin. See syn.**

**sinc**, st. n., *treasure, jewel, property*: nom. sg., 2765; acc. sg. **sinc**, 81, 1205, 1486, 2384, 2432; instr. sg. *since*, 1039, 1451, 1616, 1883, 2218, 2747; gen. sg. *since*s, 608, 1171, 1923, 2072; gen. pl. **sinca**, 2429.

**sinc-fah**, adj., *treasure-decked*: acc. sg. neut. weak form, **sinc-fage** sel, 167.

**sinc-fat**, st. n., *costly vessel*: acc. sg., 2232, 2301; — *a costly object*: acc.

sg., 1201 (i.e. niene); acc. pl. sinc-  
fato, 623.

**sinc-ge-streón**, st. n., *precious treasure, jewel of value*: instr. pl. -ge-  
streónum, 1093; gen. pl. -gestreó-  
na, 1227.

**sinc-gifa**, w. m., *jewel-giver, treasure-giver = prince, ruler*: acc. sg.  
sinc-gyfan, 1013; dat. sg. sinc-  
gifan (of Beowulf), 2312; (of  
Aschere), 1343.

**sinc-máððum**, st. m., *treasure*.  
nom. sg., 2194.

**sinc-pego**, f., *acceptance, taking, of  
jewels*: nom. sg., 2885.

**sin-dolh**, st. n., *perpetual, i.e. in-  
curable, wound* noun sg syn-dolh,  
818.

**sin-freá**, w. m., *wedded lord, hus-  
band*: nom. sg., 1935.

**sin-gal**, adj., *continual, lasting*:  
acc. sg. fem. sin-gale sáce, 154.

**sin-gale**, adv. gen. sg., *continu-  
ally, ever*, 1778; syn-gales, 1136

**singala**, adv. gen. pl., *the same*, 190.

**singan**, st. v., *to sound, ring, sing*:  
pret. sg. hring-íren scir song in sear-  
wum (*the ringed iron rang in the  
armor*), 323; horn stundum song  
fús-líc f[ýrd]-leðð (at times the  
horn rang forth a ready battle-  
song), 1424; scóp hwílum sang  
(*the singer sang at whiles*), 496.\*

**â-singan**, *to sing out, sing to an  
end*: pret. part. leðð wás â-sungen,  
1160.

**sin-here**, st. m., (*army without  
end?*), *strong army, host*: instr. sg.  
sin-herge, 2937.

**sin-niht**, st. f., *perpetual night, night  
after night*: acc. pl. sin-nihte  
(*night after night*), 161.

**sin-sceaða**, w. m., *irreconcilable  
foe*: nom. sg. syn-sceaða, 708; acc.  
sg. syn-sceaðan, 802.

**sin-snæð**, st. f., (*continuous biting*),  
bite after bite dat. pl. syn-snæðum  
swealh (*swallowed bite after bite,  
in great bites*), 744.

**sittan**, st. v.: 1) *to sit*: pres. sg  
Wigláf sitcð ofer Biówulfe, 2907;  
imper. sg. site nu tō symle, 489;  
inf. þær swið-ferhðe sittan eodon  
(*whether the strong-minded went  
and sat*), 493; eode...tō hire fréan  
sittan (*went to sit by her lord*),  
642; pret. sg. on wicge sat (*sat on  
the horse*), 286; át fótum sät (*sat  
at the feet*), 500, 1167; þær Hrðð-  
gár sät (*where H. sat*), 356; so,  
1191, 2895; he geweigad sät...  
fieán eavlum neáh, 2854; pret. pl.  
sæton, 1165; gístas sélán (MS.  
sécan) ... and on mere stáredon  
(*the strangers sat and stared on  
the sea*), 1603 — 2) *to be in a cer-  
tain state or condition (quasi cop-  
ula)*: pret. sg. mere þeóden...  
unblíðe sät, 130. — Comp.: flet-,  
heal-sittend.

**be-sittan**, obsidere, *to surround,  
besiege*, w. acc.: besat þá sin-herge  
sweorda lásé wundum wéige (*then  
besieged he with a host the leav-  
ings of the sword, wound-wear*),  
2937.

**for-sittan**, obstrui, *to pass away,  
fail*: pres. sg. eágéna bearhtm for-  
sited (the light of the eyes passeth  
away), 1768.

**ge-sittan**: 1) *to sit, sit together*:  
pret. sg. monig-oft ge-sät rice to  
rúnc (*very often sat the king delib-  
erating with his council (seerice)*),  
171; wið earm ge-sät (*supported  
himself upon his arm, sat on his  
arm?*), 750; fēða eal ge-sät (*the  
whole troop sat down*), 1425; ge-  
sät þá wið sylfne (*sat there beside,  
near to, him, i.e. Hygélac*), 1978;

ge-sät þā on nässe, 2418; so, 2718; pret. part. (syððan) . . . we tō symble ge-seten häfdon, 2105. — 2) w. acc., to seat one's self upon or in something, to board: pret. sg. þā ic . . . se-bát ge-sät, 634. of-sittan, w. acc., to sit over or upon: pret. sg. of-sät þā bone sele-gyst, 1546. ofer-sittan, w. acc., to dispense with, refrain from (cf. ofer, 2 [c]): pres. sg. I. þät ic wið þone gūð-flogan gylp ofer-sitte, 2529; inf. sege ofer-sittan, 685. on-sittan (O II G. int-sizzan, to start fōm one's seat, to be startled), w. acc., to fear: inf. þā feshðe, atole eug-hiace eówer leóde swiðe onsittan (to dread the hostility, the fierce contest, of your people), 598. ymb-sittan, to sit around, w. acc.: pret. pl. (þat hie) . . . symbel ymb-seton (sat round the feast), 564. See ymb-sittend. sid, adj.: 1) wide, broad, spacious, large: nom. sg. (here-bryne, glōf) sid, 1445, 2087; acc. sg. m. sidne scyld, 437; on sidne sæ, 507; fem. byrnán side (of a corselet extending over the legs), 1292; ofer sæ side, 2395; neut. side rice, 1734, 2200; instr. sg. sidañ herge, 2348; acc. pl. sideæ sæ-nässas, 223; side scyldas, 325; gen. pl. sidra sorga (of great sorrows), 149. — 2) in moral sense, great, noble: acc. sg. burh sidne sefan, 1727. side, adv., far and wide, afar, 1224. sid-fäðme, adj., broad-bosomed: acc. sg. sid-fäðme scip, 1918. sid-fäðmed, quasi pret. part., the same: nom. sg. sid-fäðmed scip, 302. sid-rand, st. m., broad shield: nom. sg., 1290.

sið (G. seiþu-s), adj., late: superl. nom. sg. sfðast sign-hwile (the last hour, day, of victory), 2711; dat. sg. at sfðestan (in the end, at last), 3014. sið, adv. compar., later: ær and sfð (sooner and later, early and late), 2501. sið (G. sinþ-s), st. m.: 1) road, way, journey, expedition; esp., road to battle: nom. sg., 501, 3059, 3090; nás þät ðeðe sið (that was no easy road, task), 2587; so, þät wás geðcor sið, 766; acc. sg. sið, 353, 512, 909, 1279, 1430, 1967; instr. dat. siðe, 532, 1952, 1994; gen. sg. siðes, 579, 1476, 1795, 1909. Also, return: nom. sg., 1972. — 2) undertaking, enterprise; esp., battle-work: nom. sg. nis þät eówer sið, 2533; ne bið swylc earges sið (such is no coward's enterprise), 2542; acc. sg. sið, 873. In pl. = adventures: nom. siðas, 1987; acc. siðas, 878; gen. siða, 318. — 3) time (as iterative): nom. sg. nás þät formas sið (that was not the first time), 717, 1464; so, 1528, 2626; acc. sg. ofter micle þonne on anne sið, 1580; instr. sg. (forman, ðore, þriddan) siðe, 741, 1204, 2050, 2287, 2512, 2518, 2671, 2689, 3102. — Comp.: cear-, eft-, ellor-, gryre-, sæ, wil-, wræc-sið. ge-sið, st. m., comrade, follower. gen. sg. ge-siðes, 1298; nom. pl. ge-siðas, 29; acc. pl. ge-siðas, 2041, 2519; dat. pl. ge-siðum, 1314, 1925, 2633; gen. pl. ge-siða, 1935. — Comp.: eald-, wil-ge-sið. sið-fät, st. m., way, journey: acc. sg. bone sið-fät, 202; dat. sg. sið-fate, 2640. sið-fram, -from, adj., ready for the journey: nom. pl. sið-frome, 1814

## GLOSSARY.

**siðian**, w. v., *to journey, march*:  
inf., 721, 809; pret. sg. **siðode**,  
2120.

**for-siðian**, *iter fatale inire*  
(Grein): pret. sg **hafde** **hā** **for-**  
**siðod** sunu Ecg-hēwes under gyn-  
ne grund (*would have found his*  
*death, etc.*), 1551.

**sic**, **sý**. See **wesan**.

**sigan**, st. v., *to descend, sink, incline*:  
pret. pl. **sigon** **āt-sounne** (*descended*  
*together*), 307; **sigon** **hā** **slape**  
(*they sank to sleep*), 1252.

**ge-sigan**, *to sink, fall*: inf. **ge-**  
**sigan** **itsice** (*fall in battle*), 2660.

**sin**, poss. pron., *his*: acc. sg. m.  
sinne, 1961, 1985, 2284, 2790; dat.  
sg. **sinum**, 1508.

**slæp**, st. m., *sleep*: nom. sg., 1743;  
dat. sg. **th** **slæp**, 1252.

**slæpan**, st. v., *to sleep*: pres. part  
nom. sg. **slæpende**, 2220; acc. sg.  
**he** **geffing**...**slæpendne** **īnc** (*seized*  
*a sleeping warrior*), 742, acc. pl.  
**slæpende** **frāt** **folces** **Denigea** **fif-**  
**tyne** **men** (*devoured, sleeping, fif-*  
*teen of the people of the Danes*), 1582.

**sleac**, adj., *slack, lazy*: nom. sg.,  
2188.

**sleahan**, **sleán**: 1) *to strike, strike*  
*at*: a) intrans.: pres. subj. sg. **hāt**  
**he** **me** **ongeán** **sleá** (*that he should*  
*strike at me*), 682; pret. sg. **yrrin-**  
**ga** **slōh** (*struck angrily*), 1566;  
so, **slōh** **hūde-bilc**, 2680 b) trans.:  
pret. sg. **hāt** **he** **jone** **nīn-gāst** **mo-**  
**ðor** **hwēne** **slōh** (*that he struck*  
*the dragon somewhat lower, etc.*),  
2700. — 2) w. acc.: *to slay, kill*:  
pret. sg. **hās** **he** **he** **Abel** **slōg** (*be-*  
*cause he slew A.*), 108; so, **slōg**,  
421, 2180; **slōh**, 1582, 2356; pl.  
**slōgon**, 2051; pret. part. **hā** **wās**  
**Fin** **slāgen**, 1153.

**ge-sleán**, w. acc.: 1) *to fight a bat-*

*tle*: pret. sg. **ge-slōh** **hīn** **fidei**  
**fiehde** **maeste**, 459. — 2) *to gain by*  
*fighting*: **syðnan** **hie** **hā** **mærða** **ge-**  
**slōgan**, 2997.

**of-sleán**, *to ofslay, kill*, w. acc.:  
pret. sg. **of-slōh**, 574, 1666, 3061.

**slīðe** (G. **slīð-s**), adj., *savage, fierce,*  
*dangerous*: acc. sg. **burh** **slīðne**  
**nīð**, 184; gen. pl. **slīðra** **ge-slyhta**,  
2399.

**slīðen**, adj., *furious, savage, deadly*:  
nom. sg. **swēord-bealo** **slīðen**, 1148.

**slīstan**, st. v., *to slit, tear to pieces*,  
w. acc.: pret. sg. **slāt** (**slēpendne**  
**rinc**), 742.

**slyht**, st. m., *blow*: in comp. and  
**slyht**.

**ge-slyht**, st. n. (collective), *battle,*  
*conflict*: gen. pl. **slīðra** **ge-slyhta**,  
2399.

**smið**, st. m., *smith, armorer*: nom.  
sg. **wæpna** **smið**, 1453; gen. sg.  
**smiðes**, 406. — Comp. *wundor-*  
**smið**.

**he-smiðian**, w. v., *to surround with*  
*iron-work, bands, etc.*: pret. part.  
**he** (**the hall** **Heotot**) **hā** **faste** **wās**  
**innan** **and** **utan** **hīn-bendum** **searo-**  
**þoncum** **besmiðod** (i.e. the beams  
out of which the hall was built  
were held together skilfully, within  
and without, by iron clamps), 776.

**snell**, adj., *fresh, vigorous, lively*:  
*of martial temper*: nom. sg. **se**  
**snella**, 2972.

**snellie**, adj., the same: nom. sg., 691.

**snotor**, **snottor**, adj., *clever, wise,*  
*intelligent*: nom. sg. **snotor**, 190.  
827, 909, 1385; in weak form,  
(se) **snottia**, 1314, 1476, 1787; **snot-**  
**tra**, 2157, 3121; nom. pl. **snotere**,  
202, 416; **snottre**, 1592. — Comp.  
**fore-snotor**.

**snotor-līce**, adv., *intelligently, wise-*  
*ly*: compar. **snotor-līcor**, 1483.

**snūde**, *adv.*, *hastily, quickly, soon*, 905, 1870, 1972, 2326, 2569, 2753.

**be-snyðian**, *w. v.*, *to rob, deprive of*: *pret. sg.* þätte Ongenþio eal-dre be-snyðede Hæðcyn, 2925.

**snyrian**, *w. v.*, *to hasten, hurry*: *pret. pl.* snyredon át-somne (*hurried forward together*), 402.

**snytrū**, *f.*, *intelligence, wisdom*: *acc. sg.* snytrū, 1727; *dat. pl.* mid mōðes snytrum, 1707; *be we ealle ær ne meahton snytrum be-sywan* (*a deed which all of us together could not accomplish before with all our wisdom*), 943. *Adv.*, *wisely*, 873.

**somne**. *See samne.*

**sorgian**, *w. v.*: 1) *to be grieved, sorrow*: *imper. sg* II. ne soiga! 1385 — 2) *to care for, trouble one's self about*: *inf* nō þu ymb mfn̄es ne þeafit līces feorime leng sorgian (*thou needst not care longer about my hſe's [body's] sustenance*), 451.

**sorh**, *st. f.*, *grief, pain, sorrow*: *nom. sg.* 1323; *sorh is me tō sec-ganne* (*pains me to say*), 473; *acc. sg. sorge*, 119, 2464; *dat. instr. sg. mid hære sorge*, 2469; *sorge (in sorrow, grieved)*, 1150; *gen. sg. worna fela . . . sorge*, 2005; *dat. pl. sorgum*, 2601; *gen. pl. sorga*, 149. — *Comp.*: *hyge-, in-wit-, begn-sorh.*

**sorh-clearig**, *adj.*, *curis sollicitus, heart-broken*: *nom. sg.*, 2456.

**sorh-ful**, *adj.*, *sorrowful, trouble-some, difficult*: *nom. sg.*, 2120; *acc. sg. sorh-fullne (sorh-fulne)* sīð, 512, 1279, 1430.

**sorh-leás**, *adj.*, *free from sorrow or grief*: *nom. sg.*, 1673.

**sorh-leóð**, *st. n.*, *dirge, song of sorrow*: *acc. sg.*, 2461.

**sorh-wylm**, *st. m.*, *wave of sorrow* *nom. pl.* sorh-wylmas, 905.

**sōcn**, *st. f.*, *persecution, hostile pur-suit or attack (see sēcan)*: *dat. (instr.) hære sōcne* (*by reason of Grendel's persecution*), 1778.

**sōð**, *st. n.*, *sooth, truth*: *acc. sg.* sōð, 532, 701, 1050, 1701, 2865; *dat. sg. tō sōðe (in truth)*, 51, 591, 2326.

**sōð**, *adj.*, *true, genuine*: *nom. sg. bāt is sōð metod*, 1612; *acc. sg. n. gyd áwrað sōð and sārlīc*, 2110.

**sōðe**, *adv.*, *truly, correctly, accurately*, 524; *sōðe gebunden* (*of alliterative verse: accurately put together*), 872.

**sōð-cyning**, *st. m.*, *true king*: *nom. sg. sigora sōð-cyning (God)*, 3056.

**sōð-fast**, *adj.*, *soothfast, established in truth, orthodox* (*here used of the Christian martyrs*): *gen. pl. sōð-fāstra dōm* (*glory, realm, of the saints*), 2821.

**sōð-līce**, *adv.*, *in truth, truly, truthfully*, 141, 273, 2900.

**sōfte**, *adv.*, *gently, softly*: *compar. bȳ sēft (the more easily)*, 2750. — *Comp. un-sōfte.*

**sōna**, *adv.*, *soon, immediately*, 121, 722, 744, 751, 1281, 1498, 1592, 1619, 1763, etc.

**on-spannan**, *st. v.*, *to un-span, unloose*: *pret. sg. his helm on-speón (loosed his helm)*, 2724.

**spel**, *st. n.*, *narrative, speech*: *acc. sg. spell*, 2110; *acc. pl. spel*, 874; *gen. pl. spella*, 2899, 3030. — *Comp. weā-spel.*

**spēd**, *st. f.*: 1) *luck, success*: *in comp. here-, wīg-spēd.* — 2) *skill, facility*: *acc. sg. on spēd (skillfully)*, 874.

**spīwan**, *st. v.*, *to spit, spew*, *w. instr.*: *inf. glēdum spīwan (spit fire)*, 2313.

**spor**, st. n., *spur*: in comp. hand-spor.

**spôwan**, st. v., *to speed well, help, avail*: pret. sg him wîlt ne speôw (*availed him naught*), 2855; hû him ât æte speôw (*how he sped in the eating*), 3027.

**spræc**, st. f., *speech, language*: instr. sg. frêman spriæce (*through bold, challenging, discourse*), 1105. — Comp.: æfen-, gylp-spræc.

**sprecan**, st. v., *to speak*: inf. ic sceal forð sprecan gen ymbe Grendel (*I shall go on speaking about G.*), 2070; w. acc se he wyle sôð spre-can (*he who will speak the truth*), 2865; imper. tô Geátum sprec (spræc, MS.), 1172; pret. sg. III. spræc, 1169, 1699, 2511, 2725; word after spriæc, 341; nô ymbe hâ fachðe spræc, 2619; II. hwât þu worn fela . . . ymb Breca spræce (*how much thou hast spoken of Breca!*), 531; pl. hwât wit geô spræcon (*what we two spoke of before*), 1477; gomele ymb gôdne on-geador sprecon, hât hig . . . (*the graybeards spoke together about the valiant one, that they . . .*), 1596; swâ wit surðum spræcon (*as we two spoke, engaged, before*), 1708; pret. part. þâ wâs . . . bryð-word sprecen, 644.

**ge-sprecan**, w. acc., *to speak*: pret. sg. ge-sprâc, 676, 1399, 1467, 3095.

**spreót**, st. m., *pole; spear, pike*: in comp. eosfor-spreót.

**springan**, st. v., *to jump, leap; flash*: pret. sg. hrâ wîde sprong (*the body bounded far*), 1589; swâtædrum sprong forð under fexe (*the blood burst out in streams from under his hair*), 2967; pl. wîde sprungon hilde-leðman (*flashed*

*afar*), 2583. Also figuratively: blæd wîde sprang (*his reputation spread afar*), 18.

**ge-springan**, *to spring forth*: pret. sg swâ hât blôd ge-sprang (*as the blood burst forth*), 1668. Figuratively, *to arise, originate*: pret. sg. Sigemunde gesprong âfter deâð-dâge dôm un-lytel, 885.

**on-springan**, *to burst in two*: **spring asunder**: pret. pl. seonowe onsprungon, burston bânlocan 818.

**standan**, st. v.: 1) absolutely or with prep., *to stand*: pres. III. pl. eôred-geatwe he ge hær on standað (*the warlike accoutrements wherein ye there stand*), 2867; inf. ge-seah . . . orcas standan (*saw vessels standing*), 2761; pret. sg. ât hýðe stôð hringed-stefna (*in the harbor stood the curved-prawed?, metal-covered?, ship*), 32; stôð on stâpole (*stood near the [middle] column*), 927; so, 1914, 2546; hât him on aldre stôð here-strâl hearda (*that the sharp war-arrow stood in his vitals*), 1435; so, 2680; pl. gâras stôdon . . . samod ât-gädere (*the spears stood together*), 328; him big stôdan bunan and orcas (*by him stood cans and pots*), 3048. Also of still water: pres. sg. III. nis hât feor heonon . . . hât se mere standeð, 1363. — 2) with predicate adj., *to stand, continue in a certain state*: subj. pres. hât þes sele stande . . . rinca ge-hwylcum ïdel and unnyt (*that this hall stands empty and useless for every warrior*), 411; inf. hord-wynne fand eald uht-sceaða opene standan, 2272; pret. sg. ðô hât ïdel stôð hûsa sêlest, 145; so, 936; wâter under stôð dreðrig and ge-drêfed, 1418.

-- 3) to belong or attach to; issue: pret. sg. Norð-Denum stôd atelisc egesa (great terror clung to, overcame, the North Danes), 784; þára ánum stôd sadol seiwum fâh (on one of the steeds lay an ingeniously-inlaid saddle), 1038; byrne-leóma eldum on andan (burning light stood forth, a horror to men), 2314; leóht inne stôd (a light stood in it, i.e. the sword), 1571; him of eágum stôd . . . leóht unfager (an uncanny light issued from his eyes), 727; so, þât [fram] ham gyste [gryre-] brôga stôd, 2229.

ât-standan, to stand up, arise: pret. sg. ât-stôd, 760, 1557, 2093. ât-standan, to stand at, near, or in. pret. sg. þât hit (i.e. þât swurd) on wealle ât-stôd, 892.

for-standan, to stand against or before, hence: 1) to hinder, prevent: pret. sg. (breðst-net) wið ord and wið ece in-gang for-stôd (the shirt of mail prevented point or edge from entering), 1550; subj. nefne him witig god wyd for-stôde (if the wise God had not warded off such a fate from them, i.e. the men threatened by Grendel), 1057. — 2) defend, w. dat. of person against whom: inf. þât he . . . mihte heáðo-lifðendum hord for-standan, bearn and brýde (that he might protect his treasure, his children, and his spouse from the sea-farers), 2956.

ge-standan, intrans., to stand: pret. sg. ge-stôd, 358, 404, 2567; pl. nealles him on heápe hand-ge-steallan . . . ymbe gestôdon (not at, all did his boon-companions stand serried around him), 2597.

stapa, w. m., stepper, strider: in comp. hæð-, mearc-stapa.

stapan, st. v., to step, stride, go forward: pret. sg. eorl furðor stôp, 762; gum-fêða stôp lind-hâbendra (the troop of shield-warriors strode on), 1402.

ât-stapan, to stride up or to pret. sg. forð neár ât-stôp (strode up nearer), 746.

ge-stapan, to walk, stride: pret. sg. he tô forð gestôp dyrnan crâfæ, diacan heáfde neâh (he, i.e. the man that robbed the dragon of the vessel, had through hidden craft come too near the dragon's head), 2290

stapol, st. m., (= ðáðis), trunk of a tree: hence, support, pillar, column: dat. sg. stôd on stapole (stood by or near the wooden middle column of Heorot), 927; instr. pl. þâ stân-bogan stapulm faste (the arches of stone upheld by pillars), 2719. See Note.

starlian, w. v., to stare, look intently at: pres. sg. I. þât ic on hane ha-felan . . . eágum stânge (that I see the head with my eyes), 1782, þára frâtwâ . . . þe ic her on starie (for the treasures . . . that I here look upon), 2797; III. þonne he on þât sinc starað, 1486; sg. for pl. þára be on swylic starað, 997; pret. sg. þât (sin-freá) hire an dâges eágum starede, 1936; pl. on mere staredon, 1604.

stân, st. m.: 1) stone: in comp. eorlan-stân. — 2) rock: acc. sg. under (ofer) hârne stân, 888, 1416, 2554, 2745; dat. sg. stâne, 2289, 2558.

stân-beorh, st. m., rocky elevation, stony mountain: acc. sg. stân-beorh stéápne, 2214.

stân-boga, w. m., stone arch, arch hewn out of the rock: dat. sg. stân

bogan, 2546; nom. pl. stân-bogan, 2719.

**stân-clif**, st. n., *rocky cliff*: acc. pl. stân-cleofu, 2541.

**stân-fâh**, adj., *stone-laid, paved with stones of different colors*: nom. sg. stræt wâs stân-fâh (*the street was of different colored stones*), 320.

**stân-hlið**, st. n., *rocky slope*: acc. pl. stân-hliðo, 1410.

**stâf**, st. m.: 1) *staff*: in comp. rûn-stâf.— 2) *elementum* : in comp. âr-, ende-, fâcen-stâf.

**stâl**, st. m., *place, stead*: dat. sg. þât þu me à ware forð-gewitenum on fader stâle (*that thou, if I died, wouldst represent a father's place to me*), 1480.

**stælan**, w. v., *to place; allure or instigate* : inf. þâ ic on morgne ge-fragn mæg ðerne billes ecgum on bonan stælan (*then I learned that on the morrow one brother instigated the other to murder with the sword's edge; or, one avenged the other on the murderer?*, cf. 2962 seqq.), 2486.

**ge-stælan**, *to place, impose, institute* : pret. part. ge feor hafað fæh'ne ge-stæled (*Grendel's mother has further begun hostilities against us*), 1341.

**stede**, st. m., *place, -stead*: in comp. bæl-, burh-, folc-, heâh-, meðel-, wang-, wic-stede.

**stefn**, st. f., *voice*: nom. sg., 2553; instr. sg. niwan (niowan) stefne (*properly novâ voce*) = denuo, anew, again, 2595, 1790.

**stefn**, st. m., *prow of a ship*: acc. sg., 213; see bunden-, hringed-, wunden-stefna.

**on-stellan**, w. v., *constituere, to cause, bring about*: pret. sg. se þâs or-leges ðr on-stealde, 2408.

**steng**, st. m., *pole, pike*: in comp. wâl-steng.

**ge-steppan**, w. v., *to stride, go*: pret. sg. folce ge-stepte ofer sæ síðe sunu Ohtheres (*O.'s son, i.e. Eâdgils, went with warriors over the broad sea*), 2394.

**stêde** (O II.G. stâti, M.II.G. stæte). adj., *firm, steady* : nom. sg. wâs stêde náglâ ge-hwylc stîle ge-lîcost (*each nail-place was firm as steel*), 986.

**stêpan**, w. v. w. acc., *to exalt, honor* : pret. sg. heâh be hine mihtig god ... eafeðum stêpte, 1718.

**ge-steald**, st. n., *possessions, property* : in comp. in-gesteald, 1156.

**ge-stealla**, w. m., (*contubernialis*), *companion, comrade* : in comp. eaxl-, syrd-, hand-, lind-, nýd-ge-stealla.

**stearec-heort**, adj., (*fortis animo*), *stout-hearted, courageous*: nom. sg. (*of the dragon*), 2289; (*of Beowulf*), 2553.

**steáp**, adj., *steep, projecting, tower-ing* : acc. sg. steápne hið, 927; stân-beorh steápne, 2214; wið steápne rond, 2567; acc. pl. m. beorgas steápe, 222; neut. steáp stân hliðo, 1410. — Comp. heaðo-steáp.

**stille**, adj., *still, quiet*: nom. sg. wið-floga wundum stille, 2831.

**stille**, adv., *quietly*, 301.

**stincan**, st. v., *to smell; snuff*: pret. sg. stonc þâ äfter stâne (*snuffed along the stone*), 2289.

**stîð**, adj., *hard, stiff*: nom. sg. wunden-mæl (*swurd*) ... stîð and stîl-ecg, 1534.

**stîð-môd**, adj., *stout-hearted, unflinching*: nom. sg., 2567.

**stîg**, st. m., *way, path*: nom. sg., 320, 2214; acc. pl. stîge nearwe, 1410. — Comp. medu-stîg.

**stīgan**, st. v., *to go, ascend*: pret. sg. þā he tō holme [st]āg (*when he plunged forward into the sea*), 2363; pl. beornas . . . on stefn stīgon, 212; Wedera leóde on wang stīgon, 225; subj. pret. ær he on bed stīge, 677.

**â-stīgan**, *to ascend*: pres. sg. þōnnon ȳð-geblond up â-stigeð won tō wolcnum, 1374; gûð-rinc â-stâh (*the fierce hero ascended, i.e. was laid on the pyre? or, the fierce smoke [i.e. ascended?]*), 1119; gamen eft â-stâh (*joy again went up, resounded*), 1161; wudu-rêc â-stâh swearit of swioðole, 3145; swēg up â-stâg, 783.

**ge-stīgan**, *to ascend, go up*: pret. sg. þā ic on holm ge-stâh, 633.

**storm**, st. m., *storm*: nom. sg. stræla storm (*storm of missiles*), 3118; instr. sg. holm stoine weðl (*the sea billowed stormily*), 1132.

**stôl**, st. m., *chair, throne, seat*: in comp. brego-, êðel-, gif-, gum-stôl.

**stôw**, st. f., *place, -stow*: nom. sg. nis hât heðiu stôw (*a haunted spot*), 1373; acc. sg. frêcne stôwe, 1379; grund-blêndra gearwestôwe (*the place prepared for men, i.e. death-bed; see gesacan and ge-nýdan*), 1007: comp. wâl-stow.

**strang**, *strong, adj., strong; valiant; mighty*: nom. sg. wâs hât ge-win tō strang (*that sorrow was too great*), 133; þu eart mägenes strang (*strong of body*), 1845; wâs sið hond tō strong (*the hand was too powerful*), 2685; superl. wi-gena strongest (*strongest of warriors*), 1544; mägenes strongest (*strongest in might*), 196; mägenes strongest, 790.

**strâdam?** (cf. strâde = *passus, gressus*), *to tread, (be)-stride, stride*

*over (Grein)*: subj. pres. se bone wong strâde, 3074. See Note.

**stræl**, st. m., *arrow, missile*: instr. sg. biteran stræle, 1747; gen. pl. stræla stóim, 3118.

**stræt**, st. f., *street, highway*: nom. sg., 320; acc. sg. stæte, 1635, fealwe stræte, 917.—Comp.: lagu-, mere-strict.

**strengel**, st. m., (*endowed with strength*), *ruler, chief*: acc. sg. wigena stiengel, 3116.

**strengo**, st. f., *strength, power, violence*: acc. sg. magenes strengo, 1271; dat. sg. strengo, 1534; strengo, 2541; — dat. pl. strengum = *violently, powerfully [loosed from the string?]*, 3118: in comp. hilde-, mägen-, mere-strengo.

**strêgan** (O. S. stiðwian), w. v., *to strew, spread*: pret. part. wâs hâm yldestan . . . morðorbed strêd (*the death-bed was spread for the eldest one*), 2437.

**streám**, st. m., *stream, flood, sea*: acc. sg. streám, 2546; nom. pl. streámas, 212; acc. pl. streámas, 1262: comp. brim-, eágör-, firgen-, lagu-streám.

**ge-streón** (cf. streón = *robur, vis*), st. n., *property, possessions; hence, valuables, treasure, jewels*: nom. pl. Heðo-beardna ge-streón (*the costly treasure of the Heathobear-das, i.e. the accoutrements belonging to the slain H.*), 2038; acc. pl. âðelinga, eorla ge-streón, 1921, 3168.—Comp.: ær-, eald-, eorl-, heáh-, hord-, long-, mâðm-, sinc-, heðo-ge-streón.

**strûdan**, st. v., *to plunder, carry off*: subj. pres. nâs þâ on hlytme hwâ hât hord strûde, 3127.

**ge-strýnan**, w. v. w. acc., *to acquire, gain*: inf. þâs be (*because*)

ic mōste mīnum leōdum . . . swyld  
ge-strȳnan, 2799.

**stund**, st. f., *time, space of time, while*: adv. dat. pl. stundum (*at times*), 1424.

**styrian**, w. v. w. acc.: 1) *to arrange, put in order, tell*: inf. secg eft on-gan sīl Beōwulfs snytrum styrian (*the poet then began to tell B.'sfeat skilfully, i.e. put in poetic form*), 873. — 2) *to rouse, stir up*: pres. sg. III. honne wind sty-icēd lād ge-wiðru (*when the wind stirreth up the loathly weather*), 1375. — 3) *to move against, attack, disturb*: subj. pres. þāt he . . . hrīng-sele hondum styrede (*that he should attack the ring-hall with his hands*), 2841.

**styrmán**, w. v., *to rage, cry out*: pret. sg. styrnde, 2553.

**style**, st. n., *steel*: dat. sg. style, 986.  
**styl-ecg**, adj., *steel-edged*: nom. sg., 1534.

**be-stýman**, w. v., *to inundate, wet, flood*: pret. part. (wærón) eal benc-belu blāðe be-stýmed, 486.

**suhtor-ge-fäderan** (*collective*), w. m. pl., *uncle and nephew, father's brother and brother's son*: nom. pl., 1165.

**sum**, pron.: 1) *indef., one, a, any, a certain; neut. something*: a) without part. gen.: nom. sg. sum, 1252; hilde-rinc sum, 3125; neut. ne sceal þær dyrnesum wesan (*naught there shall be hidden*), 271; acc. sg. m. sumne, 1433; instr. sg. sume worde (*by a word, expressly*), 2157; nom. pl. sume, 400, 1114; acc. pl. sume, 2941. b) with part. gen.: nom. sg. gumena sum (*one of men, a man*), 1500, 2302; mere-hrāgla sum, 1906; þāt wās wundra sum, 1608; acc. sg. gylp-worda

sum, 676a c) with gen. of cardinals or notions of multitude: nom. sg. fīflena sum (*one of fifteen, with fourteen companions*), 207; so, eahta sum, 3124; feára sum (*one of few, with a few*), 1413; acc. sg. manigia sumne (*one of many, with many*), 2092; manna cynnes sumne (*one of the men, i.e. one of the watchmen in Heorot*), 714; feára sumne (*some few, one of few; or, one of the foes?*), 3062. — 2) with part. gen. sum sometimes = *this, that, the afore-mentioned*: nom. sg. eōwer sum (*a certain one, that one, of you, i.e. Beowulf*), 248; gūð-beorna sum (*the afore-mentioned warrior, i.e. who had shown the way to Hrōðgār's palace*), 314; eorla sum (*the said knight, i.e. Beowulf*), 1313; acc. sg. hord-ärna sum (*a certain hoard-hall*), 2280.

**sund**, st. m.: 1) *swimming*: acc sg. ymb sund, 507; dat. sg. åt sunde (*in swimming*), 517; on sunde (*a-swimming*), 1619; gen. sg. sundes, 1437. — 2) *sea, ocean, sound*: nom. sg., 223; acc. sg. sund, 213, 512, 539, 1427, 1445.

**ge-sund**, adj., *sound, healthy, unimpaired*: acc. sg. m ge-sundne, 1629, 1999; nom. pl. ge-sunde, 2076; acc. pl. w. gen. fäder al-walda . . . eōwic ge-healde sīða ge-sunde (*the almighty Father keep you safe and sound on your journey!*), 318. — Comp. an-sund.

**sund-ge-bland**, st. n., (*the commingled sea*), *sea-surge, sea-wave*: acc. sg., 1451.

**sund-nyt**, st. f., *swimming-power or employment, swimming*: acc. sg. sund-nytē dreāh (*swam through the sea*), 2361.

**sundur, sundor**, adv., *asunder, in*

*twain*: sundur gedælan (*to separate, sunder*), 2423.

**sundor-nyt**, st. f., *special service* (*service in a special case*): acc. sg. sundor-nytte, 668.

**sund-wudu**, st. m., (*sea-wood*), *ship*: nom. acc. sg. sund-wudu, 208, 1907.

**sunne**, w. f., *sun*: nom. sg., 607; gen. sg. sunnan, 94, 649.

**sunu**, st. m., *son*: nom. sg., 524, 591, 646, 981, 1090, 1480, etc.; acc. sg. sunu, 268, 948, 1116, 1176, 1809, 2014, 2120; dat. sg. suna, 344, 1227, 2026, 2161, 2730; gen. sg. suna, 2456, 2613, (1279); nom. pl. suna, 2381.

**sūð**, adv., *south, southward*, 859.

**sūðan**, adv., *from the south*, 607; *sigel sūðan fūs* (*the sun inclined from the south*), 1967.

**swaðrian**, w. v., *to sink to rest, grow calm*: brimu swaðredon (*the waves became calm*), 570. See *swaðrian*.

**swaðu**, st. f., *trace, track, pathway*. acc. sg. swaðe, 2099. — Comp.: *swát*, wald-swaðu.

**swaðul**, st. m.? n.? *smoke, mist* (*Dietrich in Haupt V. 215*): dat. sg. on *swaðule*, 783. See *sweoðol*.

**swancor**, adj., *slender, trim*: acc. pl. brið wicg swancor, 2176.

**swan-rād**, st. f., *swan-road, sea*: acc. sg. ofer swan-rāde, 200.

**and-swarian**, w. v., *to answer*: pret. sg. him se yldesta and-swaroðe, 258; so, 340.

**swā**: 1) *demons*. adv., *so, in such a manner, thus*: swā sceal man dōn, 1173, 1535; swā þā drıht-guman dréamum lifdon, 99; þāt ge-āfnodon swā (*that we thus accomplished*), 538; þær hie meahton (i.e. feorh ealgiān), 798; so, 20, 144, 189, 559, 763, 1104, 1472, 1770, 2058, 2145, 2178, 2991; swā manfice (*so like a man*), 1047; swā fela (*so many*), 164, 592; swā deórlīce dæd (*so valiant a deed*), 585; hine swā gōdne (*him so good*), 347; on swā geongum feore (*in so youthful age*), 1844; ge-dēð him swā ge-wealdene worolde dælas þāt . . . (*makes parts of the world so subject to him that . . .*), 1733. In comparisons = *ever, the* (adv.): me þān mōd-sefa līcað leng swā wel (*thy mind pleases me ever so well, the longer the better*), 1855. As an asseverative = *so*: swā me Higelac sīe . . . mōdes blīðe (*so be Higelac gracious-minded to me!*), 435; swā þeāh (*nevertheless, however*), 973, 1930, 2879; swā þēh, 2968; hwāðre swā þeāh (*yet however*), 2443.—2): a) conj., as, so as: ðð þāt his byre mihte eorlscipe efnan swā his ærfāder (*until his son might do noble deeds, as his old father did*), 2623; eft swā aer (*again as before*), 643; — with indic.: swā he selfa bād (*as he himself requested*), 29; swā he oft dyde (*as he often did*), 444; geð ð Wyrd swā hið sceal, 455; swā guman gefrunon, 667; so, 273, 352, 401, 561, 1049, 1056, 1059, 1135, 1232, 1235, 1239, 1253, 1382, etc.; — with subj.: swā þān sefa hwette (*as pleases thy mind, i.e. any way thou pleasest*), 490. b) as, as then, how, 1143; swā hie ð wærōn . . . nýð-gesteallan (*as they were ever comrades in need*), 882; swā hit diōpe . . . be-nemdon beōdnas mære (*as, [how?] the mighty princes had deeply cursed it*), 3070; swā he manna wās wī-

**gend weorðsullost** (*as he of men  
the worthiest warrior was*), 3099.  
**c) just as, the moment when** : swā  
bāt blōd gesprang, 1668. **d) so**  
**that** : swā he ne mihte nō (*so that  
he might not . . .*), 1509; so, 2185,  
2007.—3) = qui, quae, quod, Ger-  
man so : worhte wlite-bcorthne  
wang swā wāter belþugeð (*wrought  
the beauteous plain which (acc.)  
water surrounds*), 93.—4) swā  
... swā = so . . . as, 595, 687–8,  
3170; efne swā . . . swā (*even so  
. . . as*), 1093–4, 1221, 1284; efne  
swā hwylc māgna swā (*such a  
woman as, whatsoever woman*),  
944; efne swā hwylcum manna  
swā (*even so to each man as*), 3058.  
**for-swāfan**, st. v., *to carry away,  
sweep off* : pret. sg. ealle Wyrd for-  
sweóf mīne māgas tō metod-sceafle,  
2815.  
**for-swāpan**, st. v., *to sweep off,  
force* : pret. sg. hie Wyrd forsweōr  
on Grenandles gryre, 477.  
**swāt**, st. m., (*sweat*), *wound-blood* ·  
nom. sg., 2694, 2967; instr. sg.  
swāte, 1287.—Comp. heaðo-, hilde-  
swāt.  
**swāt-fah**, adj., *blood-stained* : nom.  
sg., 1112.  
**swātig**, adj., *gory* : nom. sg., 1570.  
**swāt-swaðu**, st. f., *blood-trace* :  
nom. sg., 2947.  
**be-swælan**, w. v., *to scorch* : pret.  
part. wās se lēg-draca . . . glēdum  
beswæled, 3042.  
**swæs**, adj., *intimate, special, dear* :  
acc. sg. swesēnc ðēl, 520; nom.  
pl. swese ge-siðas, 29; acc. pl.  
leðde swese, 1869; swese ge-  
siðas, 2041; gen. pl. swæsta ge-  
siða, 1935.  
**swæs-lice**, adv., *pleasantly, in a  
friendly manner*, 3090.

**swebban**, w. v., (*to put to sleep*), *to  
kill* : inf. ic hine swoerde swebban  
nelle, 680; pres. sg. III. (absolu-  
tely) swefed, 601.  
**ā-swebban**, *to kill, slay* : pret.  
part. nom. pl. swoerdum ā-swefed,  
567.  
**sweðrian**, w. v., *to lessen, diminish*  
inf. þat bāt fyr ongan sweðrian,  
2703; piet. siððan IIeremōðes  
hild sweðrode, 902.  
**swefan**, st. v. : 1) *to sleep* : pres. sg.  
III. swefed, 1742; inf. swefan,  
119, 730, 1673; pret. sg. swaf,  
1801; pl. swefon, 704; swæfun,  
1281.—2) *to sleep the death-sleep,  
die* : pres. sg. III. swefed, 1009,  
2061, 2747; pl. swefan, 2257, 2458.  
**swegel**, st. n., *ether, clear sky* : dat.  
sg. under swegle, 1079, 1198; gen.  
sg. under swegles begong, 861,  
1774.  
**swegle**, adj., *bright, etherlike, clear* :  
acc. pl. swegle searo-gimmas, 2750  
**swegel-wered**, *quasi pret. part.,  
ether-clad* : nom. sg. sunne sweg-  
wered, 607.  
**swelgan**, st. v., *to swallow* : pret.  
sg. w. instr. syn-snædum swealh  
(*swallowed in great bites*), 744;  
object omitted, subj. pres. nymðe  
līges fāðm swulge on swaðule, 783.  
**for-swelgan**, w. acc., *to swallow,  
consume* : pret. sg. for-swealg,  
1123, 2081.  
**swellan**, st. v., *to swell* : inf. þā sið  
wund on-gan . . . swelan and swel-  
lan, 2714.  
**sweltan**, st. v., *to die, perish* : pret.  
sg. swealt, 1618, 2475; draca mor-  
ðre swealt (*died a violent death*),  
893, 2783; wundor-deáñc swealt,  
3038; hioro-dryncum swealt, 2359.  
**swencan**, w. v., *to swink, oppress,  
strike* : pret. sg. hine wundra þās

**fela swencte** (MS. *swecte*) on sun-de, 1511.

**ge-swencan**, *to oppress, strike, injure*: pret. sg. syððan hine Hæð-cyn . . . flāne geswenchte, 2439; pret. part. synnum ge-swenced, 976; hæðstapa hundum ge-swenced, 1369. — Comp. lyft-ge-swenced.

**sweng**, st. m., *blow, stroke*: dat. sg. swenge, 1521, 2967; swenge (*with its stroke*), 2687, instr. pl. sweordes swengum, 2387. — Comp.: feorh-, hete-, heaðu-, heoro-sweng.

**swerian**, st. v., *to swear*: pret. w. acc. I. ne me swōr fela ȳða on unriht (*swore no false oaths*), 2739; he me ȳðas swōr, 472.

**for-swerian**, w. instr., *to forswear, renounce* (*protect with magic formulae?*): pret. past. he sige-wæpnum fōi-sworeno hāfde, 805

**swēg**, st. m., *sound, noise, uproar*: nom. sg. swēg, 783; hearpan swēg, 89, 2459, 3024; sige-folca swēg, 645; sang and swēg, 1064; dat. sg. swēge, 1215. — Comp.: benc-, morgen-swēg.

**swēlan**, w. v., *to burn* (*here of wounds*): inf. swēlan, 2714. See **swælan**.

**sweart**, adj., *swart, black, dark*: nom. sg. wudu-rēc sweat, 3146; dat. pl. sweatum nihtum, 167.

**sweotol** (cf. O.II.G. *suedan*, *sue-than* = *cremare*; M.H.G. *swadem* = *vapor*; and Dietrich in *Haupt V.*, 215), st. m.? n.? *vapor, smoke, smoking flame*: dat. sg. ofer swiðole (MS. *swic ðole*), 3146. See **swaðul**.

**sweofot**, st. m., *sleep*: dat. sg. on sweofote, 1582, 2296.

**sweoloð**, st. m., *heat, fire, flame*: dat. sg. sweoloðe, 1116. Cf. O.H.G. *suilizo*, *suilizinga* = *ardor, cauma*.

**sweorcan**, st. v., *to trouble, darken*: pres. sg. III. ne him inwit-sorh on sefan sweorceð (*darkens his soul*), 1738.

**for-sweorcan**, *to grow dark or dim*: pres. sg. III. eágena bearhtm for-siteð and for-sworced, 1768.

**ge-sweorcan** (intrans.), *to darken*: pret. sg. niht-helm ge-swearc, 1790.

**sweord**, **swurd**, **swyrd**, st. n., *sword*: nom. sg. sweord, 1287, 1290, 1570, 1606, 1616, 1697; swurd, 891; acc. sg. sweord, 437, 673, 1559, 1664, 1809, 2253, 2500, etc.; swurd, 539, 1902; swyrd, 2611, 2988; instr. sg. sweorde, 561, 574, 680, 2493, 2881; gen. sg. sweordes, 1107, 2194, 2387, acc. pl. sweord, 2639, nom. pl., 3049; instr. pl. sweordum, 567, 586, 885; gen. pl. sweorda, 1041, 2937, 2962. — Comp.: gūð-, maððum-, wæg-sweord.

**sweord**, st. f., *oath*: in comp. ȳð-sweord (*sword-oath?*), 2065.

**sweord-bealo**, st. n., *sword-bale, death by the sword*: nom. sg., 1148.

**sweord-freca**, w. m., *sword-warrior*: dat. sg. swoerd-frecan, 1469.

**sweord-gifu**, st. f., *sword-gift, giving of swords*: nom. sg. swyrd-gifu, 2885.

**sweotol**, **swutol**, adj.: 1) *clear, bright*: nom. sg. swutol sang scōpes, 90. — 2) *plain, manifest*: nom. sg. syndolh sweotol, 818; tācen sweotol, 834; instr. sg. sweotolan tācne, 141.

**sweof**, **sweop**. See **swāfan**, **swāpan**.

**swið**, st. n.? (O.N. *swiði*), *burning pain*: in comp. hryð-swið(?).

**swift**, adj., *swift*: nom. sg. se swifta mearh, 2265.

**swimman, swymman**, st. v., to swim: inf. swymman, 1625.  
**ofer-swimman**, w. acc., to swim over or through: pret. sg. ofer-swam sioleða bigong (*swam over the sea*), 2368.  
**swinecan**, st. v., to struggle, labor, contend: pret. pl. git on wäteres æht sefon niht swuncon, 517.  
**ge-swing**, st. n., surge, eddy: nom. sg. atol ȳða geswing, 849.  
**swingan**, st. v., to swing one's self, fly: pres. sg III. ne gôd hafoc geond säl swingeð, 2265.  
**swican**, st. v.: 1) to deceive, leave in the lurch, abandon: pret. sg. næfre hit (*the sword*) ät hilde ne swâc manna ængum, 1461.—2) to escape: subj. pret. bûtan his lic swice, 967.  
**ge-swican**, to deceive, leave in the lurch: pret. sg. gûð-bill ge-swâc nacod ät nîðe, 2585, 2682; w. dat. seð ecg ge-swâc þeodne ät þearfe (*the sword failed the prince in need*), 1525.  
**swið, swyð** (Goth. swinb-s), adj., strong, mighty: nom. sg. wâs þât ge-win tô swyð, 191.—Comp. nom. sg. sið swiðre hand (*the right hand*), 2099; harsh, 3086.  
**swiðe**, adv., strongly, very, much, 598, 998, 1093, 1744, 1927; swyðe, 2171, 2188. Compar. swiðor, more, rather, more strongly, 961, 1140, 1875, 2199.—Comp. un-swîðe.  
**ofer-swîðian**, w. v., to overcome, vanquish, w. acc. of person: pres. sg. III. oferswyðeð, 279, 1769.  
**swið-ferhð**, adj., (fortis animo), strong-minded, bold, brave: nom. sg. swyð-ferhð, 827; gen. sg. swið-ferhðes, 909; nom. pl. swið-ferhðe, 493; dat. pl. swið-ferhðum, 173.  
**swið-hycend**, pres. part. (*strenue*

*cogitans*), bold-minded, brave in spirit: nom. sg. swið-hycende, 920; nom. pl. swið-hycende, 1017.  
**swið-môd**, adj., strong-minded: nom. sg., 1625.  
**on-swifan**, st. v. w. acc., to swing, turn, at or against, elevate: pret. sg. biorn (Beowulf) bord-rand on-swâf wið þam gryre-gieste, 2560.  
**swigian**, w. v., to be silent, keep silent: pret. sg. lyt swigode niwra spella (*kept little of the new tidings silent*), 2898; pl. swigedon ealle, 1700.  
**swigor**, adj., silent, taciturn: nom. sg. weak, þâ wâs swigra secg ... on gylp-sproæce gûð-ge-weorca, 981.  
**swin, swyñ**, st. n., swine, boar (image on the helm): nom. sg. swyñ, 1112; acc. sg. swin, 1287.  
**swin-lie**, st. n., swine-image or body: instr. pl. swin-licum, 1454.  
**swôgan**, st. v., to whistle, roar: pres. part. swôgende lâg, 3146.  
**swutol**. See *sweotol*.  
**swylc, swile** (Goth. swa-leik-s), demons. adj. = *talis, such, such a, relative = qualis, as, which*: nom. sg. swylc, 178, 1941, 2542, 2709; swylc ... swylc = *talis ... qualis*, 1329; acc. sg. swylc, 2799; eall ... swylc (*all ... which, as*), 72; 8ðer swylc (*such another, i.e. hand*), 1584; on swylc (*on such things*), 997; dat. sg. gûð-fremmendra swylcum (*to such a battle-worker, i.e. Beowulf*), 299; gen. sg. swylces hwât (*some such*), 881; acc. pl. swylce, 2870; eall swylce ... swylce, 3166; swylce twegen (*two such*), 1348; ealle þearfe swylce (*all needs that*), 1798; swylce hie ... findan meahton sigla searo-gimma (*such as they*

*might find of jewels and cunning gems*), 1157; *efne swylce mæla swylce (at just such times as)*, 1250; *gen. pl. swylcra searo-niða*, 582; *swylcra fela . . . ær-gestreóna*, 2232.

**swylce**, *adv., as, as also, likewise, similarly*, 113, 293, 758, 831, 855, 908, 921, 1147, 1166, 1428, 1483, 2460, 2825; *ge swylce (and likewise)*, 2259; *swilce*, 1153.

**swylt**, *st. m., death* : *nom. sg.*, 1256, 1437.

**swylt-dág**, *st. m., death-day* : *dat. sg. ær swylt-dáge*, 2799.

**swynsian**, *w. v., to sound* : *pret. sg. hlyn swynsode*, 612.

**swyrd**. See *swoerd*.

**swýð**. See *swið*.

**swýn**. See *swin*.

**syðian** (*seðian*, Gen. 1525), *w. v., to punish, avenge*, *w. acc.* : *inf. bonne hit swooides ecg syððan scolde (then the edge of the sword should avenge it)*, 1107.

**syððan**. See *siððan*.

**syfan-wintre**, *adj., seven-winters-old* : *nom. sg.*, 2429.

**syhð**. See *seón*.

**syf** (O.H.G. *swella*), *st. f., sill, bench-support* : *dat. sg. fram sylle*, 776.

**sylfa**. See *selfa*.

**sylian**. See *sellan*.

**sylic**. See *selfic*.

**symbol**, *syml*, *st. n., banquet, entertainment* : *acc. sg. symbol*, 620, 1011; *geaf me sinc and symbl (gave me treasure and feasting, i.e. made me his friend and table-companion)*, 2432; *þat hie . . . symbol ymbseton (that they might sit round their banquet)*, 564; *dat. sg. symle*, 81, 489, 1009; *symble*, 119, 2105; *gen. pl. symbla*, 1233.

**symble, symle**, *adv., continually, ever* : *symble*, 2451; *symle*, 2498; *symle wās þy semra (he was ever the worse, the weaker, i.e. the dragon)*, 2881.

**symbol-wyn**, *st. f., banqueting-pleasure, joy at feasting* : *acc. sg. symbol-wynne dreóh*, 1783.

**syn**, *st. f., sin, crime* : *nom. synn and sacu*, 2473; *dat. instr. pl. synnum*, 976, 1256, 3072.

**syn**. See *sin*.

**syn-bysig**, *adj.*, (*culpa laborans*), *persecuted on account of guilt?* (*Rieger*), *guilt-haunted?* : *nom. sg. secg syn-[by]sig*, 2228.

**ge-synglan**, *w. v., to sin, commit a crime* : *piet. part. þat wās feohleás ge-feoht, fyrenum ge-syngad*, 2442.

**synnig**, *adj., sin-laden, sinful* : *acc. sg. m. sunnigne secg*, 1380. — *Comp.* : *fela-, un-synnig*.

**ge-synto**, *f., health* : *dat. pl. on gesyntum*, 1870.

**syerce**. See *serce*.

**syrgan**, *w. v. w. acc., to entrap, catch unawares* : *pret. sg. duguðe and geogoðe seomade and syrede*, 161.

**be-syrgan**: 1) *to compass or accomplish by finesse; effect* : *inf. dæd be we ealle ær ne meahton snytrum be-syrgan (a deed that all of us could not accomplish before with all our wisdom)*, 943. — 2) *to entrap by guile and destroy* : *inf. mynte se mānscaða manna cynnes sumne be-syrgan (the fell for thought to entrap some one (all?, see sum) of the men)*, 714.

**syn**, *f., seeing, sight, scene* : *comp. an-syn*.

**ge-syne**, *adj., visible, to be seen* : *nom. sg. 1256, 1404, 2948, 3059, 3160. — Comp.* : *þe-ge-syne, yd-ge-sene*.

## T

**taligean**, w. v.: 1) *to count, reckon, number; esteem, think*: pres. sg I. nô ic nie . . . hnâgian gûð-ge-worca honne Grendel huni (*count myself no worse than G. in battle-works*), 678; wén ic talige . . . bat (*I count on the hope . . . that*), 1846; telge, 2068; sg. III. þât ræd talas þat (*counts it gain that*), 2028.—2) *to tell, relate*: sôð ic talige (*I tell facts*), 532; swâ þu self talast (*as thou thyself sayst*), 595.

**tâcen**, st. n., *token, sign, evidence*. nom. sg. tâcen sweotol, 834; dat. insti. sg. sweotolan tâcne, 141; tîres tô tâcne, 1655.—Comp. luf-tâcen.

**tân**, st. in., *twig*. in comp. âtei-tân.  
**ge-tæcan**, w. v., *to show, point out*: pret. sg. him þâ hilde-deôr hof mûdigra toht ge-tæhte (*the warrior pointed out to them the bright dwelling of the bold ones, i.e. Danes*), 313. Hence, *to indicate, assign*: pret. sôna me se mæra mago Healfdenes . . . wið his sylfes sunu setl getachte (*assigned me a seat by his own son*), 2014.

**tæle**, adj., *blameworthy*: in comp. un-tæle.

**ge-tæse**, adj., *quiet, still*: nom. sg. gif him wæte . . . niht ge-tæse (*whether he had a pleasant, quiet, night*), 1321.

**tela**, adv., *fittingly, well*, 949, 1219, 1226, 1821, 2209, 2738

**telge**. See *talian*.

**tellan**, w. v., *to tell, consider, deem*: pret. sg. ne his lîf-clagas lôða ængum nyte tealde (*nor did he count his life useful to any man*), 795; þât ic me ænigne under swe-

gles begong ge-sacan ne tealde (*I believed not that I had any fort under heaven*), 1774; cwâð he hine gûð-wine gûðne tealde (*said he counted the war-friend good*), 1811, he ðsic gâr-wigend gûðe tealde (*deemed us good spear-warriors*), 2642; pl. swâ (*so that*) hine Geâta bearn gûðne ne tealdon, 2185.—2) *to ascribe, count against, impose*: pret. sg. (þryðu) him wâllendewcotoðe tealde hand-gewiðnene, 1937.

**ge-tenge**, adj., *attached to, lying on*: w. dat. gold . . . grunde ge-tenge, 2759.

**teár**, st. m., *tear*. nom. pl. teáras, 1873.

**teoh**, st. f., *troop, hand*. dat. sg. eamre teohhe, 2939.

(ge?) - **teohhian**, w. v., *to fix, determine, assign*: pret. sg. ic for lässan leán teohhode . . . hnâhran rince, 952, pres. part. wâs ðær in ær geteohhod (*assigned*) . . . mærum Geâte, 1301.

**teón**, st. v., *to draw, lead*: inf. hêht . . . cahta mearas . . . on flet teón (*bade eight horses be led into the hall*), 1037; pret. sg. me tô grunde teâh fâh feônd-sceaða (*the many-hued fiend-foe drew me to the bottom*), 553; eft-siðas teâh (*with-drew, returned*), 1333; sg. for pl. æg-hwylcum . . . þâra he mid Beô-wulfe brim-lâðe teâh (*to each of those that crossed the sea with B.*) 1052; pret. part. þâ wâs . . . heard ecg togen (*then was the hard edg drawn*), 1289; wearð . . . on nâs togen (*was drawn to the promontory*), 1440.

**a-teón**, *to wander, go*, intrans.: pret. sg. tô Heorute a-teâh (*drove to Heorot*), 767.

**ge-teōn:** 1) *to draw*: pret. sg. *gomel swyid ge-teāh*, 2611; w. instr. and acc. *hyre seaxe ge-teāh*, *brād brūn-ecg*, 1546. — 2) *to grant, give, lend* · imp. nō *þu him wearne* *geteōh* *þinra gegn-cwida glādnian* (*refuse not to gladden them with thy answer*), 366; pret. sg. and þā *Beowulfe bega gehwādīes eodor* *Ingwina onweald ge-teāh* (*and the prince of the Ingwines gave B. power over both*), 1045; so, he him ēst *geteāh* (*gave possession of*), 2166.

**of-teōn, to deprive, withdraw**, w. gen. of thing and dat. pers. : pret. sg. *Scyld Scēfing . . . monegum* *mægðum meodo-setla of-teāh*, 5; w. acc. of thing, *hond . . . feorh* *sweng ne of-teāh*, 2490; w. dat. *hond* (*hord, MS.*) *swenge ne of-teāh*, 1521.

**þurh-teōn, to effect**: inf. *gif he torn-gemōt þurh-teōn mihte*, 1141.

**teōn** (*cf. teōh, materia, O.H.G. ziuc*), w. v. w. acc., *to make, work* pret. sg. *teōde*, 1453; — *to furnish out, deck*: pret. pl. *nalās hi hine lässan lācum teodan* (*provided him with no less gifts*), 43.

**ge-teōn, to provide, do, bring on**: pres. sg. *unc sceal weorðan . . . swā unc Wyrd ge-teōð*, 2527; pret. sg. *þe him . . . sāre ge-teóde* (*who had done him this harm*), 2296.

**ge-teōna**, w. m., *injurer, harmer*: in comp. *lāð-ge-teōna*.

**til**, adj., *good, apt, fit*: nom. sg. m. *Hālga til*, 61; *þegen ungemete till* (*of Wiglaf*), 2722; fem. *wās seo þeod tilu*, 1251; neut. *ne wās hāt ge-wrixle til*, 1305.

**tillan**, w. v. w. gen., *to gain, win*: inf. *gif ic . . . ðwihte māg þinre*

*mōd-lufan māran tilian* (*if I . . . gain*), 1824.

**timbrian**, w. v., *to buzia*: pret. part. acc. sg. *sal timbred* (*the well-built hall*), 307.

**be-timbrian**, (*construere*), *to finish building, complete* · pret. pl. *betimbredon* *on tyn dagum beadurfes bēcn*, 3161.

**tid**, st. f., *-tide, time*: acc. sg. *twelf* *wintra tīd*, 147; *lange tīd*, 1916; in þā *tīde*, 2228. — Comp.: *ān, moigen-tīd*.

**ge-tīðian** (*from tīgðian*), w. v., *to grant*: pret. part. *impeis. wās . . . bēne* (*gen.*) *ge-tīðad feásceaftum men*, 2285.

**tīr**, st. m., *glory, repute in war* · gen. sg. *frēs*, 1655.

**tīr-eālig**, adj., *glorious, famous*: dat. sg. *tīr-cádigum menn* (*of Beowulf*), 2190.

**tīr-fāst**, adj., *famous, rich in glory*. nom. sg. (*of Hrōðgār*), 923.

**tīr-leás**, adj., *without glory, infamous*: gen. sg. (*of Giendel*), 844.

**toga**, w. m., *leader*: in comp. *folc-toga*.

**torht**, adj., *bright, brilliant* · acc. sg. neut. *hof . . . torht*, 313. — Comp.: *wuldor-torht, heaðo-torht* (*loud in battle*).

**torn**, st. n. : 1) *wrath, insult, distress*: acc. sg. *torn*, 147, 834; gen. pl. *torna*, 2190. — 2) *anger*: instr. sg. *torne ge-bolgen*, 2402. — Comp. *līge-torn*.

**torn**, adj., *bitter, cruel* · nom. sg. *hreōwa tornost*, 2130.

**torn-ge-mōt**, st. n., (*wrathful meeting*), *angry engagement, battle*: acc. sg., 1141.

**tō**, I. prep. w. dat. indicating direction or tending to, hence: 1) local = whither after verbs of motion,

*to, up to, at* : com tō recede (*to the hall*), 721; eode tō sele, 920; eode tō hire sieán sittan, 642; gæð eft . . . tō medo (*goeth again to mead*), 605; wand tō wolcnum (*wound to the welkin*), 1120; sīgon tō skepe (*sank to sleep*), 1252; 28, 158, 234, 438, 553, 926, 1010, 1014, 1155, 1159, 1233, etc.; līð-wage bar hālum tō handa (*bore the ale-cup to the hands of the men? at hand?*), 1984; ðð hāt niht becom ððer tō yldum, 2118; him tō bearne cwom māððum-fāt māre (*came to his hands, into his possession*), 2405; sēlde tō sande sīd-fāðme scip (*fastened the broad-bosomed ship to the shore*), 1918; hāt se harm-scaða tō Hēorot *ā-teāh* (*went forth to Hēorot*), 767. After verb sittan: sitte nu tō symble (*sit now to the meal*), 489; siððan . . . we tō symble geseten hāfdon, 2105; tō hām (*home, at home*), 124, 374, 2993. With verbs of speaking: māðelodetō his wine-drihtne (*spake to his friendly lord*), 360; tō Geātum sprec, 1172; so, hāt hāt heāðo-weorc tō hagan biðan (*bade the battle-work be told at the hedge*), 2893. — 2) with verbs of bringing and taking (cf. under **on**, I., d): hraðe wās tō būre Beowulf setod (*B. was hastily brought from . . .*), 1311; siððan Hāma . . . . . hāre byrhtan lyrig Brōsinga mene (*since H. carried the Brosing-necklace off from the bright city*), 1200; weān āhsotle. fachðo tō Frvsum (*suffered woe, feud as to, from, the Frisians*), 1208. — 3) = end of motion, hence: a) *to, for, as, in*: bone god sende folce tō frōfre (*for, as, a help to the folk*), 14; gesette . . . sunnan and mōnan

leōman tō leōhte (*as a light*), 95; ge-sāt . . . tō rūne (*sat in counsel*), 172; wearð he Heaðo-lāfe tō hand-bonan, 460; bringe . . . tō helpe (*bring to, for, help*), 1831; Eofore foigearf āngan dōhtor . . . hyldo tō wedde (*as a pledge of his favor*), 2999; so, 508(?), 666, 907, 972, 1022, 1187, 1263, 1331, 1708, 1712, 2080, etc.; secgan tō sōðe (*to say in sooth*), 51; so, 591, 2326. b) with verbs of thinking, hoping, etc., *on, for, at, against*: he tō gyrn-wrāce swīðor hōhte bonne tō sē-lāde (*thought more on vengeance than on the sea-voyage*), 1139; sācce ne wēneð tō Gār-Denum (*nor weeneth of conflict with the Spear-Danes*), 602; bonne wēne ic tō þe wyrsan ge-binges (*then I expect for thee a worse result*), 525; ne ic tō Sweð-beðe sibbe oððe treōwe wihte ne wēne (*nor expect at all of, from, the Swedes . . .*), 2923; wiste þām ahlæcan tō þām heāh-sele hilde ge-hinged (*battle prepared for the monster in the high hall*), 648; wel bið þām he mōt tō fāder fāðum freoðo wilnian (*well for him that can find peace in the Father's arms*), 188; þāra be he ge-worhte tō West-Denum (*of those that he wrought against the West-Danes*), 1579. — 4) with the gerund. inf.: tō gefiemmanne (*to do*), 174; tō ge-cyðanne (*to make known*), 257; tō secganne (*to say*), 473; tō be-fleónne (*to avoid, escape*), 1004; so, 1420, 1725, 1732, 1806, 1852, 1923, 1942, etc. With inf.: tō fēran, 316; tō frīclan, 2557. — 5) temporal: gewāt him tō gescāp-hwile (*went at(?) the hour of fate; or, to his fated rest?*), 26;

tō wīdan feore (*ever, in their lives*), 934; āwa tō aldre (*for life, forever*), 956; so, tō aldre, 2006, 2499; tō līfe (*during life, ever*), 2433.—6) with particles: wōd under wolcnum tō hās be ... (*went under the welkin to the point where ...*), 715; so, ēlne ge-edon tō hās be, 1968; so, 2411; he him hās lēán for-geald ... tō hās be he on reste geseah Grendel ligcan (*he paid him for that to the point that he saw G. lying dead*), 1586; wās þāt blōd tō hās hāt (*the blood was hot to that degree*), 1617; nās þā long tō bon hāt (*'twas not long till*), 2592, 2846; wās him se man tō bon leóf þāt (*the man was dear to him to that degree*), 1877; tō hwan siddan wearð hond-res hāleða (*up to what point, how, the hand-contest turned out*), 2072; tō middes (*in the midst*), 3142.

II. Adverbial modifier, *quasi* preposition [better explained in many cases as prep. postponed]: 1) *to, towards, up to, at*: geóng sōna tō, 1786; so, 2649; fēhð ððer tō, 1756; se-lāc ... be þu her tō lōcast (*upon which thou here lookedst*), 1655; folc tō sēgon (*the folk looked on*), 1423; þāt hāf him tō mihton gegnum gangan (*might proceed thereto*), 313; se be him bealwa tō bōte gelyfde (*who believed in help out of evils from him, i.e. Beowulf*), 910; him tō anwalandan āre ge-lyfde (*trusted for himself to the Almighty's help*), 1273; be ðs sēceað tō Sweóna leóðde (*that the Swedes will come against us*), 3002.—2) before adj. and adv., *too*: tō strang (*too mighty*), 133; tō fāst, 137; tō swyð, 191; so, 789, 970, 1337, 1743, 1749, etc.;

tō fela micles (*far too much*), 695; he tō forð ge-stōp (*he had gone too far*), 2290.

tōð (G. tunþu-s), st. m., *tooth*: in comp. blōdig-tōð (adj.).

tredan, st. v. w. acc., *to tread*: inf. sē-wong tredan, 1965; el-land tredan, 3020; pret. sg. wrāc-lāstas trād, 1353; medo-wongas trād, 1644; grās-moldan trād, 1882.

treddian, tryddian (*see trod*), w. v., *to stride, tread, go*: pret. sg. treddode, 726; tryddode getrume micle (*strode about with a strong troop*), 923.

trem, st. n., *piece, part*: acc. sg. ne ... sōtes trem (*not a fool's breadth*), 2526.

treōw, st. f., *fidelity, good faith*: acc. sg. treōwe, 1073; sibbe oððe treōwe, 2923.

treōw, st. n., *tree*: in comp. galg-treōw.

treōwian. See trūwian.

treōw-ologa, w. m., *troth-breaker, pledge-breaker*: nom. pl. treōw-logan, 2848.

troðu, st. f., *track, step*: acc. sg. or pl. trode, 844.

ge-trum, st. n., *troop, band*: instr. sg. ge-trume micle, 923.

trum, adj., *strong, endowed with*: nom. sg. heorot hornum trum, 1370.

ge-trūwan, w. v. w. acc., *to confirm, pledge solemnly*: pret. sg. þā hie getrūwedon on twā healfe fāste friðu-wāre, 1096.

trūwian, trēowan, w. v., *to trust in, rely on, believe in*: 1) w. dat.: pret. sg. sīðe ne trūwode leófes mannes (*I trusted not in the dear man's enterprise*), 1994; bearne ne trūwode þāt he ... (*she trusted not the child that ...*), 2371; ge-hwylc hiora his fērhāde trēowde

þat he . . . (*each trusted his heart that . . .*), 1167.—2) w. gen.: pret. sg. Geáta leóld georne tiú-wode mðrlgan mægnes, 670; wiñ-res ne tiúwode, 2954.

**ge-trúwian**, *to rely on, trust in*, w. dat.: pret. sg. strenge ge-trúwode, mund-gripe imagenes, 1534; — w. gen. pret. sg. heorges ge-trúwode, wíges and wealles, 2323; strenge ge-trúwode ánes mannes, 2541.

**trydian**. See **treddian**.

**trýwe**, adj., *true, faithful*: nom. sg þá gyt wás . . . aghwylc ðórum trýwe, 1166.

**ge-trýwe**, adj., *faithful*: nom. sg. her is aghwylc eorl ðórum ge-trýwe, 1229.

**turf**, st. f., *sod, soil, seat*: in comp. ðæl-tuif.

**tux**, st. m., *tooth, tusk*: in comp. hilde-tux.

**ge-twæfan**, w. v. w. acc. of person and gen. thing, *to separate, divide, deprive of, hinder*: pres. sg. III þat hec ádl ðóðe ecg eafoðes ge-twæfeñ (*robs of strength*), 1764; inf. god eáðe mæg bone dol-scaðan dæda ge-twæfan (*God may easily restrain the fierce foe from his deeds*), 479; pret. sg. sumne Geáta leód . . . feores getwæfde (*cut him off from life*), 1434; nô har wæg-flotan wind oser ȳðum sñðes ge-twæfde (*the wind hindered not the wave-floater in her course over the water*), 1909; piet. part. átrihte wæs gûð ge-twæfed (*almost had the struggle been ended*), 1659.

**ge-twæman**, w. v. acc. pers. and gen. thing, *to hinder, render incapable of, restrain*: inf. ic hine ne mihte . . . ganges getwæman, 969. **twegen**, m. f. n. **twá**, num., *twain*,

**two**: nom. m. twegen, 1164; acc. m. twegen, 1348; dat. twæm, 1192. gen. twega, 2533; acc. f. twå, 1096, 1195.

**twelf**, num., *twelve*. gen. twelfa, 3172

**twoone** (Frisian *twine*), num. = bini, *two*: dat. pl. be sœm two-num, 859, 1298; 1686.

**twidig**, adj., in comp. lang-twidig (*long-assured*), 1709.

**tyder**, st. m., *race, descendant*: in comp. un-tyder, 111.

**tydre** (Frisian *teddre*), adj., *weak, unwarlike, cowardly*: nom. pl. tydre, 2848.

**tyn**, num., *ten*: uninfl. dat. on tyn dagum, 3161; infl. nom. tyne, 2848.

**tyrwan**, w. v., *to tar*: pret. part. tyrwed in comp.: niw-tyrwed.

**on-tyhtan**, w. v., *to urge on, incite, entice*: pret. sg. on-tyhite, 3087.

## þ

**þasian**, w. v. w. acc., *to submit to, endure*: inf. þat se þeod-cyning þasian scecolde Eofores áinne dóm, 2964.

**þanc**, st. m.: 1) *thought*: in comp. fore-, hete-, or-, searo-þanc; inwit-þanc (adj.). — 2) *thanks* (w. gen. of thing): nom. sg., 929, 1779; acc. sg. þanc, 1998, 2795. — 3) *content, favor, pleasure*: dat. sg. þá be gis-sceattas Geáta syredon þyder tó þancee (*those that tribute for the Gedtas carried thither for favor*). 379.

**ge-þanc**, st. m., *thought*: instr. pl. þeðstrum ge-þoncum, 2333. — Comp. mðð-ge-þanc.

**þanc-hygend**, pres. part., *thoughtful*, 2236.

**þancian**, w. v., *to thanȝ*: pret. sg. gode þancode . . . þās be hire se willa ge-lamp (*thanked God that her wish was granted*), 626, so, 1398; pl. þancedon, 627(?).

**þanon, þonon, þonan, adv., thence:** 1) local: þanon eft gewāt (*he went thence back*), 123; þanon up . . . stigon (*went up thence*), 224; so, þanon, 463, 692, 764, 845, 854, 1293; þanan, 1881; þonon, 520, 1374, 2409; þonan, 820, 2360, 2957.—2) personal: þanon untydras ealle on-wōcon (*from him, i.e. Cain, etc.*), 111; so, þanan, 1266; þonon, 1961; unsōfle þonon feorh ðān-ferede (*i.e. from Grendel's mother*), 2141.

**þa**, adv.: 1) *there, then, 3, 26, 28, 34, 47, 53, etc.* With þær: þā þær, 331. With nu: nu þā (*now then*), 658.—2) conjunction, *when, as, since*, w. indic., 461, 539, 633, etc.; — *because, whilst, during, since*, 402, 465, 724, 2551, etc.

**þāt**, I. demons. plon. acc. neut. of se: demons. nom. þāt (*that*), 735, 766, etc.; instr. sg. þāt, 1798, 2029; þāt ic þy wæpne ge-brād (*that I brandished as(?) a weapon; that I brandished the weapon?*), 1665; þy weorðra (*the more honored*), 1903; þy sēft (*the more easily*), 2750; þy lās hym ȳðe brym wudu wynsunan for-wrecan meahta (*lest the force of the waves the winsome boat might carry away*), 1919; nō þy ær (*not sooner*), 755, 1503, 2082, 2374, 2467; nō þy leng (*no longer, none the longer*), 975. þy =adv., *therefore, hence*, 1274, 2068; þe . . . þe = *on this account; for this reason . . . that, because*, 2639-2642; wiste þe geornor (*knew but too well*), 822; he . . . wās sundes

þē sēnra þe hine swylt fornam (*he was the slower in swimming as [whom?] death carried him off*), 1437; nās him wihte þē sēl (*it was none the better for him*), 2688; so, 2278. Gen. sg. þās =adv., *for this reason, therefore*, 7, 16, 114, 350, 589, 901, 1993, 2027, 2033, etc. þās þe, especially after verbs of thanking, = *because*, 108, 228, 627, 1780, 2798; — also = secundum quod: þās þe hie gewislicost ge-witan mealton, 1351; — *therefore, accordingly*, 1342, 3001; tō þās (*to that point; to that degree*), 715, 1586, 1617, 1968, 2411; þās georne (*so firmly*), 969; ac he þās fāste wās . . . besniðod (*it was too firmly set*), 774; nō þās frōd leo-fāð gumena bearnā bāt hōne grund wite (*none liveth among men so wise that he should know its bottom*), 1368; he þās (*hām, MS.*) mōdig wās (*had the courage for it*), 1509.

II. conj. (*relative*), *that, so that, 15, 62, 84, 221, 347, 358, 392, 571, etc.*; ȳð þāt (*up to that, until*); see ȳð.

**þātē** (*from þāt þe, see þe*), *that, 151, 859, 1257, 2925, etc.*; þāt þe (*that*), 1847.

**þær**: I) demons. adv., *there (where)*, 32, 36, 89, 400, 757, etc.; mordor-bealo māga, þær heō ær mōste heōld wōrōlde wynne (*the death-bale of kinsmen where before she had most worldly joy*), 1080. With þā: þā þær, 331; þær on innan (*therin*), 71. Almost like Eng. expletive *there*, 271, 550, 978, etc.; — *then, at that time*, 440; — *thither*: þær swifð-ferhāe sittan eodon (*thither went the bold ones to sit, i.e. to the bench*), 493, etc.

— 2) relative, *where*, 356, 420, 508, 513, 522, 694, 867, etc.; *eode* . . . *þær se smotera bâd* (*went where the worse one tarried*), 1314; so, 1816; — *is*, 763, 798, 1836, 2731, etc.; — *whither* : *gâ þær he wille*, 1395.

**þe**, I. relative particle, indecl., partly standing alone, partly associated with *se*, *seô*, *hât*: *Hunferð maðelode, he át fôtum sât* (*H., who sat at his feet, spake*), 500; so, 138, etc.; *wâs hât gewin tô swýð he on hâ leðde he-com* (*the misery that had come on the people was too great*), 192, etc.; *ic wille . . . he hâ and-wære ádre ge-cýðan be me se gôda á-gifan hencéð* (*I will straightway tell thee the answer that the good one shall give*), 355; *ðð bone ánné dâg he he . . . (till that very day that he . . .)*, 2401; *heô þâ fæhðe wrâc he hu . . . Grendel cwealdest* (*the fight in which thou slewest G.*), 1335; *mid þære sorge be him siô sâr belamp* (*with the sorrow wherewith the pain had visited him*), 2469; *pl. þonne þâ dydon be . . . (than they did that . . .)*, 45; so, 378, 1136; *þâ mâðmas be he me sealde* (*the treasures that he gave me*), 2491; so, *gimfâstan gife he him god sealde* (*the great gifts that God had given him*), 2183. After *þâra he* (*of those that*), the depend. verb often takes sg. instead of pl. (Dietrich, Haupt XI., 444 seqq.): *wundor-siôna fela secga ge-hwylcum þâra he on swylc starâð* (*to each of those that look on such*), 997; so, 844, 1462, 2384, 2736. Strengthened by *se*, *seô*, *hât*: *sägde se be cûðe* (*said he that knew*), 90; *wâs se grimma gäst Grendel hâten, se be môras*

*heôld* (*þe grim stranger hight Grendel, he that held the moors*), 103; *here-byrne . . . seô be bân-cosan beorgan cûðe* (*the corslet that could protect the body*), 1446, etc.; *þær ge-lýfan sceal dryhtnes dôme se be hine deâð nimeð* (*he shall believe in God's judgment whom death carrieth off*), 441; so, 1437, 1292 (cf. *Heliand I*, 1308).

**þâs be**. See *þât*.

**þeâh þe**. See *þeâh*.

**for þam þe**. See *for-þam*.

**þy, þê, th, by that, instr. of se**: *âhte ic holdra þy lâs . . . be deâð for-nam* (*I had the less friends whom death snatched away*), 488; so, 1437.

**þeocan**, w. v., *to cover* (thatch), *cover over*: inf. *þâ sceal brond fretan, âled heccean* (*fire shall eat, flame shall cover, the treasures*), 3016; pret. pl. *þær git eágors-treâm earmum þehton* (*in swimming*), 513.

**þegen**, st. m., *thane, liegeman, king's higher vassal; knight*: nom. sg., 235, 494, 868, 2060, 2710; (*Beôwulf*), 194; (*Wiglaf*), 2722; acc. sg. *þegen* (*Beôwulf*, MS. *þegen*), 1872; dat. sg. *þegne*, 1342, 1420; (*Hengest*), 1086; (*Wiglaf*), 2811; gen. sg. *þegnes*, 1798; nom. pl. *þegnas*, 1231; acc. pl. *þegnas*, 1082, 3122; dat. pl. *þegnum*, 2870; gen. pl. *þegna*, 123, 400, 1628, 1674, 1830, 2034, etc. — Comp.: *ambiht*-, *ealdor*-, *heal*-, *magu*-, *sele*-*þegen*.

**þegenian**, *þenlan*, w. v., *to serve, do liege service*: pret. sg. *ic him þenode debran sweorde* (*I served them with my good sword, i.e. slew them with it*), 560.

**þegn-sorh**, st. f., *thane-sorrow, grief for a hegeman*: acc. sg. **þegn-sorge**, 131.

**þegu**, st. f., *taking*: in comp.: **þeah-þebr-**, **sinc-þegu**.

**þel**, st. n., *deal-board, board for benches*: in comp. **benc-þel**, 486, 1240.

**þencan**, w. v.: 1) *to think*: absolutely: pres. sg. III. **se þe wel þen-ceð**, 289; so, 2602. With depend. clause: pres. sg. **nænig heora þóhte þát he . . . (none of them thought that he)**, 692. — 2) w. inf., *to intend*: pres. sg. III. **þá and-sware . . . þe me se gðða à-gifan þenceð (the answer that the good one intendeth to give me)**, 355; (**blödig wäl**) **þygean þenceð**, 448; **bonne he . . . gegán þenceð longsumne lof (if he will win eternal fame)**, 1536; pret. sg. **ne þát aglæca yldan þóhte (the monster did not mean to delay that)**, 740; pret. pl. **wit unc wið hronfixas werian þóhton**, 541; (**hine**) **on healfa ge-hwone héawan þóhton**, 801.

**à-þencan**, *to intend, think out*: pret. sg. (**he**) **þis ellen-weorc ána à-þóhte tò ge-fremmanne**, 2644.

**ge-þencan**, w. acc.: 1) *to think of*: **þát he his selfa ne mág . . . ende ge-þencean (so that he himself may not think of, know, its limit)**, 1735. — 2) *to be mindful*: imper. sg. **ge-þenc nu . . . hwāt wit geð spræcon**, 1475.

**þenden**: 1) adv., *at this time, then, whilst*: **nalles fæcen-stafas þeðd-Scyldingas þenden fremedon (not at all at this time had the Scyldings done foul deeds)**, 1020 (referring to 1165; cf. **Widsfð, 45 seqq.**); **þenden réafode rinc ðærne (whilst one warrior robbed**

**another**, i.e. **Eofor robbed Ongen-bebw**), 2986. — 2) conj., *so long as, whilst*, 30, 57, 284, 1860, 2039, 2500, 3028; — **whilst**, 2419. With subj., **whilst, as long as**: **benden þu mðte, 1178; benden þu lifige, 1255; benden hyt sþ (whilst the heat lasts), 2650.**

**þengel**, st. m., *prince, lord, ruler*: acc. sg. **þringa þengel (Beþwulf)**, 1508.

**þes** (m.), **þeos** (f.), **þis** (n.), demons. pron., *this*: nom. sg. 411, 432, 1703; f., 484; nom. acc. neut., 2156, 2252, 2644; **þys**, 1396; acc. sg. m. **þisne**, 75; f. **þás**, 1682; dat. sg. neut. **þisnum**, 1170; **þisum**, 2640; f. **þisse**, 639; gen. m. **þisses**, 1217; f. **þisse**, 929; neut. **þyses**, 791, 807; nom. pl. and acc. **þás**, 1623, 1653, 2636, 2641; dat. **þisum**, 1063, 1220.

**þe**. See **þát**.

**þeh**. See **þeah**.

**þearf**, st. f., *need*: nom. sg. **þearf**, 1251, 2494, 2638; **þá him wás manna þearf (as he was in need of men)**, 201; acc. sg. **þearfe**, 1457, 2580, 2850; **fremmað ge nu leðda þearfe (do ye now what is needful for the folk)**, 2802; dat. sg. **àt þearfe**, 1478, 1526, 2695, 2710; acc. pl. **se for andrysnum ealle be-wotede begnes þearfe (who would supply in courtesy all the thane's needs)**, 1798 (cf. **sele-þegn**, 1795). — Comp.: **firen-, nearo-, ofer-þearf**

**þearf**. See **þurfan**.

**ge-þearflan**, w. v., = *necessitatem imponere*: pret. part. **þá him swá ge-þeaþod wás (since so they found it necessary)**, 1104.

**þearle**, adv., *very, exceedingly*, 560. **þeah, þeh**, conj., *though, even though or if*: 1) with subj. **þeah**, 203.

526, 588, 590, 1168, 1661, 2032, 2162. Strengthened by *þe*: *þeah* *þe*, 683, 1369, 1832, 1928, 1942, 2345, 2620; *þeah...eal* (*although*), 681. — 2) with indic.: *þeah*, 1103; *þeah*, 1614. — 3) doubtful: *þeah he* *ðe* *wel*, 2856; *swā þeah* (*nevertheless*), 2879; *nō...swā þeah* (*not then however*), 973; *nās he* *forht swā þeh* (*he was not, though, afraid*), 2968; *hwāðie swā þeah* (*yet however*), 2443.

**þeáw**, st. m., *custom, usage*: nom. sg., 178, 1247; acc. sg. *þeáw*, 359; instr. pl. *þeáwum* (*in accordance with custom*), 2145.

**þeóð**, st. f.: 1) *war-troop, retainers*: nom. sg., 644, 1231, 1251. — 2) *nation, folk*: nom. sg., 1692; gen. pl. *þeóda*, 1706. — Comp.: *sige-, wer-þeóð*.

**þeóð-cyning**, st. m., (= *folk-cyning*), *warrior-king, king of the people*: nom. sg. (*Hrōðgār*), 2145; (*Ongenþeóð*), 2964, 2971; *þiód-cyning* (*Beowulf*), 2580; acc. sg. *þeóð-cyning* (*Beowulf*), 3009; gen. sg. *þeóð-cyninges* (*Beowulf*), 2695; gen. pl. *þeóð-cyninga*, 2.

**þeóðen**, st. m., *lord of a troop, war-chief, king; ruler*: nom. sg., 129, 365, 417, 1047, 1210, 1676, etc.; *þiódén*, 2337, 2811; acc. sg. *þeóðen*, 34, 201, 353, 1599, 2385, 2722, 2884, 3080; *þiódén*, 2789; dat. sg. *þeóðne*, 345, 1526, 1993, 2573, 2710, etc.; *þeóðen*, 2033; gen. sg. *þeóðnes*, 798, 911, 1086, 1628, 1838, 2175; *þiódnes*, 2657; nom. pl. *þeóðnas*, 3071.

**þeóðen-leás**, adj., *without chief or king*: nom. pl. *þeóðen-leáse*, 1104.

**þeóð-gestreón**, st. n., *people's-jewel, precious treasure*: instr. pl.

*þeóð-ge-streónum*, 44; gen. pl. *þeóð-ge-streóna*, 1219.

**þeóðig**, adj., *appertaining to a þeóð*: in comp. el-*þeóðig*.

**þeóð-sceaða**, w. m., *foe of the people, general foe*: nom. sg. *þeóð-sceaða* (*the dragon*), 2279, 2689.

**þeóð-þreáum**, st. f. m., *popular misery, general distress*: dat. pl. *wið þeóð-þreáum*, 178.

**þeóf**, st. m., *thief*: gen. sg. *þeófes* *cráfte*, 2221.

**þeón**, st. v.: 1) *to grow, ripen, thrive*: pret. sg. *weorðmyndum* *þāh* (*grow in glory*), 8. — 2) *to thrive in, succeed*: pret. sg. *hisiu* *þāt* *on lande lyt manna þāh* (*that thrive to few*), 2837. See Note, l. 901.

**ge-þeón**, *to grow, thrive; increase in power and influence*. imper. *ge-þeóh tela*, 1219, inf. *los-dælum* *seal...* *man ge-þeón*, 25; *þāt* *þeódnæs bean ge-þeón* *scoldle*, 911. **on-þeón**? *to begin, undertake*, w. gen.: pret. *he has ær onþeón*, 901. See Note, l. 901.

**þeón** (for *þeówan*), w. v., *to oppress, restrain*: inf. *nās se folc-cyning ymb-sittendra ænig þāra he* *mec...* *dorste egesan þeón* (*that durst oppress me with terror*), 2737.

**þeóstor**, adj., *dark, gloomy*: instr. pl. *þeóstrum* *ge-þoncum*, 2333.

**þicgan**, st. v. w. acc., *to seize, attain, eat, appropriate*: inf. *þāt he* (*Grendel*) *mā mōste manna cynnes þic-gean* *oser þā niht*, 737; symbel *þicgan* (*take the meal, enjoy the feast*), 1011; pret. pl. *þāt hie me* *þeógon*, 563; *bær we medu þeógun*, 2634.

**ge-þicgan**, w. acc., *to grasp, take*: pret. sg. (*symbel and sele-ful, ful*) *ge-þeah*, 619, 629; *Beowulf* *ge*

**þah ful on flette**, 1025; pret. pl. (medo-ful manig) **ge-þegon**, 1015.  
**þider, þyder**, adv., *thither*: **þyder**, 3087, 379, 2971.  
**þihtig, þyhtig**, adj., *doughty, vigorous, firm*: acc. sg. neut. **sweord** . . . **ecgum þyhtig**, 1559.—Comp. **hyge-þihtig**.  
**þincan**. See **þuncan**.  
**þing**, st. n.: 1) *thing*: gen. pl. **ænige binga** (*ullo modo*), 792, 2375, 2906.—2) *affair, contest, controversy*: nom. sg. **me wearð Grendles bing** . . . **undyrne cūð** (*Grendel's doings became known to me*), 409.—3) *judgment, issue, judicial assembly* (?): acc. sg. **scéal . . . ðna ge-hegan bing wið þyrse** (*shall bring the matter alone to an issue against the giant: see hegan*), 426.  
**ge-þing**, st. n.: 1) *terms, covenant*: acc. pl. **ge-þingo**, 1086.—2) *fate, providence, issue*: gen. sg. **ge-þinges**, 398, 710; (**ge-þingea**, MS.), 525.  
**ge-þingan**, st. v., *to grow, mature, thrive* (Dietrich, *Haupt IX*, 430): pret. part. **cwēn mōðe ge-þungen** (*mature-minded, high-spirited, queen*), 625. See **wel-þungen**.  
**ge-þingan** (see **ge-þing**), w. v.: 1) *to conclude a treaty*: w. refl. dat., *enter into a treaty*: pres. sg. III. **gif him honne Hrēðric tō bofum Geáta ge-þinged** (*If H. enters into a treaty (seeks aid at?) with the court of the Gedtas, referring to the old German custom of princes entering the service or suite of a foreign king*), 1838. Leo.—2) *to prepare, appoint*: pret. part. **wiste** [äi] **bām ahlæcan . . . hilde ge-þinged**, 648; **hraðe wās . . . mēce ge-þinged**, 1939.  
**þingian**, w. v.: 1) *to speak in an assembly, make an address*: inf. **ne hýrde ic snotor-lícor on swā geongum feore guman þingian** (*I never heard a man so young speak so wisely*), 1844.—2) *to compound, settle, lay aside*: inf. **ne wolde feorh-bealo . . . fēð þingian** (*would not compound the lefe-bale for money*), 156; so, pret. sg. **þā fæhðe fēð þingode**, 470.  
**þihan**. See **þeón**.  
**þin**, possess. pron., *thy, thine*, 267, 346, 353, 367, 459, etc.  
**ge-þóht**, st. m., *thought, plan*: acc. sg. **ân-fealdne ge-þóht**, 256; **fäst-rædne ge-þóht**, 611.  
**þolian**, w. v. w. acc.: 1) *to endure, bear*: inf. (*inwid-soige*) **þolian**, 833; pres. sg. III. **þréa-nýð þolað**, 284; pret. sg. **þolode bryðswyð**, 131.—2) *to hold out, stand, survive*: pres. sg. (*intrans.*) **þenden þis sword þolað** (*as long as this sword holds out*), 2500; pret. sg. (**seb ecg**) **þolode ær fela hand-geomða**, 1526.  
**ge-þolian**: 1) *to suffer, bear, endure*: gerund. **tō ge-þolianne**, 1420; pret. sg. **earfoð-lice þrage ge-þolode** . . . , **þāt he . . . dreám gehýrde** (*bore ill that he heard the sound of joy*), 87; torn **ge-þolode** (*bore the misery*), 147.—2) *to have patience, wait*: inf. **þær he longe sceal on þās waldendes wære ge-þolian**, 3110.  
**þon** (Goth. *þan*) = *turn, then, now, 504; äfter þon (after that)*, 725; **ær þon dāg cwōme** (*ere day came*), 732; **nō þon lange** (*it was not long till then*), 2424; **nās þā long tō þon** (*it was not long till then*), 2592, 2846; **wās him se man tō þon leſf þāt . . . (the man was to that degree dear to him that . . .)**, 1877.

**þonne:** 1) adv., *there, then, now*, 377, 435, 525, 1105, 1456, 1485, 1672, 1823, 3052, 3098(?). — 2) conj., *if, when, while*: a) w. indic., 573, 881, 935, 1034, 1041, 1043, 1144, 1286, 1327, 1328, 1375, etc.; *hāt ic gum-cystum gōdne funde* *þeágā bryttan, breác þonne mōste* (*that I found a good ring-giver and enjoyed him whilst I could*), 1488. b) w. subj., 23, 1180, 3065; *þonne ... þonne* (*then ... when*), 484-85, 2447-48; *gif þonne ... þonne* (*if then ... then*), 1105-1107. c) *than* after comparatives, 44, 248, 469, 505, 534, 679, 1140, 1183, etc.; a comparative must be supplied, l. 70, before *þone*: *hāt he ... hātan wolde medo-ārn micel men ge-wyrcean þone yldo bearn æfre ge-frunon* (*a great mead-house (greater) than men had ever known*).

**þracu**, st. f., *strength, boldness*: in comp. *mōd-þracu*; = *impetus* in *ecg-þracu*.

**þrag**, st. f., *period of time, time*: nom. sg. *hāt hine sið þrag be-cwom* (*when the [battle]-hour befell him*), 2884; acc. sg. *þrage* (*for a time*), 87; *longe* (*lange*) *þrage*, 54 114. — Comp. *earfōð-þrag*.

**ge-þrāc**, st. n., *multitude, crowd*: in comp. *searo-ge-þrāc*.  
**þrec-wudu**, st. m., (*might-wood*), *spear* (cf. *mägen-wudu*): acc. sg., 1247.

**þréa**, st. m f., *misery, distress*: in comp. *þeód-þréa*, *þréa-nēdla*, -nýd. **þréa-nēdla**, w. m., *crushing distress, misery*: dat. sg. for *þréa-nēdlan*, 2225.

**þréa-nýd**, st. f., *oppression, distress*: acc. sg. *þréa-nýd*, 284; dat. pl. *þréa-nýdum*, 833.

**þréát**, st. m, *troop, band*: dat. sg. on *þam þréáte*, 2407; dat. pl. *sceaðena þréátum*, 4.—Comp. *iren-þréát*.

**þréátian**, w. v. w. acc., *to press, cō-press*: pret. pl. *mec ... þréátedon*, 560.

**þreot-teoða**, num. adj. w. m., *thirteenth*: nom. sg. *þreot-teoða secg*, 2407.

**þreó**, num. (neut.), *three*: acc. *þrið wicg*, 2175; *þreð hund wintra*, 2279.

**þridda**, num. adj. w. m., *third*: instr. *þriddan siðe*, 2689.

**ge-þring**, st. n., *eddy, whirlpool, crush*: acc. on *holmage-þring*, 2133

**þringan**, st. v., *to press*: pret. sg. *wergendia tō lyt þrong ymbe þeoden* (*too few defenders pressed round the prince*), 2884; pret. pl. *syððan Hrēðlingas tō hagan þrungon* (*after the Hrēthlings had pressed into the hedge*), 2961.

**for-þringan**, *to press out; rescue, protect*: inf. *þat he ne mehte ... þā weá-lāſe wige for-þringan þeodnes begne* (*that he could not rescue the wretched remnant from the king's shane by war*), 1085.

**ge-þringan**, *to press*: pret. sg. *ceōl up geþrang* (*the ship shot up, i.e. on the shore in landing*), 1913.

**þritig**, num., *thirty* (neut. subst.): acc. sg. w. partitive gen.: *þritig þegna*, 123; gen. *þrittiges* (XXXtiges. M.S.) *manna*, 379.

**þrist-hydig**, adj., *bold-minded, valorous*: nom. sg. *þiðden þrist-hydig* (*Beowulf*), 2811.

**þrowian**, w. v. w. acc., *to suffer, endure*: inf. (*hāt, gnorn*) *þrowian*, 2606, 2659; pret. sg. *browade*, 1590, 1722; *browode*, 2595.

**þryð**, st. f., *abundance, multitude*,

*excellence, power* : instr. pl. **bryðum** (*excellently, extremely; excellent in strength?*), 494.

**bryð-ärn**, st. n., *excellent house, royal hall* acc. sg. (of Heorot), 658.

**bryð-līc**, adj., *excellent, chosen* : nom. sg. **bryð-līc** *begna hēáp*, 400, 1628; superl. acc. pl. **bryð-līcost**, 2870.

**bryð-swýð**, st. n.? *great pain(?)* : acc., 131, 737 [<sup>7</sup> adj., *very powerful, exceeding strong*].

**bryð-word**, st. n., *bold speech, choice discourse* : nom. sg., 644. (Great store was set by good table-talk : cf. Lachmann's Nibelunge, 1612; Rigsmał, 29, 7, in Möbius, p. 79 b, 22.)

**brym**, st. m. : 1) *power, might, force* : nom. sg. **þða brym**, 1919; instr. pl. = adv. **brymmum** (*powerfully*), 235. — 2) *glory, renown* : acc. sg. **brym**, 2. — Comp. **hyge-brym**.

**brym-līc**, adj., *powerful, mighty* : nom. sg. **brec-wudu brym-līc** (*the mighty spear*), 1247.

**þu**, pron., *thou*, 366, 407, 445, etc.; acc. sg. **þec** (poetic), 948, 2152, etc.; **þe**, 417, 426, 517, etc.; after compar. **seírlan þe** (*a better one than thee*), 1851. See **ge-þe**.

**þunca**, w. m. See **a-f-þunca**.

**ge-þungen**. See **ge-þingan**, st. v.

**þurfan**, pret. pres. v., *to need* : pres. sg. II. **ne þu ne bearf** . . . **sorgian** (*needest not care*), 450; so, 445, 1675; III. **ne bearf** . . . **onsiltan** (*need not fear*), 596; so, 2007, 2742; pres. subj. **þat he** . . . **sécean** **þurfe**, 2496; pret. sg. **þorft**, 157, 1027, 1072, 2875, 2996; pl. **nealles** **Hetware hrēmge þorftan** (i.e. **we-san**) **fēde-wiges** (*needed not boast of their foot-fight*), 2365.

**ge-þuren**. See **þweran**.

**þurh**, prep. w. acc. signifying motion through, hence: I. local, *through, throughout* : **wôd þâ þurh bone wâl-rêc** (*went then through the battle-reek*), 2662. — II. causal: 1) *on account of, for the sake of, owing to* : **þurh sifðone nîð** (*through fierce hostility, heathenism*), 184; **þurh holdne hige** (*from friendlessness*), 267; so, **þurh rûmne sefan**, 278; **þurh sîdne sefan**, 1727; **eo-wedh þurh eggsan uncûðne nîð** (*shows unheard-of hostility by the terror he causes*), 276; so, 1102, 1336, 2046. 2) *by means of, through* : **heâðo-ræs for-nam mihtig mere-deór þurh mîne hand**, 558; **þurh ânes crâft**, 700; so, 941, 1694, 1696, 1980, 2406, 3069.

**þus**, adv., *so, thus*, 238, 337, 430.

**þunian**, w. v., *to din, sound forth* : pret. sg. **sund-wudu bunede**, 1907.

**þusend**, num., *thousand*: 1) fem. acc. **ic þe þusenda begna bringe tô helpe**, 1830. — 2) neut. with measure of value (*sceat*) omitted : acc. **sefón þusendo**, 2196; gen. **hund-þusenda landes and locenra beágâ** (*100,000 sceattas' worth of land and rings*), 2095. — 3) uninflected : acc. **þusend wintra**, 3051.

**þwære**, adj., *affable, mild* : in comp. man-þwære.

**ge-þwære**, adj., *gentle, mild* : nom. pl. **ge-þwære**, 1231.

**ge-þweran**, st. v., *to forge, strike* : pret. part. **heoru** . . . **hamere ge-buren** (for **ge-þworen**) (*hammer-forged sword*), 1286.

**þyhtig**. See **þihtig**.

**ge-þyld** (see **þolian**), st. f. : 1) *patience, endurance* : acc. sg **ge-þyld**, 1396. — 2) *steadfastness* : instr. pl. = adv. : **ge-þyldum** (*stead fastly, patiently*), 1706.

**byle**, st. m., *spokesman, leader of the conversation at court*: nom. sg., 1166, 1457.

**byncan, þincean**, w. v. w. dat. of pers., *to seem, appear*: pres. sg. III. þinceð him tō lytel (*it seems to him too little*), 1749; ne þyneð me gerysne, bät we (*it seemeth to me not fit that we...*), 2654; pres. pl. hy . . . wyrðe þinceað eoila ge-þehtlan (*they seem worthy contenders with(?) earls; or, worthy warriors*), 368; pres. subj. swā him ge-met þince, 688; inf. þin-cean, 1342; pret. sg. þuhte, 2462, 3058; nō his līf-gedāl sār-līc þuhte secca xñigum (*his death seemed painful to none of men*), 843; pret. pl. þær him fold-wegas fägere þuhton, 867.

**o-f-þincan**, *to displease, offend*: inf. mäg hás honne o-f-þyncan þe-ðen (dat.) Hleaðo-beardna and þegna gehwam hāra leðda, 2033.

**þyrs**, st. m., *giant*: dat. sg. wið þyrs (Grendel), 426.

**þys-līc**, adj., *such, of such a nature*: nom. sg. fem. þys-līcu þearf, 2638.

**þy.** See **bät**.

**þywan** (M.H.G. diuhen, O.H.G. dūhan), w. v., *to crush, oppress*: inf. gif þec ymb-sittend egesan þy-wað (*if thy neighbors oppress thee with dread*), 1828.

**þystru**, st. f., *darkness*: dat. pl. in þystrum, 87.

**ge-þywe**, adj., *customary, usual*: nom. sg. swā him ge-þywe ne wäs (*as was not his custom*), 2333.

**U**

**ufan**, adv., *from above*, 1501; *above*, 330.

**ufera** (prop. *higher*), adj., *later*: dat. pl. ufan dōgnum, 2201, 2393.

**ufor**, adv., *higher*, 2952.

**uhte**, w. f., *twilight or dawn* · dat. or acc. on uhtan, 126.

**uht-floga**, w. m., *twilight-flier, dawn-flier* (epithet of the dragon): gen. sg. uht-flogen, 2761.

**uht-hlem**, st. m., *twilight-cry, dawn cry*: acc. sg., 2008.

**uht-seeaða**, w. m., *twilight- or dawn-foe*: nom. sg., 2272.

**umbor**, st. n., *child, infant*: acc. sg., 46, dat. sg., 1188.

**un-bliðe**, adv. (?), *unblithely, sorrowfully*, 130, 2269; (adj., nom. pl.?), 3032.

**un-byrnende**, pres. part., *unburning, without burning*, 2549.

**unc**, dat. and acc. of the dual wit, *us two, to us two*, 1784, 2138, 2527; gen. hwāðer...uncer tweða (*which of us two*), 2533; uncer Grendles (*of us two, G. and me*), 2003.

**uncer**, poss. pron., *of us two*: nom. sg. [uncer], 2002(?); dat. pl. un-cran eaferan, 1186.

**un-cūð**, adj.: 1) *unknown*: nom. sg. stūg . . . eldum uncūð, 2215; acc. sg. neut. uncūð ge-lād (*unknown ways*), 1411. — 2) *unhearo-of, barbarous, evil*: acc. sg. un-cūðne nīN, 276; gen. sg. un-cūðes (*of the foe, Grendel*), 961.

**under**, I. prep. w. dat. and acc.: 1) w. dat., answering question *where?* = *under* (of rest), contrasted with *over*: bät (wās) under beorge, 211; hā cwom Wealhþeōf forð gān under gyldnum beāge (*W. walked forth under a golden circlet, i.e. decked with*), 1164; siððan he under segne sinc ealgode (*under his banner*), 1205; he under rande ge-cranc (*sank under his shield*),

1210; under wolcnurr, 8, 1632; under heofenum, 52, 505; under roderum, 310; under helme, 342, 404; under here-gríman, 396, 2050, 2606; so, 711, 1198, 1303, 1929, 2204, 2416, 3061, 3104.—2) w. acc.: a) answering question whither? = *under* (of motion): þā secg wísoðe under Hlæorotes hrðf, 403; siððan æfen-leóht under heofenes háðor be-holen weorðeð, 414; under sceadu bregdan, 708; león under fen-hleoðu, 821; hond alegde . . . under geápne hrðf, 837; teón in under eoderas, 1038; so, 1361, 1746, 2129, 2541, 2554, 2676, 2745; so, háfde þā for-siðod sunu Ecg-þeówes under gynne grund, 1552 (for-siðian requires acc.). b) after verbs of venturing and fighting, with acc. of object had in view: he under hárne stán . . . ána ge-néðde fræcne dæde, 888; ne dorste under ȳða ge-win aldre ge-néðan, 1470. c) indicating extent, with acc. after expressions of limit, etc.: under swegles begong (*as far as the sky extends*), 861, 1774; under heofenes hwealf (*as far as heaven's vault reaches*), 2016.

II. Adv., *beneath*, *below*: stíg under läg (*a path lay beneath*, i.e. the rock), 2214.  
under-n-mæl, st. n., *midday* · acc. sg., 1429.  
un-dyrne, un-derne, adj., *without concealment*, *plain*, *clear*: nom. sg., 127, 2001; un-derne, 2912.  
un-dyrne, adv., *plainly*, *evidently*; un-dyrne cūð, 150, 410.  
un-fáger, adj., *unlovely*, *hideous*: nom. sg. leóht un-fáger, 728.  
un-fæcne, adj., *without malice*, *sincere*: nom. sg., 2069.

un-fæge, adj., *not death-doomed* or “*fey*”: nom. sg., 2292; acc. sg. un-fægne eorl, 573.  
un-flitme, adv., *solemnly*, *incontestably*: Finn Hengeste elne unflitme ȳðum benemde (*F. swore solemnly to H. with oaths*) [if an adj., elne un-f. = *unconquerable in valor*], 1098.  
un-forht, adj., *fearless*, *bold*: nom. sg., 287; acc. pl. unforhte (adv.?), 444. See Note.  
un-from, adj., *unfit*, *unwarlike*: nom. sg., 2189.  
un-fröd, adj., *not aged*, *young*. dat sg. guman un-frödum, 2822.  
un-gedéfelic, adv., *unjustly*, *contrary to right and custom*, 2436.  
un-gemete, adv., *inmeasurably*, *exceedingly*, 2421, 2722, 2729.  
un-gemetes, adv. gen. sg., the same, 1793.  
un-geára, adv., *(not old)*, *recently*, *lately*, 933; *soon*, 603.  
un-gifeðe, adj., *not to be granted*; *refused*: nom. sg., 2922.  
un-gleáw, adj., *regardless*, *reckless*. acc. sg. sveord . . . ecgum un-gleáw (of a sharp-edged sword), 2565.  
un-hár, adj., *very gray*: nom. sg., 357; (*balu?*).  
un-hælo, st. f., *mischief*, *destruction*: gen. sg. wiht un-hælo (*the demon of destruction*, Grendel), 120.  
un-heóre, un-hýre, adj., *monstrous*, *horrible*: nom. sg. m., weard un-hiðre (*the dragon*), 2414; neut. wif un-hýre (*Grendel's mother*), 2121; nom. pl. neut. hand-speru . . . unheðru (*of Grendel's claws*). 988.  
un-hlytme, un-hlitme, adv. (cf. A.S. hlytm = *lot*; O.N. hluti = *part*, *division*), *undivided*, *unseparated*.

**united**, 1130 [unless = un-slitme, 1098]. See Note.

**un-leóf**, adj., *hated*: acc. pl. seah on un-leófe, 2864.

**un-lifigende**, pres. part., *unliving, lifeless*: nom. sg. un-lifigende, 468; acc. sg. un-lyfigendne, 1309; dat. sg. un-lifgendum, 1390; gen. sg. un-lyfigendes, 745.

**un-lytel**, adj., *not little, very large*: nom. sg. duguñ un-lytel (*a great band of warriors? or great joy?*), 498; dōm un-lytel (*no little glory*), 886; acc. sg. torn un-lytel (*very great shame, misery*), 834.

**un-murnlice**, adv., *unpitifully, without sorrowing*, 449, 1757.

**unnan**, pret.-pres. v., *to grant, give*: *wish, will*: pret.-pres. sg. I. ic he an tela sinc-gestreóna, 1226; weak pret. sg. I. ðe ic swiðor hāt þu hine selfne ge-seón mōste, 961; III. he ne ðe hāt . . . (*he granted not that . . .*), 503; him god ðe hāt . . . he hyne sylfne ge-wrāc (*God granted to him that he avenged himself*), 2875; þeāh he ðe wel (*though he well would*), 2856.

**ge-unnan**, *to grant, permit*: inf. gif he ūs ge-unnan wile hāt we hine . . . grētan mōton, 346; me ge-ðe ylda waldend, hāt ic . . . ge-seah hangian (*the Ruler of men permitted me to see hanging . . .*), 1662.

**un-nyt**, adj., *useless*: nom. sg., 413, 3170.

**un-riht**, st. n., *unright, injustice, wrong*: acc. sg. unriht, 1255, 2740; instr. sg. un-rihte (*unjustly, wrong by*), 3060.

**un-rim**, st. n., *immense number*: nom. sg., 1239, 3136; acc. sg., 2625.

**un-ríme**, adj., *countless, measureless*: nom. sg. gold un-ríme, 3013.

**un-rōt**, adj., *sorrowing*: nom. pl. un-rōte, 3149.

**un-snyttru**, st. f., *lack of wisdom*: dat pl. for his un-snyttrum (*for his unwisdom*), 1735.

**un-softe**, adv., *unsoftly, with violence (hardly?)*, 2141; *scarcely, 1656.*

**un-swýðe**, adv., *not strongly or powerfully*: compar. (ecg) bāt unswiðor bonne his bið-cyning þearfe hāfde (*the sword bit less sharply than the prince of the people needed*), 2579; fyr unswiðor weðl, 2882.

**un-synnig**, adj., *guiltless, sinless*: acc. sg. un-synnigne, 2090.

**un-synnum**, adv. instr. pl., *guiltlessly*, 1073.

**un-tæle**, adj., *blameless*: acc. pl. un-tæle, 1866.

**un-tyder**, st. m., *evil race, monster*: nom. pl un-tydras, 111. [Cf. Ger. un-mensch.]

**un-wælc**, adj., *that cannot be shaken; firm, strong*: acc. sg. ðā . . . un-wælcne, 3139.

**un-wearnum**, adv. instr. pl., *unawares, suddenly; (unresistingly?)*, 742.

**un-wrecen**, pret. part., *unavenged*, 2444.

**up**, adv., *up, upward*, 224, 519, 1374, 1620, 1913, 1921, 2894; (*of the voice*), þā wās . . . wōp up ðāhafen, 128; so, 783.

**up-lang**, adj., *upright, erect*: nom. sg., 760.

**uppe** (adj., *up, up*), adv., *above*, 566.

**up-riht**, adj., *upright, erect*: nom. sg., 2093.

**uton**. See **wuton**.

## U

**ūt-genge**, adj., *transitory, evanescent, ready to depart, (fled?)*: þer wās āsc-here . . . feorh ūt-genge, 2124.

**ūs**, pers. pron. dat. and acc. of **we** ('see **we**), **us**, *to us*, 1822, 2636, 2643, 2921, 3002, 3079; acc. (poetic), **ūsic**, 2639, 2641, 2642; —gen. fire: ðre ȝeg-hwic (*each of us*), 1387; **ūser**, 2075.

**ūser**, possess. pron.: nom. sg. **ūre** man-drihten, 2648; dat. sg. **ūssum** hlāforde, 2635; gen. sg. neut. **ūsses** cynnes, 2814; dat. pl. **ūrum** . . . bām (*to us both, two*) (for unc. bām), 2660.

**ūt**, adv., *out*, 215, 537, 664, 1293, 1584, 2082, 2558, 3131.

**ūtan**, adv., *from without, without*, 775, 1032, 1504, 2335.

**ūt-fūs**, adj., *ready to go*: nom. sg. hrингed-stefna ūsig and **ūt-fūs**, 33. **ūt-weard**, adj., *outward, outside, free*: nom. sg. eoten (*Grendel*) was **ūt-weard**, 762.

**ūtan-weard**, adj., *without, outward, from without*: acc. sg. hlæw . . . ealne **ūtan-weardne**, 2298.

## W

**\*wacan**, st. v., *to awake, arise, originate*: pret. sg. hanon (from Cain) wōc fela geō-sceaft-gāsta, 1266; so, 1961; pl. hām feōwer bearn . . . in worold wōcon, 60.

**\*on-wacan**: 1) *to awake* (intians.): pret. sg. þā se wyrn on-wōc (*when the drake awoke*), 2288. — 2) *to be born*: pret. sg. him on-wōc heāh Healfdene, 56; pl. on-wōcon, 111.

**wacian**, w. v., *to watch*: imper. sg. waca wið wrāðum! 661.

**wadan**, st. v., (cf. **wade**, **waddle**) *to traverse; stride, go*: pret. sg. wōd þūh þone wāl-rēc, 2662; wōd under wolcnum (*stalked beneath the clouds*), 715.

**ge-wadan**, *to attain by moving, come to, reach*: piet. part. ðð hāt . . . wunden-stefna ge-waden hāfde, hāt þā līðende land ge-sāwon (*til the ship had gone so far that the sailors saw land*), 220.

**on-wadan**, w. acc., *to invade, fell*: pret. sg. hine fyren on-wōd(?), 916.

**þurh-wadan**, *to penetrate, pierce*: pret. sg. hāt swurd þurh-wōd wrāt-līcne wyrm, 891; so, 1568.

**wag**, st. m., *wall*: dat. sg. on wage, 1663; dat. pl. äfter wagum (*along the walls*), 996.

**wala**, w. m., *boss*: nom. pl. walān, 1032 (cf. Bouterwek in Haupt XI., 85 seqq.).

**walda**, w. m., *wielder, ruler*: in comp. an-, eal-walda.

**wald-swaðu**, st. f., *forest-path*: dat. pl. äfter wald-swaðum (*along the wood-paths*), 1404.

**wam**, wom, st. m., *spot, blot, sin*: acc. sg. him be-beorgan ne con wom (*cannot protect himself from evil or from the evil strange orders, etc.*; wom = wogum? = crooked?), 1748; instr. pl. wommum, 3074.

**wan**, won, adj., *wan, lurid dark*: nom. sg. þð-geblond . . . won (*the dark waves*), 1375; se wonna hrefn (*the black raven*), 3025; wonna lēg (*lurid flame*), 3116; dat. sg. f. on wanre niht, 703; nom. pl. neut. scadu-helma ge-sceapu . . . wan, 652.

**wang**, st. m., *mead, field; place*: acc. sg. wang, 93, 225; wong, 1414, 2410, 3074; dat. sg. wange, 2004;

wonge, 2243, 3040, acc. pl. wongas, 2463. — Comp.: freoðo-, grund-, medo-, sw-wang.

wang-stede, st. m., (locus campes-tris), *spot, place*: dat. sg. wong-stede, 2787.

wan-hýd (for hygd), st. f., *heedless-ness, recklessness*: dat. pl. for his won-hýdum, 434.

wanian, w. v.: 1) intrans., *to de-crease, wane*: inf. þá þat sveord ongan ... wanian, 1608. — 2) w. acc., *to cause to wane or lessen*: pret. sg. he tó lange leóðde mîne wanode, 1338.

ge-wanian, *to decrease, diminish*: pret. part. is mîn flet-werod ... ge-wanod, 477.

wan-sælig, adj., *unhappy, wretched*: nom. sg. won-sælig wer (Grendel), 105.

wan-sceaft, st. f., *misery, want*: acc. sg. won-sceaft, 120.

warian, w. v. w. acc., *to occupy, guard, possess*: pres. sg. III. þær he hæðen gold warað (where he guards heathen gold), 2278; pl. III. hie (Grendel and his mother) dýgel land warigeað, 1359; pret. sg. (Grendel) goldsele warode, 1254; (Cain) wéstenwarode, 1266.

waroð, st. m., *shore*: dat. sg. tó waroðe, 234; acc. pl. wide waroðas, 1966.

waru, st. f., *inhabitants, (collective) population*: in comp. land-waru.

wa, interj., *woe!* wá bið þám he ... (woe to him that ...), 183.

wáðu, st. f., *way, journey*: in comp. gamen-wáðu.

wáñian, w. v., *to weep, whine, howl*, w. acc.: inf. gehýrdon ... sár wáñean helle hástan (they heard the hell-fastened one lamenting his

pain), 788; pret. sg [wánode], 3152(?).

wát. See witan.

wáccan, w. v., *to watch* pret. part wáccende, 709, 2842; acc. sg. m. wáccendne wer, 1269. See wa-cian.

wácnan, w. v., *to be awake, come forth*: inf., 85.

wád, st. n., (the moving) *sea, ocean*: nom. waldo weallende, 546, wadu weallendu, 581; gen. pl. wada 508

wáfre, adj., *wavering (like flame), ghostlike, without distinct bodily form*: nom. sg. wál-gæst wáfre (of Grendel's mother), 1332; — *flickering, expiring*: nom. sg. wasfre mód, 1151; him wás gðmoris sefa. wáfre and wál-fús, 2421.

be-wáguan, w. v., *to offer*: pret. part. him wás ... freónd-laðu wor-dum be-wágned, 1194.

wál, st. n., *battle, slaughter, the slain in battle*: acc. sg. wál, 1213, 3028; blúdig wal, 448; oððe on wál crunge (or in battle, among the slain, fall), 636; dat. sg. sume on wále crungon (some fell in the slaughter), 1114; dat. sg. in Fr ... es wále (proper name in MS. destroyed), 1071; nom. pl. walu, 1043.

wál-bed, st. n., *slaughter-bed, death-bed*: dat. sg. on wál-bedde, 965.

wál-bend, st. f., *death-bond*: acc. sg. or pl. wál-bende ... hand-ge-wríðene, 1937.

wál-bléát, adj., *deadly, mortal, cruel*: acc. sg. wundle wál-bléáte, 2726.

wál-deáð, st. m., *death in battle*: nom. sg., 696.

wál-dreóðr, st. m., *battle-gore*: instr sg. wál-dreóðre, 1632.

wäl-fäh, adj., *slaughter-stained*,  
blood-stained : acc. sg. wäl-fâgne  
winter, 1129.

wäl-fæhð, st. f., *deadly feud* : gen.  
pl. wal-fæhða, 2029.

wäl-feall, st. m., (*fall of the slain*),  
*death, destruction* : dat. sg. tô wäl-  
fealle, 1712.

wäl-füs, adj., *ready for death, fore-  
boding death* : nom. sg., 2421.

wäl-fyllo, st. f., *fill of slaughter* : dat.  
sg. mid þære wäl-fulle (i.e. the  
thirty men nightly slaughtered at  
Hærorot by Grendel), 125; wäl-  
fylla? 3155.

wäl-fýr, st. n.: 1) *deadly fire* :  
instr. sg. wäl-fýre (of the fire-spew-  
ing dragon), 2583. — 2) *corpse-  
consuming fire, funeral pyre* : gen.  
pl. wäl-fýra næst, 1120.

wäl-gæst, st. m., *deadly spirit* (of  
Grendel and his mother) : nom.  
sg. wäl-gæst, 1332; acc. sg. bone  
wäl-gæst, 1996.

wäl-hlem, st. m., *death-stroke* : acc.  
sg. wäl-hlem bone, 1996.

wälm, st. m., *flood, overwhelming water* :  
nom. sg. þære burnan wälm, 2547;  
gen. sg. þâs wälmes (*of the surf*),  
2136. — Comp. cear-wälm.

wäl-nið, st. m., *deadly hostility* :  
nom. sg. 3001; dat. sg. äfter wäl-  
niðe, 85; nom. pl. wäl-niðas,  
2066.

wäl-râp, st. m., *flood-fetter, i.e. ice* :  
acc. pl. wäl-râpas, 1611; (cf. wâll,  
wel, wyl = *well, flood* : leax sceal  
on wâle mid sceôte scriðan, Gnom.  
Cott. 39).

wäl-ræs, st. m., *deadly onslaught* :  
nom. sg. 2948; dat. sg. wäl-ræse,  
825, 2532.

wäl-rest, st. f., *death-bed*. acc. sg.  
wäl-reste, 2903.

wäl-rêc, st. m., *deadly reck or*  
*smoke* : acc. sg. wôd þâ burh bone  
wäl-rêc, 2662.

wäl-reáf, st. n., *booty of the slain*,  
*battle-plunder* : acc. sg., 1206.

wäl-reów, adj., *bold in battle* : nom.  
sg., 630.

wäl-sceaft, st. m., *deadly shaft*,  
*spear* : acc. pl. wäl-sceaftas, 398.

wäl-seax, st. n., *deadly knife, war-  
knife* : instr. sg. wâll-seaxe, 2704.

wäl-stenge, st. m., *battle-spear* : dat.  
sg. on þâm wäl-stenge, 1639.

wäl-stôw, st. f., *battle-field* : dat.  
sg. wäl-stôwe, 2052, 2985.

wästm, st. m., *growth, form, figure* :  
dat. sg. on weres wästmum (*in  
man's form*), 1353

wâter, st. n., *water* : nom. sg., 93,  
1417, 1515, 1632; acc. sg. wâter,  
1365, 1620; deôp wâter (*the deep*),  
509, 1905; ofer wîd wâter (*over  
the high sea*), 2474; dat. sg. äfter  
wâtere (*along the Grendel-sea*),  
1426; under wâtere (*at the bottom  
of the sea*), 1657; instr. wâtere,  
2723; wâtre, 2855; gen. sg. ofer  
wâteres hrycg (*over the surface of  
the sea*), 471; on wâteres æht, 516;  
þurh wâteres wylm (*through the  
sea-wave*), 1694; gen.=instr. wâ-  
teres weorpan (*to sprinkle with  
water*), 2792.

wâter-egesa, st. m., *water-terror*,  
i.e. the *fearful sea* : acc. sg., 1261

wâter-ýð, st. f., *water-wave, bil-  
low* : dat. pl. wâter-ýðum, 2243.

wæd, st. f., (*weeds*), *garment* : in  
comp. here-, hilde-wæd.

ge-wæde, st. n., *clothing*, especially  
*battle-equipments* : acc. pl. ge-  
wedu, 292. — Comp. eorl-gewæde.

wæg, st. m., *wave* : acc. sg. wæg,  
3133.

wæg-bora, w. m., *wave-bearer*,  
*swimmer* (*bearing or propelling*

the waves before him) : nom. sg. *wundorlīc wæg-born* (of a sea-monster), 1441.

**wæg-flota**, w. m., *sea-sailor, ship* : acc. sg. *wæg-flotan*, 1908.

**wæg-holm**, st. m., *the wave-filled sea* : acc. sg. *ofer wæg-holm*, 217.

**wæge**, st. n., *cup, can* : acc. sg. *fæted wæge*, 2254, 2283.—Comp. : *ealo-, līð-wæge*.

**wæg-līðend**, pres. part., *sea-farer* : dat. pl. *wæg-līðendum* (et *līðendum*, MS.), 3160.

**wæg-sweord**, st. n., *heavy sword* : acc. sg., 1490.

**wæn**, st. m., *wain, wagon* : acc. sg. on *wæn*, 3135.

**wæpen**, st. n., *weapon; sword* : nom. sg., 1661; acc. sg. *wæpen*, 686, 1574, 2520, 2688; instr. *wæpne*, 1665, 2966; gen. *wæpnes*, 1468; acc. pl. *wæpen*, 292; dat. pl. *wæpnum*, 250, 331, 2039, 2396.—Comp. : *hilde-, sige-wæpen*.

**wæpned-man**, st. m., *warrior, man* : dat. sg. *wæpned-men*, 1285.

**wær**, st. f., *covenant, treaty* : acc. sg. *wære*, 1101;—*protection, care* : dat. sg. on *freán* (on *hās waldendes*) *wære* (*into God's protection*), 27, 3110.—Comp. : *friðo-wær*.

**wæsma**, w. m., *fierce strength, war-strength* : in comp. *here-wæsma*, 678.

**we**, pers. pron., *we*, 942, 959, 1327, 1653, 1819, 1820, etc.

**web**, st. n., *woven work, tapestry* : nom. pl. *web*, 996.

**webbe**, w. f., *webster, female weaver* : in comp. *freoðu-webbe*.

**weccan, weccēan**, w. v. w. acc., *to wake, rouse; recall* : inf. *wig-bealu weccan* (*to stir up strife*), 2047; nalle *hearpan swēg* (sceal) *wigend weccan* (*the sound of the harp*)

shall not wake up the warriors) 3025; *ongunnon hā ... beel-syra mæst wīgend weccan* (*the warriors then began to start the mightiest of funeral pyres*), 3145; pret. sg. *wehte hine wātre* (*roused him with water*, i.e. Wiglaf recalled Beowulf to consciousness), 2855.

**tō-weccan**, *to stir up, rouse* : pret. pl. *hū hā folc mid him* (*with one another*), *līhðe tō-wehton*, 2949.

**wed**, st. n., (cf. *wed-ding*), *pledge* : dat. sg. *hyldo tō wedde* (*as a pledge of his favor*), 2999.

**weder**, st. n., *weather* : acc. pl. *wuldor-torhtan weder*, 1137; gen. pl. *wedera cealdost*, 546.

**ge-wes**, st. n., *woof, weaving* : acc. pl. *wīg-spēda ge-wiōfu* (*the woof of war-speed*: the battle-woof woven for weal or woe by the Valkyries; cf. *Njals-saga*, 158), 698.

**weg**, st. m., *way* : acc. sg. on *weg* (*away, off*), 264, 764, 845, 1431, 2097; *gyf þu on weg cymest* (*if thou comest off safe*, i.e. from the battle with Grendel's mother), 1383.—Comp. : *feor-, fold-, forð-, wīd-weg*.

**wegan**, st. v. w. acc., *to bear, wear, bring, possess* : subj. pres. *nāh hwā sveord wege* (*I have none that may bear the sword*), 2253; inf. *nalles (sceal) eorl wegan māððum tō ge-myndum* (*no earl shall wear a memorial jewel*), 3016; pret. ind. *he hā frātwe wāg ... ofer ȳða ful* (*bore the jewels over the goblet of the waves*), 1208; *wāl-seaxe ... hāt he on byrnan wāg*, 2705; *heortan surge wāg* (*bore heart's sorrow*); so, 152, 1778, 1932, 2781.

**ät-wegan** = *aufserre, to carry off* : *syððan Hāma ät-wāg tō þære byrhtan hyrig Brosinga mene*

(since *H. bore from the bright city  
the Brossing-collar*), 1199.

**ge-wegan** (O N. *wega*), *to fight*: inf. *be he wið þam wyrme ge-wegan* *sceolde*, 2401.

**wel**, adv.: 1) *well* · *wel bið þam þe* . . . (*well for him that . . .*), 186; *se be wel þenceð* (*he that well thinketh, judgeth*), 289; so, 640, 1046, 1822, 1834, 1952, 2602; *well*, 2163, 2813. — 2) *very, very much*: *Geat ungemetes wel . . . restan lyste* (*the Geat longed surely to rest*), 1793. — 3) *indeed, to be sure*, 2571, 2856.

**wela**, w. m., *wealth, goods, possessions* · in comp. *ær*, *burg*, *hord*, *mæððum-wela*.

**wel-hwylc**, indef. pl. *pon.*, = *quibus, any you please, any (each, all)*: gen. pl. *wel-hwylcra wilna*, 1345; w. partitive gen.: nom. sg. *witena wel-hwylc*, 266; — substantively: acc. neut. *wel-hwylc*, 875.

**welig**, adj., *wealthy, rich*: acc. sg. *wic-stede* *weligne Wægmundinga*, 2608.

**wel-jungen**, pres part., *well-thriven* (*in mind*), *mature, high-minded*: nom. sg. *Hygd* (*wās*) *swiðe geong, wīs, wel-jungen*, 1928.

**wenian**, w. v., *to accustom, attract, honor*: subj. pret. *bät . . . Folc-waldan sunu . . . Hengestes heáp hringum weneðe* (*sh. honor*), 1092.

**be-(bi-)wenian**, *to entertain, care for, attend*: pret. sg. *māg þās honne of-blyncan beðen* *Heaðo-beardna . . . þonne he mid fæmnan on flet gæð, dryht-bearn Dena duguða bi-weneðe* (*may well displease the prince of the H. . . when he with the woman goes into the hall, that a noble scion of the Danes should entertain, bear wine to, the knights*), cf. 494 seqq.; or, *a noble scion of the Danes should attend on her?*), 2036; pret. part. nom. pl. *weeron her tela willum be-weneðe*, 1822.

**wendan**, w. v., *to turn*: pres. sg. III. *him eal worold wendeð on willan* (*all the world turns at his will*), 1740.

**ge-wendan**, w. acc.: 1) *to turn, turn round* · piet. sg. *wicg ge-wende* (*turned his horse*), 315. — 2) *to turn* (intrans), *change*: inf. *wā bið þām þe sceal . . . frōfre ne wēnan, whihe ge-wendan* (*woe to him that shall have no hope, shall not change at all*), 186.

**on-wendan**, *to avert, set aside*.

1) w. acc.: inf. *ne mihte snotor haleð weān on-wendan*, 191 — 2) intrans.: *sibb æfie ne māg wiht on-wendan þam þe wel þenceð* (*in, to, him that is well thinking friend ship can not be set aside*), 2602.

**wer**, st. m., *man, hero*: nom. sg (*Grendel*), 105; acc. sg. *wer* (*Beð-wulf*), 1269, 3174; gen. sg. *on wereis wāstnum* (*in man's form*), 1353; nom. pl. *weras*, 216, 1223, 1234, 1441, 1651; dat. pl. *werum*, 1257; gen. pl. *wera*, 120, 994, 1732, 3001; (*MS. weora*), 2948.

**wered**, st. n., (*as adj. = sweet*), *a sort of beer (probably without hops or such ingredients)*: acc. sg. *scī wered*, 496.

**were-fochta**, f, *defensive fight, fight in self-defence*: dat. pl. *for were-fyhtum* (*fere fyhtum*, *MS.*), 457.

**werhlīðo**, st. f., *curse, outlawry, condemnation*: acc. sg. *þu in helle scealt werhlīðo dreōgan*, 590.

**werian**, *to defend, protect*: w. vb., pres. sg. III. *beaduscrūd . . . bät mīne breōst wereð*, 453; inf. *wit unc wið hron-fixas werian þhton*,

541; pres. part. w. gen. pl. wer-gendra tō lyt (*too few defenders*), 2883; pret. ind. wäl-reaf werede (*guarded the battle-spoil*), 1206; se hwīta helm hafelan werede (*the shining helm protected his head*), 1449; pl. hafelan weredon, 1328; pret. part. nom. pl. ge . . . bynum werede (*ye . . . corselet-clad*), 238, 2530.

**be-werian**, *to protect, defend*: pret. pl. bāt hie . . . leðda land-gewoore lāðum be-weredon scuccum and scynnum (*that they the people's land-work from foes, from monsters and demons, might defend*), 939.

**werig**, adj., *accursed, outlawed*: gen. sg. wergan gästes (Grendel), 133; (*of the devil*), 1748.

**werod**, *weorod*, st. n., *band of men, warrior-troop*: nom. sg. werod, 652; weorod, 290, 2015, 3031; acc. sg. werod, 319; dat. instr. sg. weorode, 1012, 2347; werede, 1216; gen. sg. werodes, 259; gen. pl. wereda, 2187; weoroda, 60.—Comp.: eorl-, flet-*werod*.

**wer-peōd**, st. f., *people, humanity*: dat. sg. ofer wer-peōde, 900.

**wesan**, v., *to be* : pres. sg. I. ic eom, 335, 407; II. ju eart, 352, 506; III. is, 256, 272, 316, 343, 375, 473, etc.; nu is þīnes māgenes blæd ðane hwīle (*the prime [fame?]* of thy powers lasteth now for a while), 1762; ys, 2911, 3000, 3085; pl. I. we synt, 260, 342; II. syndon, 237, 393; III. syndon, 257, 361, 1231; synt, 364; sint, 388; subj. pres. sīc, 435, 683, etc.; sīg, 1832, etc.; sig, 1779, etc.; imper. sg. II. wes, 269 (cf. was-sail, wes hæl), 407, 1171, 1220, 1225, etc.; inf. wesan, 272, 1329,

1860, 2709, etc. The inf. wesan must sometimes be supplied—nealles Hetware hīmige hōstōn (i.e. wesān) tēðe-wīges, 2304; so, 2498, 2660, 618, 1858; pres. part. wesende, 16; dat. sg. wesendum, 1188; pret. sg. I., III. wās, 11, 12, 18, 36, 49, 53, etc.; wās on sunde (*was a-swimming*), 1619; so, 848, 850(?), 970, 981, 1293; progressive, wāssegende (for sede), 3029; II. wāre, 1479, etc.; pl. wāron, 233, 536, 544, etc.; wāran (w. reflex. him), 2476; pret. subj. wāre, 173, 203, 594, 946, etc.; progressive, myndgiend wāre (for myndgiē), 1106.—Contracted neg. forms: nīs = ne + is, 249, 1373, etc.; nās = ne + wās, 134, 1300, 1922, 2193, etc. (cf. uncontracted: ne wās, 890, 1472); næron = ne + wāron, 2658; nære = ne + wāre, 861, 1168. See eniht-wesende. **wēg**. See wāg.

**wēn**, st. f., *expectation, hope*: nom. sg., 735, 1874, 2324; nu is leðdum wēn orlāg-hwīle (gen.) (*now the people have weening of a time of strife*), 2911; acc. sg. hās ic wēn hābbe (as I hope, expect), 383; so, hās be ic [wēn] haſo, 3001; wēn ic talige, 1846; dat. pl. bega on wēnum (*in expectation of both*, i.e. the death and the return of Beowulf), 2896. See ȳr-wena. **wēnan**, w. v., *to ween, expect, hope*: 1) absolutely: pres. sg. I. hās ic wēne (as I hope), 272; swā ic be wēne tō (as I hope thou wilt: Beowulf hopes ȳrðngār will now suffer no more pain), 1397.—2) w. gen. or acc. pres. sg. I. bonne wēne ic tō be wyrsan ge-binges, 525; ic beo heaðu-fyres hātēs wēne, 2523; III. secce ne wēnē tō Gār-

Denum (*weeneth not of contest with the Gar-Danes*), 601; inf. (beorhtrē bōte) wēnan (*to expect, count on, a brilliant [? a lighter penalty] atonement*), 157; pret. pl. bās ne wēndon ar witan Scyldinga, bāt . . . (*the wise men of the Scyldings weened not of this before, that . . .*), 779; bāt hing bās āðelinges eft ne wēndon bāt he . . . sēcean cōmc (*that they looked not for the atheling again that he . . . would come to seek . . .*), 1598 — 3) w. acc. and inf.: pret. sg. wēnde, 934. — 4) w. depend. clause: pres. sg. I. wēne ic bāt . . . , 1185; wēn' ic bāt . . . , 338, 442; pret. sg. wēnde, 2330; pl. wēndon, 938, 1605.

wēpan, st. v., *to weep*: pret. sg. [weōp], 3152(?).

wērig, adj., *weary, exhausted*, w. gen.: nom. sg. sīðes wērig (*weary from the journey, way-weary*), 579; dat. sg. sīðes wērgum, 1795; — w. instr.: acc. pl. wundum wērge (*wound-weary*), 2938. — Comp.: deāð-, fyl-, gūð- wērig.

ge-wērigeān, w. v., *to weary, exhaust*: pret. part ge-wērgad, 2853.

wērig-mōd, adj., *weary-minded (animo defessus)*: nom. sg., 845, 1544.

wēste, adj., *waste, uninhabited*: acc. sg. win-sele wēstne, 2457.

wēsten, st. n., *waste, wilderness*: acc. sg. wēsten, 1266.

wēsten, *s.l.f.*, *waste, wilderness*: dat. sg. on þære wēstenne, 2299.

weal, st. m.: 1) *wall, rampart*: dat. instr. sg. wealle, 786, 892, 3163; gen. sg. wealles, 2308. — 2) *elevated sea-shore*: dat. sg. of wealle, 229; acc. pl. windige weallas, 572, 1225. — 3) *wall of a building*: acc. sg. wið bās recedes weal,

326; dat. sg. be wealle, 1574; hence, the inner and outer rock-walls of the dragon's lair (cf. Heyne's essay: Ilalle Heorot, p. 59): dat. sg., 2308, 2527, 2717, 2760, 3061, 3104; gen. sg. wealles, 2324. — Comp.: bord-, eorð-, sē-, scyld-weal.

ge-weale, st. n., *rolling*: acc. sg. ofer ȳða ge-wealc, 464.

ge-weald, st. n., *power, might*: acc. sg. on feónda ge-weald (*into the power of his foes*), 809, 904; so, 1685; geweald āgan, hābban, ā-beóðan (w. gen. of object = to present) = *to have power over*, 79, 655, 765, 951, 1088, 1611, 1728. See on -weald.

wealdan, st. v., *to wield, govern, rule over, prevail*: 1) absolutely or with depend. clause: inf. gif he wealdan mōt (*if he may prevail*), 442; þær he . . . wealdan mōste swā him Wyrd ne ge-scrāf (*if [where?] he was to prevail, as Weird had not destined for him*), 2575; pres. part. waldend (*God*), 1694; dat. wealdende, 2330; gen. waldendes, 2293, 2858, 3110. — 2) with instr. or dat.: inf. þām wæpnum wealdan (*to wield, prevail with, the weapons*), 2039; Geátum wealdan (*to rule the Gedatas*), 2391; bēah-hordum wealdan (*to rule over, control, the treasure of rings*), 2828; wäl-stōwe wealdan (*to hold the field of battle*), 2985; pret. sg. weald, 465, 1058, 2380, 2596; hēden wordum weald wine Scyldinga (*while the friend of the S. ruled the G.*), 30; pl. wealdon, 2052. — 3) with gen.: pres. sg. I. hēden ic wealde wīdan rīces, 1860; pres. part. wuldrēs wealdend (waldend), 17, 183, 1753;

**ylda** waldend, 1662; waldend fira, 2742; sigora waldend, 2876 (designations of God); pret. sg. weold, 703, 1771.

**ge-wealdan**, *to wield, have power over, arrange*: 1) w. acc.: pret. sg. hālig god ge-weold wīg-sigor, 1555. — 2) w. dat.: pret. cyning ge-weold his ge-witte (*the king possessed his senses*), 2704. — 3) w. gen. · inf. he ne mihte nō ... wæpna ge-wealdan, 1510.

**ge-wealden**, pret. part., *subject, subjected*. acc. pl. gedēd him swā gewealdene worolde dælas, 1733.

**weallan**, st. v.: 1) *to toss, be agitated* (of the sea): pres. part. nom. pl. wadu weallende (weallendu), 546, 581; nom. sg. brim weallende, 848; pret. ind. weōl, 515, 850, 1132; weōll, 2139. — 2) *figuratively (of emotions), to be agitated*: pres. pl. III. syððan Ingelde weallā wāl-nfðas (*deadly hate thus agitates Ingeld*), 2066; pres. part. weallende, 2465; pret. sg. hreðer inne weōll (*his heart was moved within him*), 2114; hreðer wðome weōll (*his breast [the dragon's] swelled from breathing, snorting*), 2594; breōst innan weōll þeōstrum ge-boncum, 2332; so, weōll, 2600, 2715, 2883.

**weall-clif**, st. n., *sea-cliff*: acc. sg. ofer weall-clif, 3133.

**weallian**, w. v., *to wander, rove about*: pres. part. in comp. heoro-weallende, 2782.

**weard**, st. m., *warden, guardian; owner*: nom. sg. weard Scyldinga (*the Scyldings' warden of the march*), 229; weard, 286, 2240; se weard, sāwele hyrde, 1742; the king is called beāh-horda weard, 922; rīces weard, 1391; folces

weard, 2514; the *dragon* is called weard, 3061; weard un-hiōte, 2414; beoiges weard, 2581; acc. sg. weard, 669, (*dragon*), 2842; becges weard (*dragon*), 2525, 3067 — Comp.: bāl-, ēðel-, gold-, heāfod-, hord-, hȳð-, land-, rēn-, sele-, yrfe-weard.

**weard**, st. m., *possession* (Dietrich in IIaupt XI., 415): in comp. eorð-weard, 2335.

**weard**, st. f., *watch, ward*: acc. sg. wearde heaðan, 319; wearde heōld, 305. — Comp. ag-weard.

**weard**, adj., *-ward*: in comp. and-, inman-, ȳt-weard, 1288, etc.

**weardian**, w. v. w. acc. . . 1) *to watch, guard, keep*: inf. he his folme forlēt tō līf-wrāðe, lāst weardian (*Grendel left his hand behind as a life-saver, to guard his track* [Kemble]), 972; pret. sg. him sið swīðre swāðe weardade hand on Hiorde (*his right hand kept guard for him in II.*, i.e. showed that he had been there), 2099; sg. for pl. hýrde ic hāt hām frātwum feōwer mearas lungre gelfice lāst weardode (*I heard that four horses, quite alike, followed in the traces of the armor*), 2165. — 2) *to hold, possess, inhabit*: pret. sg. fīfel-cynnes eard . . . weardode (*dwelt in the abode of the sea-fiends*), 105; reced weardode un-rīm eorla (*an immense number of earls held the hall*), 1238; pl. þær we gesunde sāl weardodon, 2076.

**wearh**, st. m., *the accursed one; wolf*: in comp. heoro-wearh, 1268. **wearn**, st. f.: 1) *resistance, refusal*, 366. — 2) *warning?, resistance?* See **un-wearnum**, 742.

**weaxan**, st. v., *to wax, grow*: pres. sg. III. ȳð hāt him on innan ofer-

hygda d. el weaxeð (*till within him pride waxeth*), 1742; inf. weaxan, 3116; pret. sg. weðx, 8.

ge-weaxan, *to grow up* pret. sg. ðð þat seð geogoð ge-weðx, 66

ge-weaxan to, *to grow to or for something* pret. sg. ne ge-weðx he him tō willan (*grew not for their benefit*), 1712.

weá, w. m., *woe, evil, misfortune*: nom. sg., 937; acc. sg. weán, 191, 423, 1207, 1992, 2293, 2938; gen. pl. weána, 148, 934, 1151, 1397.

weá-laf, st. f., *wretched remnant* acc. pl. þá weá-lafe (*the wretched remnant*, i.e. Finn's almost annihilated band), 1085, 1099.

weá-spel, st. n., *woe-spell, evil tidings*: dat. sg. weá-spelle, 1316.

ge-weoldum. See *ge-wild*.

weorc, st. n.: 1) *work, labor, deed*: acc. sg., 74, (*war-deed*), 1657; instr. sg. weorce, 1570; dat. pl. weorcum, 2097, wordum ne (and) worcum, 1101, 1834; gen. pl. worda and worca, 289.—2) *work, trouble, suffering*: acc. sg. þas gewinnes weorc (*misery on account of this strife*), 1722; dat. pl. adv. weorcuna (*with labor*), 1639.—Comp.: bædo, ellen-heaðo-niht-weorc.

ge-weorc, st. n.: 1) *work, deed, labor*: nom. acc. sg., 455, 1563, 1682, 2718, 2775; gen. sg. ge-weorces, 2712. Comp.: ter, fyrin, gūð, hond-, nifð-ge-weorc.—2) *fortification, rampart*: in comp. land-geweorc, 939.

weorce, adj., *painful, bitter*: nom. sg., 1419.

weorð, st. n., *precious object, valuable*: dat. sg. weorðe, 2497.

weorð, adj., *dear, precious*: nom. sg. weorð Denum. Æðeling (*the*

*atheling dear to the Danes*, Beð-wulf), 1815; compar. nom. sg. þat he syððan was . . . mæðme þy weorðra (*more honored from the jewel*), 1903; cf. wyrðe.

weorðan, st. v.: 1) *to become*: pres. sg. III. beholen weorðeð (*is concealed*), 414; underne weorðeð (*becomes known*), 2914; so, pl. III. weorðan, 2067; wurðan, 282; inf. weorðan, 3179; wurðan, 808; pret. sg. I., III. wearð, 6, 77, 149, 409, 555, 754, 768, 819, 824, etc.; pl. wurdon, 228; subj. pret. wurde, 2732.—2) inf. tō fíðre weorðan (*to become a help*), 1708; pret. sg. wearð he Headulafé tō hand-hanan, 460; so, wearð, 906, 1262; ne wearð Herenwð swā (i.e. tō frōfre) easorūn Ecgwelan, 1710, pl. wurdon, 2204; subj. pret. sg. II. wurde, 588.—3) pret. sg. þat he on fylle wearð (*that he came to a fall*), 1545.—4) *to happen, befall*: inf. unc sceal weorðan . . . swā unc Wyrd ge-teóð (*it shall befall us two as Fate decrees*), 2527; þurh hwāt his worulde gedál weorðan sceolde, 3069; pret. sg. þā her sôna wearð ed-hwyrft corlum (*there was soon a renewal to the earls*, i.e. of the former perils), 1281.

ge-weorðan: 1) *to become*: pret. sg. ge-wearð, 3062; pret. part. cearu wās geniwid ge-worden (*care was renewed*), 1305; swā ðs ge-worden is, 3079.—2) *to finish; complete*? inf. þat þu . . . lēte Sôð-Dene sylfe ge-weorðan gūðe wið Grendel (*that thou wouldest let the S. D. put an end to their war with Grendel*), 1997.—3) impersonally with acc., *to agree, decide*: pret. sg. þā þas monige ge-wearð þat . . . (*since many agreed that . . .*),

1599; pret. part. hafað þūs ge-worden wine Scyldinga, rīces hyrde, and þāt red talað þāt he... (therefore hath it so appeared (?) advisable to the friend of the S., the guardian of the realm, and he counts it a gain that . . .), 2027.

**weorð-ful**, adj., glorious, full of worth: nom. sg. weorð-sullost, 3100.

**weorðian**, w. v., to honor, adorn: pret. sg. þær ic . . . þīne lēðde weorðode weorcum (there honored I thy people by my deeds), 2097; subj. pret. (þāt he) āt feoh-gyftum . . . Dene weorðode (that he would honor the Danes at, by, treasure-giving), 1091.

**ge-weorðian**, ge-wurðian, to deck, ornament: pret. part. hire syððan wās āfter beāh-hege breōst ge-weorðad, 2177; wæpnum ge-weorðad, 250; since ge-weorðad, 1451; so, ge-wurðad, 331, 1039, 1646; wīfe ge-weorðad (known, honored, afar), 1960.

**weorð-līce**, adv., worthily, nobly: superl. weorð-līcost, 3163.

**weorð-mynd**, st. f. n., dignity, honor, glory: nom. sg. 65; acc. sg. ge-seah þā eald sveord . . ., wīgenna weorðmynd (saw an ancient sword there, the glory of warriors), 1560; dat. instr. pl. weorð-myndum, 8; tō worð-myndum, 1187; gen. pl. weorð-mynda dæl, 1753.

**weorðung**, st. f., ornament: in comp. breōst-, hām-, heorð-, hring-, wīg-weorðung

**weorod**. See werod.

**weorpan**, st. v.: 1) to throw, cast away, w. acc.: pret. sg. wearp þā wunden-mæl wrāttum gebunden ytre oreitta, þāt hit on eorðan lāg (the wrathful warrior threw the

ornamented sword, that it lay on the earth), 1532. — 2) to throw around or about, w. instr.: pret. sg. beorges weard . . . wearp wāl-syfē (threw death-fire around), 2583 — 3) to throw upon: inf. he hine est ongan wāteres (instr. gen.) wearpan (began to cast water upon him again), 2792.

**for-weorpan**, w. acc., to cast away, squander: subj. pret. þāl he ge-nunga gūð-gewādu wrāðe for-wurpe (that he squandered uselessly the battle-weeds, i.e. gave them to the unworthy), 2873.

**ofer-weorpan**, to stumble: pret. sg. ofer-wearp þā . . . wīgenna strengest, 1544.

**weotian**, w. v., to provide with, adjust(?): pret. part. acc. pl. wālbende weotode, 1937.

**be-weotian**, be-witian, w. v. w. acc., to regard, observe, care for: pres. pl. III. be-witiað, 1136; pret. sg. begn . . . se be . . . ealle be-weotode begnes bearfe (who would attend to all the needs of a thane), 1797; draca se be . . . hord be-weotode (the drake that guarded a treasure), 2213; — to carry out, undertake: pres. pl. III. þā . . . oft be-witigað sorh-fulne stōð on segl-rāde, 1429.

**wicg**, st. n., steed, riding-horse: nom. sg., 1401; acc. sg. wicg, 315; dat. instr. sg. wicge, 234; on wicge, 286; acc. pl. wicg, 2175; gen. pl. wicga, 1046.

**ge-widor**, st. n., storm, tempest: acc. pl. lāð ge-widru (loathly weather), 1376.

**wīð**, prep. w. dat. and acc., with fundamental meanings of division and opposition: 1) w. dat., against, with(in hostile sense), from: þā wīð

gode wunnon, 113, *ána (wan) wið eallum*, 145; *ymb feorh sacan, lāð wið láðum*, 440; so, 426, 439, 550, 2372, 2521, 2522, 2561, 2840, 3005; *þat him holt-wudu . . . helpan ne meahte, lind wið lige*, 2342; *hwat . . . sēlest wære wið fur-gryrum tō ge-fremmanne*, 174; *þat him gāst-bona gebce gefremde wið heóð-breáum*, 178; *wið rihte wan (strove against right)*, 144; *hāsde . . . sele Hrōðgāres ge-nered wið nīðe (had saved H.'s hall from strife)*, 828; *(him dyrne langað . . .) beorn wið blōðe (the hero longeth secretly contrary to his blood, i.e. H. feels a secret longing for the non-related Beowulf)*, 1881; *sundur ge-delan lif wið lice (to sunder soul from body)*, 2424; *streámas wundon sund wið sande (the currents rolled the sea against the sand)*, 213; *lig-ȝūm forborn bord wið ronde (rond, MS.) (with waves of flame burnt the shield against, as far as, the rim)*, 2674; *holm storme weōl, won wið winde (the sea surged, wrestled with the wind)*, 1133; so, *hiora in ánum weōll sefa wið sorgum (in one of them surged the soul with sorrow [against ?, Heyne])*, 2601; *þat hire wið healse heard grāpode (that the sharp sword bit against her neck)*, 1567.—2) w. acc.: a) *against, towards*: *wan wið Hrōðgār (fought against H.)*, 152; *wið feónda ge-hwone*, 294; *wið wrāð werod*, 319; so, 540, 1998, 2535; *hine hālig god ūs on-sende wið Grendles gryre*, 384; *þat 10 wið hōne gūð-flogan gyp ofer-sitte (that I refrain from boastful speech against the battle-fier)*, 2529; *ne woldi wið manna ge-hwone . . . feorh-*

*bealo feorran (would not cease his life-plotting against any of the men; or, withdraw life-bale from, etc.? or, peace would not have with any man . . ., mortal bale withdraw?, Kemble)*, 155; *ic þā leðde wāt ge wið feónd ge wið freónd fāste geworhte (towards foe and friend)*, 1865; *heóld heáh-lufan wið hāleða brego (cherished high love towards the prince of heroes)*, 1955; *wið ord and wið ecge ingang forstōd (prevented entrance to spear-point and sword-edge)*, 1550. b) *against, on, upon, in*: *setton side scyldas . . . wið þās recedes weal (against the wall of the hall)*, 326; *wið eorðan fādm (eardodon) (in the bosom of the earth)*, 3050; *wið earm ge-sāt (sat on, against, his arm)*, 750; so, *stīð-mōd ge-stōd wið stéapne rond*, 2567; [ *wið duri healle eode] (went to the door of the hall)*, 389; *wið 1refna-wudu (over against, near, H.)*, 2926; *wið his sylfes sunu setl ge-trehte (showed me to a seat with, near, beside, his own son)*, 2014. c) *towards, with* (of contracting parties): *þat hie healfe ge-weald wið Eotena bearn ágan mōston (that they power over half the hall with the Eotens' sons were to possess)*, 1089; *ben-den he wið wulf wāl reáfode (whilst with the wolf he was robbing the slain)*, 3028.—3) *Alternately with dat. and acc., against*: *nu wið Grendel sceal, wið þām aglæcan, ána gehegan þing wið þyrsse*, 424-426; — *with, beside: ge-sāt þā wið sylfne . . ., mæg wið mege*, 1978-79.  
*wiðer-gyld*, st. n., *compensation*. nom. sg., 2052, [proper name?].

**wiðer-rähtes**, adv., *opposite, in front of*, 3040.

**wiðre**, st. n., *resistance*: gen. sg. wiðies ne tūwode, 2954.

**wig-woerdung**, st. f., *idol-worship, idolatry, sacrifice to idols*: acc. pl. -woerdunga, 176.

**wiht**, st. f.: 1) *wight, creature, demon*: nom. sg. wiht unheclo (*the demon of destruction, Grendel*), 120; acc. sg. syllscrā wiht (*the dragon*), 3039. — 2) *thing, something, aught*: nom. sg. w. negative, ne hine wiht dweleð (*nor does aught check him*), 1736, hum wiht ne spēow (*it helped him naught*), 2855; acc. sg. ne him þis wyrmes wig for wiht dyde (*nor did he count the worm's warring for aught*), 2349; ne meahte ic ... wiht gewyrcan (*I could not do aught ...*), 1661; — w. partitive gen.: nō ... wiht swylcra searoniða, 581; — the acc. sg. = adv. like Germ. *nicht*: ne hie hūru wine-drihten wiht ne lōgon (*did not blame their friendly lord aught*), 863; so, ne wiht = *naught, in no wise*, 1084, 2602, 2858; nō wiht, 541; instr. sg. wihte (*in aught, in any way*), 1992; ne ... wihte (*by no means*), 186, 2278, 2688; wihte ne, 1515, 1996, 2465, 2924. — Comp.: ȳ-wiht (*aht = aught*), ȳl-wiht, ȳ-wiht.

**wil-cuma**, w. m., *one welcome (qui gratus advenit)*: nom. pl. wil-cuman Denigea leðdum (*welcome to the people of the Danes*), 388; so, him (*the lord of the Danes*) wil-cuman, 394; wil-cuman Wedera leðdum (*welcome to the Gedtas*), 1895.

**ge-wild**, st. f., *free-will?* dat. pl. nealles mid ge-woeldum (*sponte, voluntarily*, Bugge), 2223.

**wil-deór** (for *wild-deór*), st. n., *wila burst*: acc. pl. wil-deór, 1431.

**wil-gesfð**, st. m., *chosen or willing companion*: nom. pl. -ge-sfðas, 23.

**wil-geofa**, w. m., *ready giver (= voti largitor: princely designation), joy-giver?*: nom. sg. wil-geofa Wedra leðda, 2901.

**willā**, w. m.: 1) *will, wish, desire, sake*: nom. sg. 627, 825; acc. sg. willan, 636, 1740, 2308, 2410; instr. sg. ānes willan (*for the sake of one*), 3078; so, 2590; dat. sg. tō willan, 1187, 1712; instr. pl. willum (*according to wish*), 1822; sylfes wyllum, 2224, 2640; gen. pl. wilna, 1345. — 2) *desirable thing, valuable*: gen. pl. wilna, 661, 951.

**willan**, aux. v., *will*: in pres. also *shall* (when the future action is depend. on one's free will): pres. sg. I. wille ic ȳ-seccan (*I will set forth, tell out*), 344; so, 351, 427; ic tō sæ willie (*I will to sea*), 318; wylle, 948, 2149, 2513; sg. II. þu wylt, 1853; sg. III. he wile, 346, 446, 1050, 1182, 1833; wyle, 2865; wille, 442, 1004, 1185, 1395; ær he in wille (*ere he will in*, i.e. go or flee into the fearful sea), 1372; wylle, 2767; pl. I. we ... wylle, 1819; pret. sg. I., III. wolde, 68, 154, 200, 646, 665, 739, 756, 797, 881, etc.; nō ic fram hum wolde (i.e. fleðtan), 543; so, swā he hira mā wolde (i.e. ȳ-cwellan), 1056; pret. pl. woldon, 482, 2637, 3173; subj. pret., 2730. — Forms contracted w. negative: pres. sg. I. nelle (= ne + wille, *I will not, nolo*), 630, 2525(?); pret. sg. III. nolde (= ne + wolde), 792, 804, 813, 1524; w. omitted inf. þā metod nolde, 707, 968; pret. subj. nōde, 2519.

**wilnian**, w. v., *to long for, beseech*: inf. wel bið þām þe mōt . . . tō fāder fāðumum freoðo wilnian (*well for him that may beseech protection in the Father's arms*), 188.

**wil-sfō**, st. n., *chosen journey*: acc. sg. wil-sfō, 216.

**ge-win**, st. n.: 1) *strife, struggle, enmity, conflict*: acc. sg., 878; þā hie ge-win drugon (*endured strife*), 799; under ȳða ge-win (*under the tumult of the waves*), 1470; gen. sg. þās ge-winnes weorc (*misery for this strife*), 1722 — 2) *suffering, oppression*: nom. sg., 133, 191; acc. sg. eald ge-win, 1782. — Comp.: fyrn, ȳð-ge-win.

**win-arn**, st. n., *hall of hospitality, hall, wine-hall*: gen. sg. win-ārnas, 655.

**wind**, st. m., *wind, storm*: nom. sg., 547, 1375, 1908; dat. instr. sg. winde, 217; wið winde, 1133.

**windan**, st. v.: 1) *intrans., to wind, whirl*: pret. sg. wand tō wolcnum wäl-fýra maest, 1120. — 2) w. acc., *to twist, wind, curl*: pret. pl. streámas wunden sund wið sande, 212; pret. part. wunden gold (*twisted, spirally-twined, gold*), 1194, 3135; instr. pl. wundnum (wundum, MS.) golde, 1383.

**ät-windan**, *to wrest one's self from, escape*: pret. sg. se þām feónde ätwand, 143.

**be-windan**, *to wind with or round, clasp, surround, envelop* (involvere): pret. sg. þe hit (the sword) mundum he-wand, 1462; pret. part. wîrum be-wunden (*wound with wires*) 1032; feorh . . . flesce be-wunden (*flesh-enclosed*), 2425; gár . . . mundum be-wunden (*a spear grasped with the hands*), 3023; ið-manna gold galdr be-

wunden (*spell-encircled gold*), 3053; (ástāh . . .) lēg wōpē be-wunden (*uprose the flame mingled with a lament*), 3147.

**ge-windan**, *to writhe, get loose, escape*: inf. wiðre ge-windan (*to flee further*), 764; pret. sg. on fleáum ge-wand, 1002.

**on-windan**, *to unwind, loosen*: pres. sg. (bonne fāder) on-windeð wäl-rápas, 1611.

**win-dág**, st. m., *day of struggle or suffering*: dat. pl. on þyssum windagum (*in these days of sorrow, i.e. of earthly existence*), 1063.

**wind-bland** (*blond*), st. n., *wind-roar*: nom. sg., 3147.

**wind-gereste**, f., *resting-place of the winds*: acc. sg., 2457.

**windig**, adj., *windy*: acc. pl. windige (weallas, nassas), 572, 1359; windige weallas (wind geard weallas, MS.), 1225.

**wine**, st. m., *friend, protector, especially the beloved ruler*: nom. sg. wine Scyldinga, leóf land-fruma (Scyld), 30; wine Scyldinga (Irð Ngár), 148, 1184. As vocative: män wine, 2048; wine män, Beowulf (Hunferð), 457, 530, 1705; acc. sg. holdne wine (Irð Ngár), 376; wine Deniga, Scyldinga, 350, 2027; dat. sg. wine Scyldinga, 170; gen. sg. wines (Beowulf), 3097; acc. pl. wine, 21; dat. pl. Denum eallum, winum Scyldinga, 1419; gen. pl. winigea leásum, 1665; winia bealdor, 2568. — Comp.: fíeá, freð-, gold-, gūð-, mag-wine.

**wine-dryhten**, st. m., (dominus amicus), *friendly lord, lord and friend*: acc. sg. wine-drihten, 863, 1605; wine-dryhten, 2723, 3177; dat. sg. wine-drihtne, 360.

wine-geðmor, adj., *friend-mourning*: nom. sg., 2240.  
 wine-leás, adj., *friendless*: dat. sg.  
 wine-leásum, 2514.  
 wine-mæg, st. m., *dear kinsman*:  
 nom. pl. wine-mágas, 65.  
 ge-winna, w. m., *striver, strugger, foe*: comp. eald-, ealdor-gewinna.  
 winnan, st. v., *to struggle, fight*:  
 pret. sg. III. wan ána wið eallum, 144; Grendel wan . . . wið Hrðð-gár, 151; holm . . . won wið windé (*the sea fought with the wind*: cf. wan wind endi water, Heliand, 2244), 1133; II. eart þu se Beð-wulf, se be wið Brecan wunne, 506; pl. wið gode wunnon, 113; þær þá gramaṇ wunnon (*where the foes fought*), 778.  
 win-reced, st. n., *wine-hall, guest-hall, house for entertaining guests*: acc. sg., 715, 994.  
 wfn-sele, st. m., *the same, wine-hall*: nom. sg., 772; dat. sg. wfn-sele, 696 (cf. Heliand Glossary, 369 [364]).  
 winter, st. m. n.: 1) *winter*: nom. sg., 1133, 1137; acc. sg. winter, 1129; gen. sg. wintres, 516. — 2) *year* (*counted by winters*): acc. pl fiftig wintru (neut.), 2210; instr. pl wintrum, 1725, 2115, 2278; gen. pl. wintra, 147, 264, 1928, 2279, 2734, 3051.  
 wintre, adj., *so many winters (old)*: in comp. syfan-wintre.  
 ge-wislice, adv., *certainly, undoubtedly*: superl. gewislicost, 1351.  
 wist, st. f., *fundamental meaning = existentia, hence*: 1) *good condition, happiness, abundance*: dat. sg. wunað he on wiste, 1736. — 2) *food, subsistence, booty*: dat. sg. þá wás after wiste wðp up á-hafen (*a cry was then uplifted after the*

*meal*, i.e. Grendel's meal of thirty men), 128.  
 wist-fyllo, st. f., *fulness or fill of food, rich meat*: gen. sg. wist-fylle, 735.  
 wit, st. n., (wit), *understanding*: nom. sg., 590. — Comp.: fyr-, in-wit.  
 ge-wit, st. n.: 1) *consciousness*: dat. sg. ge-weold his ge-witte, 2704. — 2) *heart, breast*: dat. sg. fyr unswiñor weóll (*the fire surged less strongly from the dragon's breast*), 2883.  
 wit, pers. pron. dual of we, *we two*, 535, 537, 539, 540, 544, 1187, etc. See unc, uncer.  
 wita, weota, w. m., *counsellor, royal adviser*; pl. *the king's council of nobles*: nom. pl. witan, 779; gen. pl. witena, 157, 206, 937 weotena, 1099. — Comp.: fyrn-, rún-wita.  
 witan, pret.-pres. v., *to wot, know*.  
 1) w. depend. clause: pres. sg. I., III. wát, 1332, 2657; ic on Higelace wát þát he . . . (*I know as to II., that he . . .*), 1831; so, god wát on mec þát . . . (*God knows of me, that . . .*), 2651; sg. II. bu wást, 272; weak pret. sg. I., III. wiste, 822; wisse, 2340, 2726; pl. wiston, 799, 1605; subj. pres. I. gif ic wiste, 2520. — 2) w. acc. and inf.: pres. sg. I. ic wát, 1864. — 3) w. object, predicative part. or adj.: pret. sg. III. tó þás he win-reced . . . gearwost wisse, fäatum fähne, 716; so, 1310; wiste þám ahlaecan hilde ge-hinged, 647. — 4) w. acc., *to know*: inf. witan, 252, 288; pret. sg. wisse, 169; wiste his singra ge-weald on grames gråpum, 765; pl. II. wisson, 246; wiston, 181.

**nāt** = ne + wāt, *I know not* : 1) elliptically with *hwilc*, indef. pronoun = *some or other* : sceānā ic nāt *hwilc*. — 2) w. gen. and depend. clause: nāt he þāra gōda, bāt he me on-geán sleá, 682.

**ge-witan**, *to know, perceive* : inf. bās he hie gewis-līcōst ge-witan meahton, 1351.

**be-wiltian**. See **be-weetian**.

**witig**, adj., *wise, sagacious* : nom. sg. witig god, 686, 1057; witig dřihten (God), 1555; wittig dřihten, 1842.

**ge-wittig**, adj., *conscious* : nom. sg. 3095.

**ge-witinan**, w. v., *to chastise, punish* : wommum gewitnad (*punished with plagues*), 3074.

**wic**, st. n., *dwelling, house* : acc. sg. wīc, 822, 2590; — often in pl. because houses of nobles were complex : dat. wīcum, 1305, 1613, 3084; gen. wīca, 125, 1126.

**ge-wīcan**, st. v., *to soften, give way, yield* (*here chiefly of swords*) : pret. sg. ge-wīc, 2578, 2630.

**wīc-stede**, st. m., *dwelling-place* : nom. sg. 2463; acc. sg. wīc-stede, 2608.

**wid**, adj., *wide, extended* : 1) space : acc. sg. neut. ofer wīd wāter, 2474; gen. sg. wīdan rīces, 1860; acc. pl. wīde sfōas, warðas, 878, 1966. — 2) temporal : acc. sg. wīdan feorh (acc. of time), 2015; dat. sg. tō wīdan feore, 934.

**wide**, adv., *widely, afar*, 18, 74, 79, 266, 1404, 1589, 1960, etc.; *wide cūð* (*widely, universally, known*), 2136, 2924; so, underne wide, 2914; wide geond eorðan (*over the whole earth, widely*), 3100; — modifier of superl. : wrecena wide mærost (*the most famous of wan-*

*derers, exiles*), 899. — *Compar.* wīdre, 764.

**wīd-cūð**, adj., *widely known, very celebrated* : nom. sg. neut., 1257; acc. sg. m. wīd-cūðne man (Beōwulf), 1490; wīd-cūðne weán, 1992; wīd-cūðnes (Hrōðgār), 1043.

**wīde-ferhō**, st. m. n., *(long life)*, *great length of time* acc. sg. as acc. of time : wīde-ferhō (drown to distant times, *always*), 703, 938; ealne wīle-ferhō, 1223.

**wīd-floga**, w. m., *wide-flier* (*of the dragon*) : nom. sg., 2831; acc. sg. wīd-flogan, 2347.

**wīd-scofen**, pict. part., *wide-spread?* *causing fear far and wide?* 937.

**wīd-weg**, st. m., *wide way, long journey* : acc. pl. wīd-wegas, 841, 1705.

**wīf**, st. n., *woman, lady, wife* : nom. sg. freō-līc wīf (Queen Wealhþēow), 616; wīf un-hȳre (Grendel's mother), 2121; acc. sg. dřihtice wīf (Finn's wife), 1159; instr. sg. mid hȳ wīfe (Hrōðgār's daughter, Freáwaru), 2029; dat. sg. þām wīfe (Wealhþēow), 640; gen. sg. wīfes (as opposed to *man*), 1285; gen. pl. wera and wīfa, 994. — *Comp.* : aglæc-, mere-wīf.

**wīf-lufe**, w. f., *wife-love, love for a wife, woman's love* : nom. pl. wīf-lufan, 2066.

**wīg**, st. m.: 1) *war, battle* : nom. sg., 23, 1081, 2317, 2873; acc. sg., 686, 1084, 1248; dat. sg. wīge, 1338, 2630; as instr., 1085; (*wigge, MS.*), 1657, 1771; gen. sg. wīges, 65, 887, 1269. — 2) *valor, warlike prowess* : nom. sg. wās his mōd-sefa manegum ge-cyðed, wīg and wīslādm, 350; wīg, 1043; wīg ... eafoð and ellen, 2349; gen. sg. wīges, 2324. — *Comp.* fēðe-wīg.

**wiga**, w. m., *warrior, fighter* : nom. sg., 630; dat. pl. *wigum*, 2396; gen. pl. *wigena*, 1544, 1560, 3116. — Comp.: *āsc-, býrn-, gár-, gúð-, lind-, rand-, scyld-wiga*.

**wigan**, st. v., *to fight* : pres. sg. III. *wigeð*, 600; inf., 2510.

**wigend**, pres. part., *fighter, warrior* : nom. sg., 3100; nom. pl. *wigend*, 1126, 1815, 3145; acc. pl. *wigend*, 3025; gen. pl. *wigendra*, 429, 900, 1973, 2338. — Comp. *gár-wigend*.

**wig-bealu**, st. n., *war-bale, evil contest* : acc. sg., 2047.

**wig-bill**, st. n., *war-bill, battle-sword* : nom. sg., 1608.

**wig-bord**, st. n., *war-board or shield* : acc. sg., 2340.

**wig-cräft**, st. m., *war-power* : acc. sg., 2954.

**wig-cräftig**, adj., *vigorous in fight, strong in war* : acc. sg. *wig-cräftigne* (of the sword Hrunting), 1812.

**wig-freca**, w. m., *war-wolf, war-hero* : acc. sg. *wig-freca*, 2497; nom. pl. *wig-freca*, 1213.

**wig-fruma**, w. m., *war-chief or king* : nom. sg., 665; acc. sg. *wig-fruman*, 2262.

**wig-geatwe**, st. f. pl., *war-ornaments, war-gear* : dat. pl. on *wig-geatwum* (-getawum, MS.), 368.

**wig-ge-worðad**, pret. part., *war-honored, distinguished in war*, 1784? See Note.

**wig gryre**, st. m., *war-horror or terror* : nom. sg., 1285.

**wig-hete**, st. m., *war-hate, hostility* : nom. sg., 2121.

**wig-heafola**, w. m., *war head-piece, helmet* : acc. sg. *wig-heafolan*, 2662. — Leo.

**wig-heáp**; st. m., *war-band* : nom. sg., 447.

**wig-hryre**, st. m., *war-ruin, slaughter, carnage* : acc. sg., 1620.

**wig-sigur**, st. m., *war-victory* : acc. sg., 1555.

**wig sped**, st. f.?, *war-speed, success in war* : gen. pl. *wig-spéda*, 698.

**win**, st. n., *wine* : acc. sg., 1163, 1234; instr. wine, 1468.

**wir**, st. n., *wire, spiral ornament of wire* : instr. pl. *wirum*, 1032; gen. pl. *wira*, 2414.

**wis**, adj., *wise, experienced, discreet* nom. sg. m. *wis* (*in his mind, conscious*), 3095; f. *wis*, 1928; in w. form, *se wis*, 1401, 1699, 2330; acc. sg. *bone wisan*, 1319; gen. pl. *wisra*, 1414; w. gen. nom. sg. *wis* *wordewida* (*wise of speech*), 1846

**wisa**, w. m., *guide, leader* : nom. sg. *werodes wtsa*, 259. — Comp.: *brim-, here-, hilde-wisa*.

**wiscte**. See **wýscan**.

**wis-dóm**, st. m., *wisdom, experience* : nom. sg., 350; instr. sg. *wis dóme*, 1960.

**wise**, w. f., *fashion, wise, custom* : acc. sg. (insti.) *eaarde wisan* (*after ancient custom*), 1866.

**wis-fást**, adj., *wise, sagacious (sagientia firmus)* : nom. sg. f., 627.

**wis-hyegende**, pres. part., *wise-thinking, wise*, 2717.

**wisian**, w. v., *to guide or lead to, direct, point out* : 1) w. acc. : int. *heán wong wisian*, 2410; pret. sg. *secg wisade land-gemyrcu*, 208. — 2) w. dat. : pres. sg. I. *ic ców wisige* (*I shall guide you*), 292, 3104; pret. sg. *se þem heafðorincum hidre wisade*, 370; *sôna him sele-hegn . . . forwîsade* (*the hall-thane led him thither forthwith, i.e. to his couch*), 1796; stig

wisode gumum ät-gädere, 320; so, 1664.—3) w. prep.??: pret. sg. þā secg wisode under Hœrötæ hrōf (*when the warrior showed them the way under Hœrötæ's roof, [but under Hœrötæ's hrōf depends rather on snyredon ätsomne]*), 402.

**witan**, st. v., *properly to look at; to look at with censure, to blame, reproach, accuse*, w. dat. of pers. and acc. of thing: inf. for-ham me witan ne bearf waldend hra mor-ðor-bealo māga, 2742.  
**ät-witan**, *to blame, censure* (cf. 'twit), w. acc. of thing: pret. pl. ät-witon weána dæl, 1151.

**ge-witan**, *properly spectare alio quo; to go* (most general verb of motion): 1) with inf. after verbs of motion: pret. sg. hanon eft ge-wāt... tō hām fāran, 123; so, 2570; pl. hanon eft gewiton... mearam rīdan, 854. Sometimes with reflex. dat.: pres. sg. him þā Scyld ge-wāt... fēran on freán wāre, 26; gewāt him... rīdan, 234; so, 1664; pl. ge-witon, 301.—2) associated with general infinitives of motion and aim: imper. pl. ge-wītað forð beran wæpēn and gewadlu, 291; pret. sg. ge-wāt þā neðsian heán hūsēs, 115; he þā fāg ge-wāt... man-dréam fēnōn, 1264; nyðer eft gewāt dennes niðsian, 3045; so, 1275, 2402, 2820. So, with reflex. dat.: him eft ge-wāt... hāmes niðsian, 2388; so, 2950; pl. ge-witon, 1126.—3) without inf. and with prep. or adv.: pres. sg. III. jar firgen-streām under nāssa genipu niðer ge-wītað, 1361; ge-wītað on sealman, 2461; inf. on flōdes wāt fecor ge-witan, 42; pret. sg. ge-wāt, 217; him ge-wāt, 1237, 1904; of līsse, caldre

ge-wāt (*died*), 2472, 2625; fyrst forð ge-wāt (*time went on*), 210; him ge-wāt ūt of healle, 663; ge-wāt him hām, 1602; pret. part. dat. sg. me forð-ge-witenum (*me de-functo, I dead*), 1480.

**ð-ð-witan**, *to blame, censure, reproach* inf. ne þohte him þā leán ð-ð-witan mon on mīldan-gearde, 2997.

**wlanc**, **wlone**, adj., *proud, exulting*: nom. sg. wlanc, 341; w. instr. æse wlanc (*proud of, exulting in, her prey, meal*), 1333; wlone, 331; w. gen. māðm-æhta wlone (*proud of the treasures*), 2834; gen. sg. wlonces, 2954.—Comp. gold-wlanc.

**wlātian**, w. v., *to look or gaze out, forth*: pret. sg. se he ar... feor wlātode, 1917.

**wlenco**, st. f., *pride, heroism*: dat. sg. wlenco, 338, 1207; wlence, 508.  
**wlīte**, st. m., *form, noble form, look, beauty*: nom. sg., 250.

**wlīte-beorht**, adj., *beauteous, brilliant in aspect*: acc. sg. wlīte-beorhtne wang, 93.

**wlīte-scōn**, st. n. f., *sight, spectacle*: acc. sg., 1651.

**wlītig**, adj., *beautiful, glorious, fair in form*: acc. sg. wlītig (sweord), 1663.

**wlītan**, st. v., *to see, look, gaze*: pret. sg. he äfter recede wlāt (*looked along the hall*), 1573; pret. pl. on holm wliton (*looked on the sea*), 1593; wlītan on Wiglāf, 2853.

**geond-wlītan**, w. acc., *to examine, look through, scan*: inf. wrāte giond-wlītan, 2772.

**woh - bogēn**, pret. part., (*bent crooked*), *crooked, twisted*: nom. sg. wyrn woh-bogēn, 2828.

**woleen**, st. n. m., *cloud* (cf. welkin):

dat. pl. under wolcnum (*under the clouds, on earth*), 8, 652, 715, 1771; to wolcnum, 1120, 1375.

**wollen-teár**, adj., *tear-flowing, with flowing tears* · nom. pl. wollen-teáre, 3033.

**wom.** See **wam.**

**won.** See **wan.**

**wore.** See **weorc.**

**word**, st. n. : 1) *word, speech* · nom. sg., 2818; acc. sg. þát word, 655, 2047; word, 315, 341, 390, 871, 2552; instr. sg. worde, 2157; gen. sg. wordes, 2792; nom. pl. þá word, 640; word, 613; acc. pl. word (of an alliterative song), 871; instr. pl. wordum, 176, 366, 627, 875, 1101, 1173, 1194, 1319, 1812, etc.; *ge-saga him wordum (tell them in words, expressly)*, 388. The instr. wordum accompanies biddan, þancian, be-wägnan, secgan, hërgan, to emphasize the verb, 176, 627, 1194, 2796, 3177; gen. pl. worda, 289, 398, 2247, 2263(?), 3031. — 2) *command, order* · gen. sg. his wordes geweald habban (*to rule, reign*), 79; so, instr. pl. wordum weald, 30. — Comp.: *be-þ-, gylp-, meðel-, þryð-word.*

**word-cwide**, st. m., (*word-utterance*), *speech* : acc. pl. word-cwydas, 1842; dat. pl. word-cwydum, 2754; gen. pl. word-cwida, 1846.

**word-gid**, st. m., *speech, saying* : acc. sg. word-gyd, 3174.

**word-hord**, st. n., *word-hoard, treasury of speech, mouth* · acc. sg. word-hord on-leác (*unlocked his word-hoard, opened his mouth, spoke*), 259

**word-riht**, st. n., *right speech, suitable word* · gen. pl. Wiglaf madelode word-rihta fela, 2632

**word-mynd.** See **weorð-mynd.**  
**wordig** (for **weorðig**), st. m., *estate, estate, court* : acc. sg. on wordig (*into the palace*), 1973.

**worn**, st. n., *multitude, number* : acc. sg. worn eall (*very many*), 3095; wintra worn (*many years*), 264; bonne he wintrum frid worn ge-munde (*when he old in years thought of their number*), 2115. Used with fela to strengthen the meaning: nom. acc. sg. worn fela, 1784; hwät Ju worn fela... spræce (*how very much thou hast spoken!*), 530; so, eal-fela eald-gesegena worn, 871; gen. pl. worna fela, 2004, 2543.

**woruld, worold**, st. f., *humanity, world, earth* : nom. sg. eal worold, 1739; acc. sg. in worold (*waean*) (*to be born, come into the world*), 60; worold ofxetan, of-gifan (*die*), 1184, 1682; gen. sg. worolde, 951, 1081, 1388, 1733; worulde, 2344; his worulde ge-dál (*his separation from the world, death*), 3069; worolde hriscan (*to enjoy life, live*), 1063; worlde, 2712.

**worold-ár**, st. f., *worldly honor or dignity* : acc. sg. worold-are, 17.

**woruld-candel**, st. f., *world-candle, sun* : nom. sg., 1966.

**worold-cyning**, st. m., *world king, mighty king* : nom. sg., 3182; gen. pl. worold-cyninga, 1685.

**woruld-ende**, st. m., *world's end* : acc. sg., 3084.

**worold reden**, st. f., *usual course, fate of the world, customary fate* : dat. sg. worold-redenne, 1143?

**wðp**, st. m., (*whop*), *cry of grief, lament* : nom. sg., 128; acc. sg. wðp, 786; instr. sg. wðpe, 3147.

**wracu**, st. f., *persecution, vengeance, revenge* : nom. sg. wracu (MS.

uncertain), 2614; acc. sg. *wiue*, 2337. — Comp.: *gyin-*, *nýd-**wracu*

**wraðu**, st. f., *protection, safety*: in comp. *lif-wraðu*.

**wrað**, adj., *wroth, furious, hostile*: acc. sg. neut. *wrað*, 319; dat. sg. *wraðum*, 661, 709; gen. pl. *wraðra*, 1620.

**wiāðe**, adv., *contemptibly, disgracefully*, 2873.

**wrað-līce**, adv., *wrathfully, hostilely* (in battle), 3063.

**wraðn**, st. f., *circle of gold for the head, diadem, crown*: in comp. *freá-wraðn*.

**wrāc-lāst**, st. m., *exile-step, exile, banishment*: acc. sg. *wrāc-lāstas* *trād* (*trod exile-steps, wandered in exile*), 1353.

**wrāc-māe**, st. m., *exile, outcast*: nom. pl. *wrāc-mācgas*, 2380.

**wrāc-sið**, st. m., *exile-journey, banishment, exile, persecution*: acc. sg., 2293; dat. sg. *-siðum*, 338.

**wrāt**, st. f., *ornament, jewel*: acc. pl. *wrāte* (*wrece*, MS.), 2772, 3061; instr. pl. *wiāttum*, 1532; gen. pl. *wrāttā*, 2414.

**wrāt-līc**, adj.: 1) *artistic, ornamental; valuable*: acc. sg. *wrāt-līcne* *wundur-māfnum*, 2174; *wrāt-līc waeg-sweord*, 1490; *wig-bord wrāt-līc*, 2340. — 2) *wondrous, strange*: acc. sg. *wrāt-līcne* *wyrni* [from its rings or spots?], 892; *white-seón wrāt-līc*, 1651.

**wrāec**, st. f., *persecution; hence, wretchedness, misery*: nom. sg., 170; acc. sg. *wrāec*, 3079.

**wreca**, st. v. w. acc.: 1) *to press, force*: pret. part. *þer wās Ongeneþed . . . on bīd wrecaen*, 2963. — 2) *to drive out, expel*: pret. sg. *ferh ellen wrāc*, 2707. — 3) *to wreak or utter*: *gid, spel wrecaen*

(*to utter words or songs*); subj. pres. sg III *he gyd wrece*, 2447; inf. *wrecaen spel ge-1āde*, 874; word-gyd *wrecaen*, 3174; pret. sg. *gyd aſter wiac*, 2155; pres. part. *hei was . . . gid wrecaen*, 1066. — 4) *to avenge, punish*: subj. pres. *þat he his frēond wrece*, 1386; inf. *wolde hīre mæg wrecaen*, 1340; so, 1279, 1547; pres. part. *wrecend* (*an avenger*), 1257; piet. sg. *wrāc Wedera nīð*, 423; so, 1334, 1670.

**ā-wrecaen**, *to tell, recount*: piet. sg. *ic | is gid be he ā-wrāc* (*I have told this tale for thee*), 1725; so, 2109.

**for-wrecaen**, w. acc., *to drive away, expel; carry away*: inf. *þy lās him ȳða þrym wudu wyn-suman for-wrecaen mealthe* (*lest the force of the waves might carry away the winsome ship*), 1920; pret. sg. *he hīne feor for-wrāc . . . man-cynne fram*, 109.

**ge-wrecaen**, w. acc., *to avenge, wreak vengeance upon, punish*: pret. sg. *ge-wrāc*, 107, 2006; *he ge-wrāc* (i.e. hit, this) *cealdum cear-siðum*, 2396; *he hīne sylfne ge-wrāc* (*avenged himself*), 2876; pl. *ge-wrecaen*, 2480; pret. part. *ge-wrecaen*, 3063.

**wrecca**, w. m., (*wretch*), *exile, adventurer, wandering soldier, hero*: nom. sg. *wrecca* (*Hengest*), 1138; gen. pl. *wreccena* *wīde māerost* (*Sigemund*), 899.

**wreoden-hilt**, adj., *wreathen-hilted, with twisted hilt*: nom. sg., 1699.

**wridian**, w. v., *to flourish, spring up*: pret. sg. III. *wridað*, 1742.

**wriða**, w. m., *band*: in comp. *beág-wriða* (*bracelet*), 2019.

**wrixl**, st. n., *exchange, change*: instr. sg. *wyrsan wrixe* (*in a worse*

*way, with a worse exchange), 2970.*

**ge-wixle**, st. n., *exchange, arrangement, bargain*: nom. sg. ne wás þát ge-wixle til (*it was not a good arrangement, trade*), 1305.

**wrixlan**, w. v., *to exchange*: inf. wordum wrixlan (*to exchange words, converse*), 366; 875 (*all*)

**wrixðan**, st. v. w. acc.: 1) *to bind, fasten, wreath together*: inf. ic hine (him, M.S.) . . . on wál-beadde wrixðan þóhte, 965.—2) *to bind up (a wounded person, a wound)*: pret. pl. þá waron monige þe his mæg wrixðon, 2983. See *handgewriðen*.

**writan**, st. v., *to incise, engrave*: pret. part. on þám (hilte) wás ðr writen fyrn-gewinnes (*on which was engraved the origin of an ancient struggle*), 1689.

**for-writan**, *to cut to pieces or in two*: pret. sg for-wiðt Wedra helm wyrm on middan, 2706.

**wróht**, st. m. f., *blame, accusation, crime; here strife, contest, hostility*: nom. sg., 2288, 2474, 2914.

**wudu**, st. m., *wood*: 1) *material, timber*: nom. pl. wudu, 1365; hence, *the wooden spear*: acc. pl. wudu, 398.—2) *forest, wood*: acc. sg. wudu, 1417.—3) *wooden ship*: nom. sg. 298; acc. sg. wudu, 216, 1920.—Comp.: bæl-, bord-, gamen-, heal-, holt-, mægen-, sæ-, sund-, brec-wudu.

**wudu-rēc**, st. m., *wood-reck or smoke*: nom. sg., 3145.

**wuldor**, st. n., *glory*: nom. sg. kyninga wuldor (*God*), 666; gen. sg. wuldres wealdend, 17, 183, 1753; wuldres hyrde, 932, (*designations of God*).

**wuldor-cyning**, st. m., *king of glory*,

*God. dat. sg. wuldur-cyninge, 2796*

**wuldor-torlit**, adj., *glory-bright, brilliant, clear*: acc. pl. wuldor-torlitan weder, 1137.

**wulf**, st. m., *wolf*: acc. sg., 3028

**wulf-hlīð**, st. n., *wolf-slope, wolf's retreat, slope whereunder wolves house*: acc. pl. wulf-hleoðu, 1359.

**wund**, st. f., *wound*: nom. sg., 2712, 2077; acc. sg. wunde, 2532, 2007; acc. sg. wunde, 2720; instr. pl. wundum, 1114, 2831, 2938.—Comp. feorh wund.

**wund**, adj., *wounded, sore*: nom. sg., 2747; dat. sg. wundum, 2754; nom. pl. wunde, 565, 1076.

**wunden-seax**, adj., *curly-haired (of a horse's mane)*: nom. sg., 1401.

**wunden-heals**, adj., *with twisted or curved neck or prow*: nom. sg. wudu wunden-hals (*the ship*), 298.

**wunden-heorde?**, *curly-haired?*: nom. sg. f., 3153.

**wunden-mæl**, adj., *damascened, etched, with wavy ornaments?*: nom. sg. neut., 1532 (of a sword).

**wunden-stefna**, w. m., *curved prow, ship*: nom. sg., 220.

**wundor**, st. n.: 1) *wonder, wonder-work*: nom. sg., 772, 1725; wundur, 3063; acc. sg. wundor, 841; wunder, 932; wundur, 2760, 3033, 3104; dat. sg. wundre, 932; instr. pl. wundrum (*wondrously*), 1453, 2688; gen. pl. wundra, 1608.—2) *portent, monster*: gen. pl. wundra, 1510.—Comp.: hand-, nff-, searo-wundor.

**wundor-bebod**, st. n., *wondrous command, strange order*: instr. pl. -bebodum, 1748.

**wundor-deaf**, st. m., *wonder-death, strange death*: instr. sg. wundor deaf, 3038.

**wundor-fät**, st. n., *wonder-val*,

*strange vessel*: dat. pl. of *wundor-fatum* (*from wondrous vessels*), 1163.

**wundor-līc**, adj., *wonderlike, remarkable*: nom. sg., 1441.

**wundor-māðum**, st. m., *wonder-jewel, wonderful treasure*: acc. sg., 2174.

**wundor-smið**, st. m., *wonder-smith, skilled smith, worker of marvellous things*: gen. pl. *wundor-smiða ge-weorc* (*the ancient giant's sword*), 1682.

**wundor-seón**, st. f., *wondrous sight*: gen. pl. *wunder-síona*, 996.

**wunian**, w. v. : 1) *to stand, exist, remain*: pres. sg. III. þendien þær wunað on heah-stede hūsa sēlest (*as long as the best of houses stands there on the high place*), 284; wunað he on wiste (*lives in plenty*), 1736; inf. on sele wunian (*to remain in the hall*), 3129; pret. sg. wunode mid finne (*remained with F.*), 1129. — 2) w. acc. or dat., *to dwell in, to inhabit, to possess*: pres. sg. III. wunað wai-reste (*holds his death-bed*), 2903; inf. wāter-egesan wunian scoldie . . . strámas, 1261; wfcum wunian, 3084; w. prep.: pres. sg. Iligelac þær åt hām wunað, 1924.

**ge-wunian**, w. acc. : 1) *to inhabit*: inf. ge-[wunian], 2276. — 2) *to remain with, stand by*: subj. pres. þāt hine on ylde eft ge-wunigen wil-ge-sfūas, 22.

**wurðan**. See *weorðan*.

**wuton**, v. from *witan*, used as interj., *let us go! up!* w. inf.: *wutun gangan tō* (*let us go to him!*), 2649; *uton hraðe fēran!* 1391; *uton nu ēfstan*, 3102.

**wyf**, st. f., *she-wolf*: in comp. *brim-wyf*.

**wylm**, st. m., *surge, surf, billow*. nom. sg. flōdes wylm, 1765; dat. wintres wylme (*with winter's flood*), 516, acc. sg. burh wāteres wylm, 1694; acc. pl. heortan wylmas, 2508.—Comp.: breōst-, brim-, byrne-, cear-, fyr-, heaðo-, holm-, sce-, sorh-wylm. See *wālm*.

**wyn**, st. f., *pleasantness, pleasure, joy, enjoyment*: acc. sg. mæste . . . worolde wynne (*the highest earthly joy*), 1081; eorðan wynne (*earth-joy, the delightful earth*), 1731; heofenes wynne (*heaven's joy, the rising sun*), 1802; hearpan wynne (*harp-joy, the pleasant harp*), 2108; þat he . . . ge-drogen hāfde eorðan wynne (*that he had had his earthly joy*), 2728; dat. sg. weorod wās on wynne, 2015, instr. pl. māgenes wynnum (*in joy of strength*), 1717; so, 1888.—Comp.: ȳðel-, hord-, lif-, lyft-, symbol-wyn.

**wyn-leás**, adj., *joyless*: acc. sg.

*wyn-leásne wudu*, 1417; *wyn-leás wic*, 822.

**wyn-sum**, adj., *winsome, pleasant*: acc. sg. wudu wyn-suman (*the ship*), 1920; nom. pl. word wāeron wyn-sume, 613.

**wyrcan**, v. irreg.: 1) *to do, effect*, w. acc.: inf. (*wundor*) *wyrcan*, 931. — 2) *to make, create*, w. acc.: pret. sg. þāt se ȳl-mihtiga eorðan worb[te], 92; swā hine (*the helmet*) worhte wæpna smið, 1453.— 3) *to gain, win, acquire*, w. gen.: subj. pres. *wyrcē*, se þe mōte, dōmes ær deāðe, 1388.

**be-wyrcan**, *to gird, surround*: pret. pl. *bronda belost wealle be-worhton*, 3163.

**ge-wyrcan**: 1) intrans., *to act, behave*: inf. swā sceal geong guma gōde gewyrcean . . . on fāder wine,

**þat** . . . (*a young man shall so act with benefits towards his father's friends that . . .*), 20. — 2) w. acc., *to do, make, effect, perform*: inf. ne meahte ic **þat** hikle mid Hruntinge wiht **ge-wyrcan**, 1661; swoerde ne meahte on þam aglæcan . . . wunde ge-wyrccean, 2907; pret. sg. **ge-worhte**, 636, 1579, 2713; pret. part. acc. ic **þa** leide wāt . . . fāste **ge-worhte**, 1865. — 3) *to make, construct*: inf. (medo-ārn) **ge-wyrcean**, 69; (wīg-bord) **ge-wyrcean**, 2338; (hlæw) **ge-wyrccean**, 2803; pret. pl. II. **ge-worhton**, 3097; III. **ge-worhton**, 3158; pret. part. **ge-worht**, 1697. — 4) *to win, acquire*: pres. sg. ic me mid Hruntinge dōm **ge-wyrcce**, 1492.

**Wyrd**, st. f., *Weird* (one of the Norns, guide of human destiny; mostly weakened down - *fate, providence*): nom. sg., 455, 477, 572, 735, 1206, 2421, 2527, 2575, 2815; acc. sg. **wyrd**, 1057, 1234; gen. pl. **wyrd**, 3031. (Cf. *Weird* (sister of Macbeth).)

**wyrdan**, w. v., *to ruin, kill, destroy*: pret. sg. he **þā** lange leæde mine wanode and **wyrde**, 1338.

**ā-wyrdan**, w. v., *to destroy, kill*: pret. part.: **āðeling** monig wundum **ā-wyrded**, 1114.

**wyrðe**, adj., *noble; worthy, honored, valued*. acc. sg. m. **wyrðne** (ge-dōn) (*to esteem worthy*), 2186; nom. pl. **wyrðe**, 368; compar. nom. sg. **rīces wyrðra** (*worthier of rule*), 862. — Comp. **fyrd-wyrðe**. See **weord**.

**wyrȝen**, st. f., *throttler* [cf. *sphinx*], *she-wolf*: in comp. **grund-wyrȝen**.

**ge-wyrhf**, st. n., *work; desert*: in comp. **eald-gewyrht**, 2658.

**wyrm**, st. m., *ewr m., dragon, drake*: nom. sg., 898, 2288, 2344, 2568, 2630, 2670, 2746, 2828; acc. sg. **wyrm**, 887, 892, 2706, 3040, 3133; dat. sg. **wyrm**, 2308, 2520; gen. **wyrmes**, 2317, 2349, 2700, 2772, 2903; acc. pl. **wyrmas**, 1431.

**wyrm-cyn**, st. m., *worm-kin, race of reptiles, dragons*: gen. sg. **wyrm-cynnes** **fela**, 1426.

**wyrm-fāh**, adj., *dragon-ornamented, snake-adorned* (ornamented with figures of dragons, snakes, etc.): cf. Dietrich in *Germania X.*, 278; nom. sg. **wyrm-fāh** . . . **wreðen-hilt** and **wyrm-fāh**, 1099.

**wyrm-hord**, st. n., *dragon-hoard*: gen. pl. **wyrm-horda**, 2223.

**for-wyrnan**, w. v., *to refuse, reject*: subj. pres. II. **þat** **þu** **me** **ñð** **for-wyrne**, **þat** . . . (*that thou refuse me not that . . .*), 429; pret. sg. he ne **for-wyrnde** **woruld-tædennē**, 1143.

**ge-wyrpan**, w. v. reflex., *to refresh one's self, recover*: pret. sg. he **lyne ge-wyrpte**, 2077.

**wyrpe**, st. m., *change*: acc. sg. **āſter weā-spelle wyrpe** **ge-fremman** (*after the woe-spell to bring about a change of things*), 1316.

**wyrsa**, compar. adj., *worse*: acc. sg. neut. **þat** **wyrse**, 1740; instr. sg. **wyrsan** **wrixle**, 2970; gen. sg. **wyrsan** **gehinges**, 525; nom. acc. pl. **wyrsan** **wīg-frecan**, 1213, 2497.

**wyrt**, st. f., [-wort], *root*: instr. pl. **wudu** **wyrtum** **fāst**, 1365.

**wýsean**, w. v., *to wish, desire*: pret. sg. **wísce** (rihde, M.S.) **þas** **yldan** (*wished to delay that or for this reason*, 2110, 1605(?)). See Note.

## Y

**yfel**, st. n., *evil*: gen. pl. yfla, 2095.  
**yldan**, w. v., *to delay, put off*: inf.  
 ne hāt se agluca yldan hūhte, 740;  
 weard wine-geðomor wīscete hūs yldan,  
 hāt he lytel fāc long-gestreóna  
 brūcan mōste, 2240.

**yldē**, st. m. pl., *men*: dat. pl. yldum,  
 77, 706, 2118; gen. pl. ylda, 150,  
 606, 1662. See *elde*.

**yldest**. See *eald*.

**yldo**, st. f., *age (senectus)*, *old age*:  
 nom. sg., 1737, 1887; atol yldo,  
 1767; dat. sg. on yldē, 22. — 2) *age*  
 (*artas*), *time, era*: gen. sg. yldo  
 bearn, 70. See *eldo*.

**yldra**. See *eald*.

**ylf**, st. f., *elf (incubus, alp)*: nom.  
 pl. ylfe, 112.

**ymb**, prep. w. acc.: 1) *local, around,*  
*about, at, upon*: ymb hine (*around,*  
*with, him*), 399. With prep. postponed:  
 hine ymb, 690; ymb brōntne  
*ford (around the seas, on the*  
*high sea)*, 568; ymb þā gif-healle  
*(around the gift-hall, throne-hall)*,  
 839; ymb hās helmes hrōf (*around*  
*the helm's roof, crown*), 1031. —  
 2) *temporal, about, after*: ymb ān-  
 tifd ðāres dōgores (*about the same*  
*time the next day*), 219; ymb āne  
 niht (*after a night*), 135. — 3)  
*causal, about, on account of, for,*  
*owing to*: (frinan) ymb hānne stōd  
*(on account of, concerning?, thy*  
*journey)*, 353; hwāt þu . . . ymb  
*Brecan spræce (hast spoken about*  
*B.)*, 531; so, 1596, 3174; nā ymb  
 his līf cearað (*careth not for his*  
*life*), 1537; so, 450; ymb feorh  
 sacan, 439; sundor-nytite behēold  
 ymb aldor Dena, 669; ymb sund  
*(about the swimming, the prize for*  
*swimming)*, 507.

**y m b e**, I. prep. w. acc. = ymb: 1)  
 local, 2884, 3171; hlæw oft ymbe  
 hweaif (prep. postponed), 2297.  
 2) causal, 2071, 2619. — II. adv.,  
*around*: him . . . ymbe, 2598.

**y m b e - s i t t e n d**, pres. part., *neighbor*.

gen. pl. ymb-sittendra, 9.  
**y m b e - s i t t e n d**, the same: nom.  
 pl. ymbe-sittend, 1828; gen. pl.  
 ymbe-sittendra, 2735.

**y p p e**, w. f., *high seat, dais, throne*  
 dat. sg. eode . . . tō yppan, 1816.

**y r f e**, st. n., *bequest, legacy*: nom. sg.,  
 3052.

**y r f e - lāf**, st. f., *sword left as a be-*  
*quest*: acc. sg. yrfe-lāfe, 1054;  
 instr. sg. yrfe-lāfe, 1904.

**y r f e - w e a r d**, st. m., *heir, son*: nom.  
 sg., 2732; gen. sg. yrfe-weardes,  
 2454. (—as, MS.)

**yrmðō**, st. f., *mizer, shame, wretch-*  
*edness*: acc. sg. yrmðē, 1260, 2006.

**y r r e**, st. n., *anger, ire, excitement*:  
 acc. sg. godes yrie, 712; dat. sg.  
 on yrrē, 2093.

**y r r e**, adj., *angry, irate, furious*.  
 nom. sg. yrrē oretta (Beowulf),  
 1533; þegen yrrē (the same), 1576;  
 gäst yrrē (Grendel), 2074; nom.  
 pl. yrrē, 770. See *eorre*.  
**y r r i n g a**, adv., *angrily, fiercely*, 1566,  
 2965.

**y r r e - mōd**, adj., *wrathful-minded,*  
*wild*: nom. sg., 727.  
**y s**, *he is*. See *wesan*.

## V

**þō** (O.II.G. unda), st. f., *wave; sea*:  
 nom. pl. þōa, 548; acc. pl. þōe,  
 46, 1133, 1910; dat. pl. þōum, 210,  
 421, 534, 1438, 1908; þōum weal-  
 lan (*to surge with waves*), 515,  
 2694; gen. pl. þōa, 464, 849, 1209.

1470, 1919. -- Comp: flôd-, lîg-, wâter-þôd.	þô-lad, st. f., <i>water-journey, sea voyage</i> : nom. pl. þô-lâde, 228.
þôan, w. v., <i>to ravage, devastate, destroy</i> : pret. sg. þôde eotena cyn, 421 (cf. 1ôende = <i>depopulating</i> , Bosworth, from <i>Ælfric's Glossary</i> ; pret. þôde, <i>Wanderer</i> , 85)	þô-laf, st. f., <i>water-leaving, what is left by the water (undarum reliquiae)</i> , <i>shore</i> : dat. sg. bc þô-lâfe, 566.
þôe. See eâðe.	þô-lida, w. m., <i>wave-traverser, ship</i> : acc. sg. þô-lidan, 198.
þôe-lîce, adv., <i>easily</i> : þôe-lîce he eft 4-stôd ( <i>he easily arose afterwards</i> ), 1557.	þô-naen, w. m., <i>sea-boat</i> : acc. sg. [þô-]nacan, 1904.
þô-geblond, st. n., <i>mingling or surging waters, water-tumult</i> : nom. sg. -geblond, 1374, 1594; nom. pl. -geblond, 1621.	þô-gesêne. See 6ô-gesyne.
þô-gewin, st. n., <i>strife with the sea, wave-struggle, rushing of water</i> : dat. sg. þô-gewinne, 2413; gen. sg. -gewinnes, 1435.	þwan, w. v. w. acc., <i>to show</i> : pret. sg. an-syn þwde ( <i>showed itself, appeared</i> ), 2835. See eâwan, eôwan.
	ge-þwan, w. acc. of thing, dat. of pers., <i>to lay before, offer</i> : inf., 2150.

## GLOSSARY TO FINNSBURH.

âbrecan, st. v., <i>to shatter</i> : part. his byrne âbrocen wære ( <i>his byrnies were shattered</i> ).	fêr, st. m., <i>fear, terror</i> .
ânyman, st. v., <i>to take, take away</i> . bân-helm, st. m., <i>bone-helmet; skull, [shield, Bosw.]</i> .	þyren, adj., <i>flaming, afire</i> : nom. f. swylice eal Finns-buruh þyren wære ( <i>as if all Finnsburh were afire</i> ).
buruh-þelu, st. f., <i>castle-floor</i> . rôlod, part. (adj.?), <i>keeled, i.e. boat-shaped or hollow</i> .	gehlyn, st. n., <i>noise, tumult</i> .
daglan, w. v., <i>to dawn</i> : ne bis ne dagiað eâstan ( <i>this is not dawning from the east</i> ).	gellan, st. v., <i>to sing</i> (i.e. ring or resound): pres. sg. gylleð græghama ( <i>the gray garment [byrnies] rings</i> ); ( <i>the gray wolf yellet</i> ?).
deôr-môd, adj., <i>brave in mood</i> : deôr-môd hâleð.	genesan, st. v., <i>to survive, recover from</i> : pret. pl. þâ wîgend hyra wunda geneson ( <i>the warriors were recovering from their wounds</i> ).
drîht-geasî, st. m., <i>companion, associate</i> .	gold-hladen, adj., <i>laden with gold</i> ( <i>wearing heavy gold ornaments</i> ).
eâstan, adv., <i>from the east</i> .	græg-hama, w. m., <i>gray garment, mail-coat</i> ; ( <i>wolf? — Brooke</i> ).
eorð-buend, st. m., <i>earth-dweller, man</i> .	gûs-wudu, st. m., <i>war-wood, spear</i>

häg-steald, st. m., <i>one who lives in his lord's house, a house-carl.</i>	swân, st. m., <i>swain, youth; warrior.</i>
heaðo-geong, adj., <i>young in war.</i>	sweart, adj., <i>swart, black.</i>
here-sceorp, st. n., <i>war-dress, coat of mail.</i>	swêt, adj., <i>sweet: acc. m. swêtne medo . . . forgyldan (require the sweet mead, i.e. repay, by prowess in battle, the bounty of their chief).</i>
hleoðrian, w. v., <i>to speak, exclaim: pret. sg. hleoðrode . . . cyning (the prince exclaimed).</i>	swurd-leóma, w. m., <i>sword-flame, flashing of swords.</i>
hræw, st. n., <i>corpse.</i>	þyrl, adj., <i>pierced, cloven.</i>
hrôr, adj., <i>strong: here-sceorupum hrôr (strong [though it was] as armor, Bosw.).</i>	unlearninga, adv., <i>without concealment, openly.</i>
lac (lað?) <sup>2</sup> for llacor, <i>fluttering?</i>	wandrian, w. v., <i>to fly about, hover: pret. sg. hiäfn wandrode (the raven hovered).</i>
oneweðan, st. v., <i>to answer: pres. sg. scyld scefte oncwyrð (the shield answers the spear).</i>	waðol, st. m., <i>the full moon [Grein]; [adj., wandering, Bosw.].</i>
onwacnian, w. v., <i>to awake, arouse one's self: imper. pl. onwacnigeað . . . , wigend mñne (awake, my warriors!).</i>	wäl-sliht (-sleah), st. m., <i>combat, deadly struggle: gen. pl. wäl-slihta gehlyn (the din of combats)</i>
sceft (sceaf), st. m., <i>spear, shaft.</i>	weâ-dæd, st. f., <i>deed of woe: nom. pl. ãrisað weâ-dæda.</i>
sealo-brûn, adj., <i>dusky-brown.</i>	witian (weotian), w. v., <i>to appoint, determine: part. be is . . . witod.</i>
sige-beorn, st. m., <i>victorious hero, valiant warrior.</i>	wurðlice (weorðlice), adv., <i>worthy, gallantly compar. wurð-licor.</i>
swâðer (swâ hwâðer), pron., <i>which of two, which.</i>	wäg, weg, st. m., <i>way.</i>



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